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SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE

MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xi).

Approximate Equivalents.

French Money.		American Money.		English Money.			German Money.	
Francs.	*Centimes.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Shillings.*	*Pence.*	*Marks.*	*Pfennigs.*
—	5 (= 1 sou)	—	1	—	—	1/2	—	4
—	25 (= 25 sous)	—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	20
—	50 (= 10 „)	—	10	—	—	4 3/4	—	40
—	75 (= 15 „)	—	15	—	—	7 1/4	—	60
1	— (= 20 „)	—	20	—	—	9 3/4	—	80
2	— ——	—	40	—	1	7 1/4	1	60
3	— ——	—	60	—	2	4 3/4	2	40
4	— ——	—	80	—	3	2 1/2	3	20
5	— ——	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
6	— ——	1	20	—	4	9 3/4	4	80
7	— ——	1	40	—	5	7 1/4	5	60
8	— ——	1	60	—	6	4 3/4	6	40
9	— ——	1	80	—	7	2 1/2	7	20
10	— ——	2	—	—	8	—	8	—
11	— ——	2	20	—	8	9 3/4	8	80
12	— ——	2	40	—	9	7 1/4	9	60
13	— ——	2	60	—	10	4 3/4	10	40
14	— ——	2	80	—	11	2 1/2	11	20
15	— ——	3	—	—	12	—	12	—
16	— ——	3	20	—	12	9 3/4	12	80
17	— ——	3	40	—	13	7 1/4	13	60
18	——	3	60	—	14	4 3/4	14	40
19	— ——	3	80	—	15	2 1/2	15	20
20	— ——	4	—	—	16	—	16	—
25	— ——	5	—	1	—	—	20	—
100	— ——	20	—	4	—	—	80	—

France, Sud-Est

Les numéros (39, 40, etc.) *désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.*

39, Allier ; 40, Saône-et-Loire ; 41, Jura ; 43, Haute-Savoie ; 44, Savoie ; 45, Ain ; 46, Rhône ; 47, Loire ; 48, Haute-Loire ; 49, Puy-de-Dôme ; 60, Lozère ; 61, Ardèche ; 62, Isère ; 63, Drôme ; 64, Hautes-Alpes ; 65, Basses-Alpes ; 66, Alpes-maritimes ; 67, Var ; 68, Bouches du Rhône ; 69, Vaucluse ; 70, Gard ; 71, Hérault ; 73, Aude ; 84, Pyrénées-orientales

SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE

FROM

THE LOIRE TO THE RIVIERA AND THE ITALIAN FRONTIER

INCLUDING

CORSICA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

SECOND EDITION.

WITH 13 MAPS, 12 PLANS, AND A PANORAMA

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

1895

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for South-Eastern France, which has been re-arranged and expanded from the Handbook for Southern France and corresponds with the fifth French edition, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and inn-keepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, which has been specially revisited with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. For the improvement of this new work the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have been in the habit of favouring him, and for which he owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into FOUR SECTIONS (I. The Rhone Valley; II. The French Alps; III. Provence; IV. Corsica), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to $^5/_8$ Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. XXIII.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretensions. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. Those which the Editor, either from his own experience, or from an examination of the numerous hotel-bills sent him by travellers of different nationalities, believes to be most worthy of commendation, are denoted by asterisks. It should, however, be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; déj. = déjeuner; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance; N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc.; M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot; fr. = franc; c. = centime; F. A. C. = French Alpine Club; I. A. C. = Italian Alpine Club.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Southern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, $^1/_2$, and $^1/_5$ franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). 'Sou' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, $^1/_2$ fr. = 10 sous. The currency of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece being the same as that of France, Belgian, Swiss, Italian, and Greek gold and silver coins are received at their full value, and the new Austrian gold pieces of 4 and 8 florins are worth exactly 10 and 20 fr. respectively. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns, except at the shops of the money-changers, where a trifling deduction is made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit,* obtainable at the principal English and American

banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change *(petite monnaie)*, as otherwise he may be put to inconvenience in giving gratuities, purchasing catalogues, etc.

EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Southern France depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 12-15 fr. per day, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a single tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

III. Period and Plan of Tour.

SEASON. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year. The plains and the more southerly regions (Rhone valley, Provence, Mediterranean coast, Corsica) are, however, generally disagreeably hot in summer; while, on the other hand, excursions among the mountains, the Alps especially, are scarcely possible except in summer.

PLAN. The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. The districts of which the present Handbook treats are not only richly gifted with natural beauties, they abound also in architectural monuments of great importance, both ancient and modern, and contain numerous points of artistic and historic interest.

The special bent of the traveller must be the chief agent in determining the plan of tour to be selected, but the following short itineraries may at least give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. The tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions.

a. A Month in Savoy and Dauphiné.

	Days		Days
From Geneva to *Chamonix*	1	From Modane to *Montmélian* (Chamhéry) and *Grenoble*	1
Environs of Chamonix	2-3	*Environs of Grenoble.* Excursion to the *Grande Chartreuse*	2
From Chamonix to *La Roche* and *Annecy*	1	From Grenohle to *La Grave*	1
Excursion to the *Lac d'Annecy* and to the *Semnoz*	2	From La Grave to the *Col de la Lauze* and *St. Christophe*	1
From Annecy to *Aix-les-Bains* and *Chambéry*	1	*Environs of St. Christophe and of La Bérarde*	2-3
From Chamhéry to *Albertville*	1	From La Bérarde to the *Col de la Temple* and *Vallouise*	1
From Albertville to *Moûtiers, Brides-les-Bains* and *Pralognan*	1	*Environs of Vallouise*	2
Environs of Pralognan	2-3	From Vallouise to *Briançon.* *Environs of Briançon*	1
From Pralognan to the *Col de Vanoise* and to *Thermignon* and *Modane*	2	From Briançon to *Gap*, *Grenoble*, and *Lyons*	2
		From Lyons to *Dijon*	1
			27-30

b. A Fortnight in the Rhone Valley and Provence.

	Days		Days
From Lyons to *Vienne* and *Valence*	1	From *Cannes* to *Grasse* and *Nice*	2
From Valence to *Orange* and Avignon	1	*Environs of Nice*	1
From *Avignon* to Arles	1	From Nice to *Monaco* and *Mentone*	1
From *Arles* to *Marseilles*	1	From *Mentone* to *Fréjus* and Marseilles	1
From *Marseilles* to Toulon	2	From Marseilles to *Aix*	1
From *Toulon* to Hyères	1	From Aix to Grenoble or Avignon, etc.	1
From *Hyères* to St. Raphaël and Cannes	1		15

IV. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

Passports. These documents, though not now obligatory, are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, etc., and they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters. Pedestrians in remote districts, especially in the mountain frontier districts, will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay. The countenance and help of the British and American consuls can, of course, be extended to those persons only who can prove their nationality. An English Foreign Office passport may be obtained at the Foreign Office, from 11 to 4 (fee 2*s.*), on previous written application, supported by a clergyman, banker, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Application for passports may be made to W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; Lee and Carter, 440 W. Strand; C. Smith & Son, 63 Charing Cross; or E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross (charge 2*s.*, agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*).

Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

Custom House. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars and tobacco are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on the former amounts to about 16*s.*, on the latter to 7-11*s.* per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

Octroi. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

V. Railways. Diligences. Carriages.

The network of railways by which France is now overspread consists of lines of an aggregate length of 20,300 M., belonging to the Government, to six large companies, and to a large number of smaller ones. The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Orléans, Midi,* and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines *(Réseau de l'Etat).*

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 12 c., 3rd cl. 8 c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains *('trains rapides')* generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains *('trains express')* first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are inferior to those in most other parts of Europe and the third-class are rarely furnished with cushioned seats. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinairy trains is often very much less.

Travellers must purchase their tickets before entering the waiting rooms, but, contrary to the custom in other parts of France, they are then permitted free access to the platform, and may choose their own seats in the train. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge: those who are bound for foreign countries

are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person (comp. p. xiv). At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne,* or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne,* the employees will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters *(facteurs)* are not entitled to remuneration, but it is usual to give a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms (Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on nearly all the main lines of the *Orléans*, *Midi*, and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* systems. *Trains de luxe*, with drawing-room, sleeping, and dining cars *(Wagons-Restaurants)* run on certain days, during the season, to Nice viâ Lyons and Marseilles and to Geneva viâ Mâcon; comp. p. 220 and the *Indicateur*. The fares are about 50% higher than the ordinary first-class fares. Déj. is provided at about 5 fr., D. at 6 fr., wine extra (half-a-bottle 1 fr.). *Pillows* and *Rugs* may be hired at the principal stations.

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer,* published weekly, and sold at all the stations (75 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables *('Livrets Chaix')* for the different lines: d'Orléans, du Midi, etc. (40 c.).

Railway time is always that of Paris, shown on the clocks outside the stations, but the clocks inside, by which the trains start, are five minutes slower. French railway time is 56 min. behind Central European time, which is observed by the railways of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy.

Return-tickets *(Billets d'aller et retour)* are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 15-40 per cent; but on the Midi system this privilege is restricted to certain fixed routes. The length of time for which these tickets are available varies with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day. — Special return-tickets, valid for longer periods, are issued for the various watering-places and summer and winter resorts; see the Indicateur.

Excursion Trains ('Trains de Plaisir') should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

Circular Tour Tickets ('Billets de Voyages Circulaires'), available for 15-45 days, are issued by most of the large companies in summer at a reduction of 20-35 per cent on the ordinary fares, or even more if a number of tickets be taken together. There are also a number of *Voyages Circulaires à itinéraires fixes* (routes arranged by the railway company) and also *Voyages Circulaires à itinéraires facultatifs* (routes arranged to suit individual travellers), tickets for which must be applied for at least five days in advance. For details, see the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer.*

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway-traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère)*; booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau*; first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe*; to take a ticket, *prendre un billet*; to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages*; luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage*; waiting-room, *salle d'attente*; refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette)*; platform, *le perron, le trottoir*; railway-carriage, *le wagon*; compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé*; smoking compartment, *fumeurs*; ladies' compartment, *dames seules*; guard, *conducteur*; porter, *facteur*; to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon*; take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre*; to change carriages, *changer de voiture*; express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais, l'express de Calais.*

Diligences. The French *Diligences,* now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé,* beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places, and in some cases is supplemented by the *Rotonde,* a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale, Banquette,* or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about $1^1/_2$ *d.* per mile (coupé extra). — On the more frequented routes, the diligences are gradually being superseded by *Brakes* or large waggonettes. For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses,* equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. Those which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases bargaining is advisable. — *Hotel Omnibuses,* see p. xviii.

Hired Carriages *(Voitures de Louage)* may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A

day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. A return-fee is frequently demanded when the carriage is quitted at some distance from its home. Tourists may sometimes be able to avail themselves of return-carriages, which charge not less than 10-15 fr. per day. — *Saddle Horses, Asses,* and *Mules* may also be hired.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room $1^1/_2$-3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, 1-$1^1/_4$ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about 11 a. m., $2^1/_2$-4 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p. m., 3-5 fr. Wine is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in a few towns in the south-east. The second déjeuner will probably be regarded as superfluous by most English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards. The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A

waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often give considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers *(voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs)*.

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which $^1/_2$-1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately, without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the larger towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as the traveller may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, or he may obtain a dinner *à prix fixe* (3-6 fr.) on giving $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr.'s notice. He should always note the prices on the carte beforehand to avoid overcharges. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xv); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds *(sorbet,*

orgeat, sirop de Groseille or *de framboise,* etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

Furnished Houses. — Furnished Houses and Furnished Apartments are numerous in all the chief watering-places and winter-stations of Southern France, and may be found to suit every purse. In all cases a personal inspection should be made before hiring; and the precautions indicated on p. 241 should never be omitted. As a general rule it is advisable to proceed at first to a hotel, and thence direct the search for apartments, though if the traveller's requirements are modest, he may sometimes be able to suit himself at once with a lodging. Not infrequently the hotel-keepers are willing to make special arrangements with travellers purposing to make a stay of some duration.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. In the S. of France it is a not uncommon practice to close the churches from midday to 2 p.m. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is $^1/_2$ fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as *'Monuments Historiques'*, and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles, often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a MUSÉE, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are of very frequent occurrence.

VIII. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses.

Walking Tours. Many fine points in the part of France of which the present Handbook treats are accessible to pedestrians alone, and even where riding or driving is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a

pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing-materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* or staff shod with a steel point; and for the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each pair. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long excursions. The chalets usually afford nothing but milk, cheese, and stale bread. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable resting-place is to be found, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. It is desirable to reach the end of the day's walk about midday, but if that is not practicable, rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3) and the journey afterwards continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to rest.

The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once over-taxed, he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate, and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that when fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. As a rule the night previous to a mountain-expedition should he spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the French Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers. In the latter case enquiry should he made beforehand as to the condition and accommodation of the hut, and whether it is already occupied by a previous party or not. The convenience of arriving betimes at a hotel, so as to secure good rooms, etc., is well worth an extra effort on the march.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian, the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture, are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand, it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

It may be added that the particulars in the Handbook as to the mountain-expeditions make no claim to absolute and invariable exactitude. The weather, the state of the snow, etc., no less than the different inclinations and capacities of travellers must be taken into account as variable factors.

Guides. For all important mountain-expeditions guides are indispensable, except where the contrary is expressly stated; and, above all, a glacier should never be crossed without an experienced guide. Good guides are unfortunately rare; but they are to be found at all the principal tourist-centres, such as Chamonix, St. Christophe-en-Oisans, La Grave, Pralognan, Tignes, etc., and, among the Pyrenees, at Cauterets, Gavarnie, Eaux-Bonnes, and Bagnères-de-Luchon. Most of the guides in the Pyrenees, however, are hardly more than horse-hirers and organizers of parties on horseback, and not only refuse to go on foot but insist also on tourists paying for their horses. The usual fee for a day of 8 hrs. is 6-8 fr., but on longer or more difficult expeditions 10 fr. and upwards are charged. At some of the principal centres there are guide-societies, with fixed regulations and tariffs. Though the usual charges for the various expeditions are indicated in the Handbook, the tourist will find it advisable to ascertain personally the charges beforehand.

Horses and Mules. In the Alps a horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, besides a gratuity of 1-4 fr., and at Chamonix and some other places, as much more is charged for the attendant. On the whole, unless the ascent be very long, it is less fatiguing to ascend on foot than on horseback; while a descent on horseback is almost invariably uncomfortable and fatiguing, and cannot be recommended even to those who are subject to dizziness.

IX. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether *'poste restante'* or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a. m. in summer, and 8 a. m. in winter, to 9 p. m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes *(Boîtes aux Lettres)* are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps *(timbres-poste)* may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes.*

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to $^1/_2$ oz. English.) — *Registered Letters (lettres recommandées)* 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c.

Post Office Orders (mandats de poste) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight may be forwarded by post at a moderate rate within France and to some of the other countries of the Postal Union. To England, parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. (1300 grammes) 1 fr. 60 c.; from 3 to $6^1/_2$ lbs., 2 fr. 10 c. These parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. For the countries of Europe and for Algeria telegrams are charged for at the following rates per word: for France 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Algeria and Tunis 10 c. (minimum 1 fr.); Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Belgium $12^1/_2$ c.; Germany 15 c.; Netherlands 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Denmark, Roumania, etc., $28^1/_2$ c.; Sweden 32 c.; Norway, Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece $53^1/_2$-57 c.; Turkey 53 c.

Lyons and Marseilles have also *Telephonic Communication* with Paris.

X. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents of the French weights and measures are given approximately.

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = $2^1/_5$ lbs. avoirdupois = $2^7/_{10}$ lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.
Hectogramme ($^1/_{10}$ kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr. = 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = $3^1/_5$ oz.; 15 gr. = $^1/_2$ oz.; 10 gr. = $^1/_3$ oz.; $7^1/_2$ gr. = $^1/_4$ oz.

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = $6^1/_5$ Engl. miles.
Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about $^5/_8$ Engl. mile.
Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.
Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3.0784 Paris feet = 3.281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. $3^1/_3$ in.
Décimètre ($^1/_{10}$ mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = $2^1/_2$ acres.
Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.

Hectolitre = $^1/_{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.
Décalitre = $^1/_{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres $2^1/_5$ gals.
Litre, unit of capacity, = $1^3/_4$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quarts.

The following terms of the old system of measurements are still sometimes used: —

Livre = $^1/_2$ kilogramme = $1^1/_{10}$ lb.
Pied = $^1/_3$ mètre = 13 in.
Aune = $1^1/_5$ mètre = 1 yd. 11 in.
Toise = $1^9/_{10}$ mètre = 2 yds. 4 in.
Lieue = $2^1/_2$ miles.
Arpent = $1^1/_{25}$ acre.
Sétier = $1^1/_2$ hectolitre = 33 gals.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing-point on both of these is marked 0°, the boiling-point of the former 100°, of the latter 80°, while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32°. It may easily be remembered that 5 Centigrade = 4° Réaumur = 9° Fahrenheit, to which last 32° must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus 5° C = 4° R. = 9 + 32 = 41° F.; 20° C = 16° R. = 36 + 32 = 68° F. Again, − 5° C = − 4° R. = 32 − 9 = 23° F.; − 20° C = − 16° R. = 32 − 36 = − 4° F.

XI. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major,* or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1 : 80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each $2^1/_2$ ft. long and

$1^1/_2$ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1:320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are considerably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use. Since 1889 the larger scale map has been issued in quarter sheets (1 fr. engraved, 30 c. lithographed), which are intended ultimately to supersede the larger sheets. The War Office has undertaken farther two new series of maps, printed in five colours; one on a scale of 1:50,000, and one on a scale of 1:200,000. The larger of these has not been published except for a part of the N. E. provinces, but the smaller scale map ($1^1/_2$ fr. per sheet) is already well advanced.

There is another map in five colours, on a scale of 1:100,000, published in 1881-1894 by the Ministry of the Interior (85 c. per sheet); another (1:200,000) is in course of publication by the Ministry of Public Works; and a third (1:500,000) by the Dépôt des Fortifications.

The War Office has also issued two series (1:80,000 and 1:320,000) of maps of the *Frontier Alps*, printed in three colours and extending beyond the borders of France, which the others do not. Each sheet (50 c.) corresponds to a quarter of each sheet in the Cartes de l'Etat Major.

An excellent special map of *Mont Blanc* (1:40,000), by Mieulet, was published in 1865 in three colours (1 fr.). Compiled from the War Office map, it includes parts of four separate sheets of the latter, besides shewing the Italian and Swiss slopes of the chain, but it does not extend beyond the Glacier de Saleinaz and the Glacier de Trélatête at either end.

The most accurate map of *Dauphiny* is that by H. Duhamel (two general sheets on a scale of 1:600,000 and 1:250,000; four special sheets on a scale of 1:100,000), of which a revised edition has been issued in 1892 (4 fr. 50 c.).

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Lanée*, Rue de la Paix 8; *Andriveau-Goujon*, Rue du Bac 4; *Dumaine (Baudoin)*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30, etc.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contains key-plans of its maps, including also those of Algeria, Tunis, and Africa generally (separate parts 10 c. each; Algeria and Tunis 25 c.). Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1:80,000, 1:200,000, and 1:320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1:100,000 map may be obtained at Hachette's, Boulevard St. Germain 9; and of the Public Works, map at the Librairie Delagrave, Rue Soufflot 15.

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1. From Paris to Lyons viâ Dijon.

318 M. Railway in 8½-17½ hrs. (fares 57 fr. 45, 38 fr. 80, 25 fr. 35 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — *Train de Luxe* viâ Lyons to the Riviera, see p. 220. The other express trains have sleeping and restaurant cars. — From Paris to Lyons viâ Nevers, Roanne, and Tarare, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

I. From Paris to Dijon viâ Laroche.

195½ M. Railway in 5¼-11 hrs. (fares 35 fr. 40, 23 fr. 90, 15 fr. 60 c.). — The table-d'hôte at the buffets of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway is generally dearer (4 fr.), though not better, than at the buffets of other lines; but meals 'à prix-fixe' may be ordered for 3 and 11/2 fr. (tariffs posted up). — For details of this route, and for the alternative route viâ Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine (211 M. in 8-12 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — The express trains run without stopping to (96 M.) *Laroche* in 2¼-2½ hrs., following the valleys of the *Seine* and the *Yonne*. Thence we ascend the valley of the

Armançon, traversing numerous tunnels and viaducts as we approach Dijon.

195 M. **Dijon** (*Buffet; Gr.-Hôt. de la Cloche; du Jura; de Bourgogne;* etc.), with 65,428 inhabitants. To the left from the Rue de la Gare is an attractive promenade with a *Statue of Rude*. Opposite is the *Porte Guillaume* (1784) and a little to the right is *St. Bénigne*, a church of the 13th century. Beyond the Porte is the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the palace of the dukes of Burgundy, with an important **Musée* and the tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. In the same direction is *St. Michel* (16-17th cent.), and farther on rises the *Monument du 30 Octobre* (1870). A short distance behind the Hôtel de Ville is **Notre Dame*, dating from the 13th cent.; and farther on in the same direction is the *Statue of St. Bernard*, etc.

II. From Dijon to Lyons.

122 M. Railway in $3^1/_4$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. to the Gare de Perrache (p. 13); fares 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c. Best views to the left. — This route as far as ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Chagny* is given in greater detail in *Baedeker's Northern France*.

Dijon, see above and *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The railway crosses the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte-d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — To the left, beyond some large railway-workshops, diverges the line to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 7 M. *Gevrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Vougeot*, well-known to connoisseurs as having given its name to the famous *Clos-Vougeot*.

$13^1/_2$ M. *Nuits-sous-Beaune*, a small town with an extensive commerce in the wines of the surrounding district.

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abbaye de Cîteaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now used as an agricultural reformatory.

23 M. **Beaune** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Chevreuil*, good; *de France*), an ancient town, with 12,470 inhab., on the *Bouzoise*, is the centre of an extensive commerce in all kinds of Burgundy wine. Its most noteworthy buildings are the collegiate church of Notre-Dame and the hospital. — *Notre-Dame*, founded in the 12th cent., has frequently been restored and altered since. The finest part is the grand portal of the 13th cent. with a magnificent porch. A tower rises above the crossing. The church possesses some valuable tapestry of the 15th century. — The château-like *Hospital* was founded in 1443 by Nic. Robin, chancellor of Burgundy, who bequeathed to it a superb *Altar-piece attributed to Rogier van der Weyden, the principal subject of which is the Last Judgment. Visitors are admitted to the building, which contains several other objects of interest, after 10 a. m. (50 c.; free on Sun.). — Of the old castle only two *Towers* are left, and the ancient Hôtel de Ville is represented by its picturesque 15th cent. *Tower*. Hard by is a fine bronze

Statue of Monge, the mathematician and natural philosopher, a native of Beaune (d. 1818), by *Rude.* To the left is the *Hôtel de la Marre* or *Rochepot* (1523), with two fine arcaded courts. The present *Hôtel de Ville,* formerly a convent, contains a *Public Library,* the *Municipal Archives,* a *Gallery of Natural History,* and a small *Museum,* the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds. — The Buttes, the Jardin Anglais, and the Rempart des Dames are fine promenades.

From Beaune to (26 M.) Arnay-le-Duc, viâ (3 M.) *Pommard* and (4 M.) *Volnay*, see *Baedeker's Northern France.* — From Beaune to St. Loup de la Salle, 12 M., a railway is being built.

27 M. *Meursault,* noted for its white wines. Farther on, to the right, is *Puligny,* where Montrachet wine is produced.

32½ M. **Chagny** *(Buffet),* a commercial town with 4736 inhab., and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre* (see below).

From Chagny to *Nevers*, see *Baedeker's Northern France.*

From Chagny to Roanne (Le Creusot), 86½ M., railway in 5½-7¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 25, 10 fr. 55, 6 fr. 85 c.). — At (2½ M.) *Santenay* the Autun line diverges to the right. Our line ascends the left bank of the Dheune, on the opposite side of which runs the Canal du Centre. We pass several industrial localities, stone-quarries, coal and iron mines, ponds, etc. — 18 M. **Montchanin** *(Buffet; Hôt. des Mines; de la Gare)*, a market-town of 4014 inhab., with extensive coal-mines and various industrial establishments. Branch-line to *St. Gengoux*, see p. 6. From Montchanin to (83½ M.) Nevers viâ (5 M.) *Le Creusot*, see *Baedeker's Northern France.*

The Roanne line next enters the industrial valley of the *Bourbince*, where it again meets the Canal du Centre.

24 M. *Blanzy* (4942 inhab.); 27½ M. *Montceau-les-Mines* (Hôt. des Mines), a town of 19,612 inhab., with coal-mines and various factories; 39 M. *Palinges* (2250 inhab.). — 38½ M. *La Gravoine*, near which was the Celtic-Roman town of *Colonia.*

49 M. *Paray-le-Monial*, (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). Then after following the Moulins line for a short distance to the W., we turn to the S. into the valley of the *Loire*, on the left bank of which is the *Roanne and Digoin Canal.* 64½ M. *Marcigny* (2639 inhab.). — At (74½ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we reach the line from Roanne to Cluny. — Beyond (82½ M.) *Le Coteau* we cross the Loire. — 86½ M. *Roanne*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France.*

The Lyons line next passes through two short tunnels, the first under the Canal du Centre; then by a deep cutting it enters the valley of the Thalie and reaches (36 M.) *Fontaines.*

42 M. **Chalon-sur-Saône.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. du Chevreuil, both in the Rue du Port-Villiers, near the Saône. — There are three **Stations**: *Chalon-St. Côme*, at which alone the express trains stop, to the S. of the town; *Chalon-Ville*, nearly in the centre of the town, where the ordinary trains stop; and *St. Côme* (near the first-named), for Bourg (see p. 5).

Chalon-sur-Saône is an old commercial and manufacturing town of 24,686 inhab., on the right bank of the Saône, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre,* which connects this river with the Loire at Digoin (74 M.). It has few noteworthy buildings.

Chalon is the *Cabillonum* of the ancients, the principal town of the Ædui and afterwards the chief Roman settlement in Gaul. Christianity

was introduced here by St. Marcel in the 2nd cent., and the town was the seat of a bishopric until 1790. Chalon was the residence of the kings of Burgundy, had counts of its own from the 8th cent., from 1237 to 1477 was subject to the dukes of Burgundy, but was finally united to the crown of France by Louis XI. It has suffered repeatedly from war, but has always regained its prosperity by commerce.

Quitting the principal station we find on the left a square containing an *Obelisk* of the 17th cent., erected on the opening of the Canal du Centre, the *Palais de Justice,* and the *Corn Market,* two modern buildings. In front of the Palais is a square with a pretty *Fountain,* lately erected to the memory of the Thévenin family, who presented the town with its water supply. The Grande Rue, to the right, descends to the old Pont St. Laurent and to an island in the Saône, on which is a large *Hospital,* founded in the 16th cent. and lately rebuilt. — Not far from the bridge, to the left, is the *Church of St. Vincent,* an ancient cathedral built in the 12-15th centuries. It has a modern façade with two towers. The most interesting parts are the choir and apse, dating from the 13th century. — Below the bridge is a small harbour from which the steamers start for Lyons (see below). On the quay is a statue of *Niepce* (1765-1833), who is regarded in France as the inventor of photography. — Not far from this point, in the square of the same name, is the *Church of St. Peter,* of the 18th century. Nearly opposite is the *Museum,* containing various collections of little importance (adm. daily; Sun. 12-4 gratis). More to the S. is the basin of the Canal du Centre, and on the other side the suburb of St. Côme, with the *Church of St. Côme,* built between 1855 and 1867 in the Gothic style of the 13th century. It has a nave and aisles, with galleries over the latter. Behind the church, to the right, is the St. Côme station.

STEAMBOATS for *Lyons* run regularly on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (about 6 hrs.; 5 and 4 fr.). The voyage is uninteresting until beyond Mâcon.

FROM CHALON TO AUXONNE, 41 M., railway in 2-2$^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — 10 M. *Gergy*, on the right bank of the Saône, is united with *Verjux*, on the left bank, by means of a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1890 from funds left by Mme. Boucicaut (d. 1887), late proprietrix of the Bon Marché stores in Paris, who was born in this commune. — 11 M. *Allerey* is a station on the line from Chagny to Dôle see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 23$^1/_2$ M. *Seurre* and (30 M.) *Pagny* are stations on the line to St. Amour. — 32 M. *St. Jean-de-Losne.* — 41 M. *Auxonne* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHALON TO BOURG, 48 M., railway in 2$^1/_2$-4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). — This line turns to the E. and crosses the Saône. — 3 M. *St. Marcel*, once the seat of a famous abbey, the buildings of which are now represented only by the fine Transition church, rebuilt in the 12th century. — 10 M. *St. Germain-du-Plain*, the junction for Lons-le-Saunier (see below). — 20 M. *Cuisery*, with remains of its old walls and the ruins of a castle. — 25$^1/_2$ M. *Romenay*, an ancient place, with remains of 13-14th cent. walls. — 33 M. *Montrevel*, on the Reyssouze. — 41 M. *Attignat*, with a fine château. — 48 M. *Bourg* (p. 9).

FROM CHALON-ST. CÔME TO LONS-LE-SAUNIER, 42 M., railway in 2$^1/_4$-2$^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — To (10 M.) *St. Germain-du-Plain*, see above. — 33 M. **Louhans** (*Buffet; Hôt. St. Martin*), a town with 4548 inhab., has another station on the line from Dijon to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). The Grande Rue is flanked with arcades. —

Beyond (39 M.) *Chilly-le-Vignoble* we join, to the right, the line from Bourg. — 42 M. *Lons-le-Saunier* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

From Chalon-St. Côme to Cluny, 31 M., railway in 1 1/3 hr. (fares 5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). — This line runs first to the W., then to the S., through a vine-growing country. — 5 M. *Givry*, formerly fortified, near the forest of the same name, produces good wine and has stone-quarries. — 7 M. *St. Désert*, with a fortified church of the 14th century. 10 M. *Buxy*, another place formerly fortified. 13 1/2 M. *St. Boil.* 17 1/2 M. *St. Gengoux*, an ancient little town, is the junction for a branch-line to (16 1/2 M.) *Montchanin* (p. 4), viâ *Culles*, *Genouilly*, and *Puley*. — We now descend the valley of the *Grosne*. — 23 M. *Cormatin* has a fine château of the 18th century. — 26 M. *Massilly*. — 31 M. *Cluny*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

Beyond Chalon the Lyons line diverges to the right from the line to Bourg, and for a short distance approaches the Saône, near which, after passing (47 M.) *Varennes-le-Grand* and (52 M.) *Sennecey-le-Grand*, it remains. In clear weather the Jura Mts. are seen on the same side.

58 1/2 M. **Tournus** (*Hôt. du Sauvage*, good, Rue du Nord 8) is a commercial and manufacturing town of 5025 inhab., on the Saône. Its most important building is the abbey-church of *St. Philibert*, which is visible, on the left, from the railway. The style is Romanesque of the Burgundian type, and the structure dates from the 11-12th cent., slightly altered in the 14-15th. With the exception of the upper part of the N. tower (the only one finished) of the façade, the general appearance of the exterior is massive and plain. From the transept rises a third tower, and in front of the nave is a kind of narthex or vestibule of three bays with huge columns supporting an upper story. The nave has large round pillars, higher than those of the narthex, with transverse barrel vaulting. In the S. aisle is a painted stone fragment of a tomb (15th cent.), much mutilated, with a 12th cent. Byzantine statue of the Virgin, in wood, in front of it. The Chapel of the Virgin, to the right of the choir, contains some interesting paintings, and the Chapel of Ste. Philomène, farther on, has 6 bas-reliefs painted to resemble pictures. The apse at the E. end is surrounded with columns with fine capitals, and the outside of this part of the church is also worth noticing. The crypt beneath the choir is interesting. The organ-case also repays inspection.

The Rue du Nord, beyond the church, leads down to the Saône, the banks of which are bare. The Rue du Centre, to the right on this side of the bridge, leads to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a marble *Statue of Greuze*, the painter, a native of Tournus (1725-1805), by Rougelet.

64 M. *Uchizy*. — 69 M. *Pont-de-Vaux-Fleuriville*. *Pont-de-Vaux*, 3 M. to the E. (omn.), is the birthplace of General Joubert (1769-1799) and of Chintreuil, the painter (1816-1873), who are commemorated respectively by a statue and a bust. — 71 M. *Sénozan*.

78 1/2 M. **Mâcon** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Champs-Elysées*, Place de la Barre, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-10, D. 4, omn. 1/2 fr.; *de l'Europe*, Quai du Nord, some distance from the station; *Cafés* on the Quai du

Midi), a town of 19,573 inhab., the capital of the department of *Saône-et-Loire,* on the right bank of the Saône.

Mâcon, the *Matisco* of the Ædui and a place of some importance in Cæsar's time, fell into decay under the Roman empire. Later it was repeatedly pillaged by the barbarians who invaded Gaul, and down to the 13th cent. was several times besieged. In the 14th cent., under Charles V., it was added to the possessions of the kings of France, but was frequently alienated and finally annexed to the crown only in the reign of Louis XI. (1461-83). During the Religious Wars (1559-67) it more than once changed hands and suffered accordingly. Mâcon is now a manufacturing and commercial town, but poor in historical monuments.

The Rue Gambetta, on the left as we leave the station, leads to the *Quai du Midi,* now a promenade, adorned with a bronze *Statue of Lamartine* (b. at Mâcon 1790, d. 1869), by Falguière. The Saône is crossed farther on by an old bridge of 12 arches, which leads to the suburb of St. Laurent. Near the statue is a fine block of buildings, partly of the 18th cent., comprising the *Hôtel de Ville,* the *Theatre,* and the *Archives.*

Behind the Hôtel de Ville (Musée, see below), through which we pass, is the *Church of St. Peter,* a large modern Romanesque building, with nave and aisles, transepts, ambulatory, side-chapels, and galleries. The building as a whole is somewhat heavy. The nave has squat round pillars with fine capitals, each carrying two little columns from which springs the vaulting. The chapels are richly decorated with paintings. In the right transept is a beautifully framed epitaph of 1649.

The *Musée,* in the Hôtel de Ville, the entrance to which is opposite St. Peter's, is open on Sun. from 2 to 4 and to strangers on other days also.

There are six rooms: one on the ground-floor contains sculptures, plaster casts, and antiquities; while of the five on the first floor, three are devoted to natural history, one to drawings and engravings, and one to paintings. Amongst the last are several portraits of Lamartine, one by *Fr. Gérard;* the Procession of Silenus, attributed to *Jordaens;* Market at Antwerp, by *Van Helmont;* portrait of Richelieu, by *De Champaigne;* Charles IX. and Catherine de' Medici, by *A. Scheffer;* a Holy Family attributed to *Francia;* the Apparition, by *N. Maas,* etc.

The street in front of the Musée leads to the right to the Place de l'Herberie, in which, at the left hand corner, is a curious *Timber House.* Keeping straight on we find in another square, behind the market, the remains of the ancient *Cathedral of St. Vincent,* of which the façade with the narthex and towers dates from the 13-15th centuries. One of the towers still retains a portion of its spire and some fine sculptures. The narthex is used as a chapel. The entrance is on the side next the market, where the graceful columns of the church form a kind of screen, and where there is a miscellaneous collection of fragmentary sculptures. In the chapel the tympanum of the ancient doorway may be noticed. — The building to the right is the *Préfecture,* rebuilt in 1866.

About 2½ M. above Mâcon is the *Ile de la Palme,* where the Helvetii were defeated in B. C. 61 by Cæsar, after they had to the number of

368,000 crossed the Saône with the intention of establishing themselves in Gaul.

From Mâcon to *Geneva*, see R. 2; to *Aix-les-Bains*, see RR. 2 and 5; to *Cluny* (15 M.) and *Moulins*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

Our line continues to descend the Saône valley, approaching the river from time to time. Attractive views to the left. — $82^1/_2$ M. *Crèches;* 85 M. *Pontanevaux;* $87^1/_2$ M. *Romanèche* ('Romana esca'), noted for its wines, *Moulin-à-Vent,* and *Thorins.* The scenery is picturesque. — $92^1/_2$ M. *Belleville,* a small town about a mile to the left.

A branch-line runs hence to (8 M.) **Beaujeu** *(Hôt. de la Préfecture)*, a town of 3290 inhab., which lends its name to the surrounding district of *Beaujolais.* Its formerly strong castle has almost entirely disappeared.

$95^1/_2$ M. *St. Georges.* — 101 M. **Villefranche** *(Hôt. de Provence; de l'Europe),* a town of 12,928 inhab., on the Morgon. The chief buildings are *Notre-Dame-des-Marais* (14-16th cent.) and the Renaissance *Hôtel de Ville.* In the upper part of the town is a *Promenade* commanding a fine view of the Beaujolais.

$103^1/_2$ *Anse,* a large market-town on the Azergues, was a Roman station, with proconsular villas.

106 M. **Trévoux** *(Hôtel de la Terrasse),* an old town with 2687 inhab., finely situated on the left bank of the Saône and connected with Lyons by a special railway (p. 26). It also is of ancient foundation and still retains a considerable part of its walls. The name Trévoux points to the three Roman roads which converged here. The Emperor Septimius Severus defeated his rival Albinus in 198 near Trévoux. During the 18th cent. the town had a famous printing-press, from which issued the *editio princeps* of the *Dictionnaire Universel* known as the Dictionnaire de Trévoux. Here too the Jesuits published for 30 years the critical and literary journal called the Mémoires or Journal de Trévoux.

A public conveyance plies hence to ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Ars**, a village with a handsome new church built over the tomb of the former curé Vianey (d. 1858), which has become a pilgrim-resort.

The scenery improves as we approach Lyons. — Besides the following stations, there are a number of others stopped at by local trains running between Lyons (Gare St. Paul and Gare de Vaise) and Villefranche. $109^1/_2$ M. *St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (Buffet), the junction of the line from Paris, viâ Roanne and Tarare (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). — 111 M. *Neuville-sur-Saône,* a considerable town on the left bank of the Saône and on the Trévoux railway. — $112^1/_2$ M. *Couzon,* with a striking modern church attached to an old tower. It is ornamented with interesting sculptures and paintings. Fine retrospect. On the other side of the river is a viaduct of the Trévoux line. Beyond several cuttings and a short tunnel we reach ($115^1/_2$ M.) *Collonges-Fontaine,* whence steamboats and a steam-tramway ply to Lyons. The left bank of the river is now bordered by prettily wooded hills.

118 M. *L'Ile-Barbe,* a favourite pleasure-resort of the people of Lyons. Steamboat see p. 26. The next station also serves *St. Rambert,* with a fine Romanesque church, almost entirely rebuilt in recent years. Beyond two short tunnels the church of Fourvière (p. 17) is seen on a knoll to the left.

119 M. *Lyon-Vaise,* the first of the Lyons stations, in the old suburb of Vaise, to the W. of the town and on the right bank of the Saône. — Then passing through a tunnel more than $1^1/_4$ M. long and crossing the Saône (fine view, on the left, of the city) we arrive at *Lyons* (Gare de Perrache, p. 13).

2. From Mâcon (Paris) to Geneva.

a. Viâ Bourg, Ambérieu, and Culoz (Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry).

115 M. Express route, but 30 M. longer than the route mentioned below. RAILWAY in $4-6^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 95, 14 fr. 15, 9 fr. 15 c.). — From Paris, 389 M., in $11^3/_4$-20 hrs. (fares 70 fr. 25, 47 fr. 40, 30 fr. 95 c.).

Besides the route viâ *Dijon*, *Mâcon*, *Bourg*, and *Nantua*, mentioned below (357 M. from Paris), there is a still shorter route (344 M.) from Paris to Geneva viâ *Dijon*, *St. Amour*, *Bourg*, and *Nantua*. On both of these, however, there are compulsory halts, more or less long, at Dijon, Bourg, and Bellegarde. — Viâ *Dijon*, *Pontarlier*, and *Lausanne*, the route from Paris to Geneva is 366 M. long.

Mâcon, see p. 6. We diverge to the left from the Lyons line and cross the Saône. View of Mâcon to the left. — 5 M. *Pont-de-Veyle;* $10^1/_2$ M. *Vonnas.* — Beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Mézériat* the Jura Mountains soon come into view. — $17^1/_2$ M. *Polliat.*

$23^1/_2$ M. **Bourg** *(Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe,* Place de la Grenette, R., L., & A. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., omn. 60 c.-1 fr.; *de France,* Place Carriat; *de la Paix,* at the station, R., L., & A. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ fr.), a town of 18,968 inhab., once the capital of *Bresse* and now the chief town of the department of the *Ain.*

Leaving the station we take the Rue A. Baudin, opposite, and farther on turn to the left into the Rue de la Préfecture. The direct route from the station to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Church of Brou (p. 10) is straight on viâ the Rue Voltaire and Boul. Victor Hugo, and then to the right by the Boul. de Brou.

In the Rue de la Préfecture we pass the *Préfecture,* a handsome modern building, with a bronze *Statue of General Joubert* (1769-99), by Aubé. Opposite is the Place Joubert, with a small obelisk, and a few paces thence is the Place du Quinconce, embellished with a bronze statue, by Millet, of *Edgard Quinet,* the author (1803-75).

The Rue Lalande, Rue Teynière, and Rue Neuve lead from the Préfecture to the centre of the town. The *Hôtel de Ville,* on the left, contains a small *Musée* (open Sun. 2-4), entered from the Rue Bichat, on the right. It comprises some pictures of the Dutch School, a Ribera, a triptych (St. Jerome) by Wohlgemuth from the Church of Brou, French pictures, antique furniture, etc.

The Rue Crève-Cœur a short distance from the Musée enters the Place de la Grenette, on the N. side of which runs the Promenade du Bastion, where there is a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Bichat* (1771-1802), the famous surgeon and physiologist, who was a native of Thoirette (Bresse).

The *Church of Notre-Dame,* seen from the Hôtel de Ville, is a Gothic edifice of 1505-45, with a Renaissance portal. The 16th cent. stalls, the old stained glass in the 3rd chapel on the left, behind the choir, and the fine modern windows of the choir are its most interesting features.

By taking the Rue des Halles, the street on the right of the church, and then turning to the right along the Boulevard du Brou, passing the *Hôtel-Dieu,* we reach the —

*Church of Brou, celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, the principal object of interest in the town. It was built in 1511-1536 by Margaret of Austria, wife of Philibert II., le Beau, Duke of Savoy, in fulfilment of a vow made by Margaret of Bourbon, her mother-in-law. The *Portal* is remarkable for its profusion of ornament, of great delicacy but not in the best taste. The interior is distinguished by a graceful simplicity, and moreover contains some masterpieces of carving and sculpture. Among these are a very rich but somewhat heavy *Rood-loft;* magnificent Gothic **Stalls* with canopies, and, above all, in the choir the splendid **Tombs* of the above-mentioned prince and princesses, partly from designs of Michel Colombe and Perréal, executed by Thomas and Conr. Meyt. The tomb in the middle is that of Philibert (d. 1504), with two recumbent statues of the prince, one of which represents him living, the other dead, besides geniuses, twelve richly ornamented pillars, and statuettes of sibyls. To the right is the elaborate tomb of Margaret of Bourbon (d. 1483), with geniuses, saints, and mourners; to the left that of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), which vies with that of her husband. It also has two statues and is surmounted by a rich canopy; on the cornice, as well as in various parts of the church (*e. g.* over the large holy-water basin at the entrance), is inscribed the motto of this Princess Margot: 'Fortune infortune fort une'. In the Chapel of the Virgin, at the side, is a large **Reredos,* of the same date, with alto-reliefs representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The alabaster statues at the sides represent St. Philip and St. Andrew. The choir contains a modern marble altar, with fifteen gilded bronze statues. Some of the ancient stained-glass windows of the church are interesting. The statue of St. Vincent de Paul, in the nave, is by Cabuchet.

In front of the portal, on the ground, is traced an oval sundial, on which by placing himself over the letter of the current month, the visitor may see the hour marked by his shadow.

The adjacent building, originally a convent, is now a seminary.

Branch-railway to *Besançon* and *Mouchard*, see *Baedeker's Northern France;* to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see p. 5. — From Bourg to *Geneva* viâ *Nantua*, see p. 11.

FROM BOURG TO LYONS, 36½ M., railway in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). — This railway, known as the *Ligne de la Dombes*, traverses the marshy plateau of the ancient principality of that name. It is a country like the Sologne, with more than a thousand pools, the draining of which, however, has heen going on for a long time. The line crosses several of them. — 12½ M. *Marlieux*, whence a branch-line diverges to the (7½ M.) little town of *Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne;* 32 M. *Sathonay*, a large village at which a camp has been established. Line to Trévoux (p. 26). — Reaching Lyons we pass between the fortresses of Montessuy on the left and Caluire on the right. 36½ M. *Lyons* (Gare de la Croix-Rousse, see p. 13).

The main line, viâ Ambérieu and Culoz, continues in a S.E. direction and joins the line from Lyons to Geneva. On the left we see the Church of Brou and the Jura Mountains. — 29 M. *La Vavrette-Tossiat;* 35 M. *Pont-d'Ain.* We cross the Ain. — 38½ M. *Ambronay.*

43 M. *Ambérieu*, on the line from Lyons to Geneva. For the continuation of the route, see p. 27.

b. Viâ Bourg and Nantua.

84 M. RAILWAY in 4-6 hrs. (fares about 15 fr. 50, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 75 c.). No through tickets. From Paris, 11¾-17⅓ hrs. (fares 64 fr. 85, 43 fr. 80, 28 fr. 60 c.). — This picturesque route is 30 M. shorter than the preceding, but is not taken hy the express trains from Bourg to Bellegarde. Best views on the left.

To (23½ M.) *Bourg*, see p. 9. The Nantua line is on the other side of the station. Leaving on the right the Ambérieu and Culoz line, the train runs to the E. in the direction of the Jura. After passing close to the Church of Brou (p. 10), the line ascends a considerable gradient, affording an extensive view on the right. Beyond (29½ M.) *Ceyzériat* we traverse a tunnel, and beyond (31½ M.) *Sénissiat* descend rapidly to cross the Suran, a tributary of the Ain. View to the left. — 35½ M. *Villereversure;* 37½ M. *Simandre-sur-Suran.* Immediately after threading a tunnel a mile long, we reach the bold **Viaduct of Cize*, 303 yds. long and 172 ft. high, over the **Gorge of the Ain*. This has two stages, the lower one for a road, 65 ft. above the river. Fine view. — Beyond (39½ M.) *Cize-Bolozon* the line rapidly ascends again and runs at a great height above the gorge of the Ain, which here makes a wide bend to the right, forming a peninsula on which stands Cize. We now leave the river and pass through 3 tunnels, the last of which is 1¾ M. long (5 min.). — 44 M. *Nurieux*. We cross the *Oignin* and the *Ange*.

46 M. *La Cluse*, practically a suburb of Nantua, and on the lake of Nantua.

FROM LA CLUSE TO ST. CLAUDE, 27½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. — 2½ M. *Montréal*, in a picturesque situation, to the left, with a ruined château. — 3½ M. *Martignat;* 6 M. *Belignat*. — 8 M. **Oyonnax** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 4461 inhab., engaged in the manufacture of 'St. Claude goods' (see p. 12). To the E. lies *Samognat* and in the same direction the *Saut de Charmine* (50 ft. high); to the S.E. is the picturesque *Lac Genin*. — Beyond (13 M.) *Dortan* we pass through a tunnel into the valley of the *Bienne*. — 18 M. *Jeurre-Vaux*. Farther on, to the right, opens the picturesque valley

of the *Longviry*, which is joined, 3 M. higher up, by the equally beautiful valley of the *Perrière*. — Beyond (20 M.) *Molinges*, with its marble-quarries, we cross the Bienne. 25 M. *Lavans* is the station for *St. Lupicin*, 2½ M. to the N. — The line follows the picturesque ravine of the Bienne. — 29 M. **St. Claude** *(Ecu de France)*, a town with 9780 inhab., the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Bienne and the *Tacon*. It originated in an ancient and powerful abbey, to which St. Claude, bishop of Besançon, retired in the 12th century. As an industrial centre St. Claude is noted for the manufacture of snuff-boxes, pipes, and toys, and for gem-cutting. The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, the old abbey-church (14-19th cent.), contains fine choir-stalls of the second half of the 15th century. — Various interesting excursions may be taken in the neighbourhood.

Beyond La Cluse we skirt, to the left, the picturesque **Lake of Nantua** (1¾ M. long, 550-750 yds. broad), the third in size among the lakes of the French Jura, being exceeded only by those of St. Point and Chalin (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). The lake is well stocked with fish, and discharges itself by the Oignin.

48½ M. **Nantua** (*Hôtel de France*, good), with 2970 inhab., lies at the S.E. end of the lake, between steep mountains. The old *Church* belonged to an abbey founded in the 7th cent., and is remarkable for the curious shape of the nave which expands towards the roof. It contains a painting of St. Sebastian by Eug. Delacroix; a reredos of 1502-1563; some good carving; a handsome high-altar with angels, by Cl. Javet (1781); some good glass; and modern mural paintings. — In front of the church is the statue of *Baudin*, 'représentant du peuple', killed at Paris on a barricade in 1851.

The **Monts d'Ain**, the sharp crags of which rise on the opposite shore of the lake, are among the points most frequently visited from Nantua. A road, beyond the railway, ascending in zigzags through wood, with numerous picturesque glimpses, leads in about 2 hrs. to the highest point, the *Signal des Monts d'Ain* (4270 ft.), which commands an extensive and beautiful view.

Another excursion may be made to the *Lac de Silan* (see below) and the *Lac Genin* (15½ M.; p. 11), whence we may return viâ Oyonnaz (p. 11).

Interesting routes lead also from Nantua to (32 M.) *Culoz* (p. 28), viâ the *Valromey* ('Vallis Romanorum'), passing (16 M.) *Hotonnes* (Inn), (24 M.) *Champagne*, etc. — Another route leads viâ (19 M.) *Hauteville* (p. 27), etc.

We next pass between steep and rocky wooded heights and through a tunnel (650 yds. long) in which the line attains its summit-level (1935 ft.), having ascended 1460 ft. since leaving Bourg (28½ M.). We emerge on the banks of the *Lac de Silan* or *Sylans* (about 1¼ M. long and 270 yds. wide), on which are large ice-houses. — 54 M. *Charix-Lalleyriat*.

About 550 yds. to the N. of the station, at the *Moulin de Charix* (Inn) is the *Pisse-Vache Waterfall*, over 80 ft. high and especially fine in April and May after heavy rains. About 4½ M. farther on, beyond *Charix-le-Haut*, is the small *Lac Genin*, about 6 M. from the station of Oyonnaz (p. 11).

The line now descends rapidly towards the Rhone valley, with a fine dale on the right. — 56½ M. *St. Germain-de-Joux*, prettily situated on a small plateau to the left. On the same side is the picturesque gorge of the *Semine*, after which the line crosses a viaduct 100 ft. high, over the Tacon valley. Two short tunnels.

LYON

1 : 17,500

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Mètres

Paris · Ile Barbe · Châlon · Sathonay · St Clair · Genève

Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

60 M. **Châtillon-de-Michaille** (1720 ft.; *Hotel*), a picturesquely situated little town, on a height to the right, above the confluence of the Semine and the *Valserine*.

We now descend on the right bank of the Valserine and pass two more tunnels, 270 and 630 yds. in length. On the opposite bank rises the Crédo (p. 28).

63 M. *Bellegarde;* the station is above the one of the same name on the Lyons line (p. 28) which is reached by a footbridge.

3. Lyons.

Railway Stations. There are 8 passenger stations in Lyons including the 'Ficelles' (p. 41), but the central station and the only one of importance to visitors is the GARE DE PERRACHE (Pl. C, 6; Buffet). The others are those of *Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), on the Paris and Dijon Line (R. 1); the *Gare de Genève* or *des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3), and *St. Clair*, on the Geneva line (R. 4); *de la Croix-Rousse* or *des Dombes* (Pl. D, 2; Ficelle de Sathonay), for Bourg and beyond it, viâ La Dombes (R. 2); *St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3) for the Montbrison line (p. 26); *St. Just* (Pl. C, 4; Ficelle de Fourvière) for the Mornant and Vaugneray line; *St. Genix-d'Aoste* (Pl. G, 3), for the line of that name (p. 27). — The *Gare de la Mouche* (Pl. E, F, 7) is no longer used for passengers. — For departures from Lyons see p. 26. At the Perrache station the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains, but as a rule they are as expensive as cabs, or for a party dearer.

Hotels. *In the town:* GRAND-HÔTEL COLLET & CONTINENTAL (Pl. b; D, 4), 62 Rue de la République, R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, omn. 1¼ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE LYON (Pl. a; D, 3), 16 Rue de la République, R. 3-8, L. ½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 11, omn. 1-1½ fr. (A. is charged if the traveller do not take his meals in the hotel); GR.-HÔT. DE BELLECOUR (Pl. c; D, 5), 20 Place de Bellecour, rebuilt in 1893; GR.-HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; D, 4), 1 Rue de Bellecour; HÔTEL DE ROME (Pl. p; C, D, 5), 4 Rue de Peyrat; GR.-HÔT. DES BEAUX-ARTS (Pl. f; D, 4), 75 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; GR.-HÔT. DES ETRANGERS (Pl. g; D, 4), 5 Rue Stella; HÔTEL DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. h; D, 4), 1 Rue des Quatre-Chapeaux, near the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; GR.-HÔT. DU GLOBE (Pl. e; D, 4), 21 Rue Gasparin; HÔT. DES ARCHERS (Pl. o; D, 4), 15 Rue des Archers, good, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. ¾-1, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. BAYARD, 47 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, at the corner of the Rue Tupin (Pl. D, 4); HÔT. DE RUSSIE (Pl. m; D, 4), 6 Rue Gasparin; DE MILAN (Pl. n; D, 3), 8 Place des Terreaux; HÔT. DE PARIS & DU NORD (Pl. q; D, 4), 16 Rue de la Platière, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ¾-1 fr.

Near the Gare de Perrache, but somewhat out of the way: GR.-HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. i; D, 6), 27 and 29 Cours du Midi, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1¼-1½, déj. 3½, D. 5-6, pens. 9, omn. ½-¾ fr.; ANGLETERRE (Pl. j; C, 6), 21 Place Carnot, good and moderate; DE BORDEAUX ET DU PARC (Pl. k; C, 6), in the same Place (no table-d'hôte); GR.-HÔT. DE TOULOUSE, 23 Cours du Midi, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; HÔTEL AND RESTAURANT DUBOST (pl. ô; C, 6), 19 Place Carnot.

Restaurants. *Maison-Dorée*, Place Bellecour; *Maderni*, 19 Rue de la République; *Casati*, 8 Rue de la République; *du Helder*, 98 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, all first class, with corresponding charges. Many of the cafés and the large brasseries, especially in the Rue Thommasin (see p. 14), are also restaurants (déj. 2, D. 3 fr.). — *Au Rosbif*, 42 Place de la République, and Place Ampère, etc.; *Bouillon Montesquieu*, Place Carnot.

Cafés. *Maison-Dorée*, *Casati*, see above; *Anglais*, 24 Rue de la République; *C. du XIXe Siècle*, 37 Rue de la République; *C. de Madrid*, Place de la Comédie and 1 Rue de la République; *C. Morel*, 106 Rue de

l'Hôtel-de-Ville and Place Bellecour; *Gr. Café de Lyon*, 49 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Brasseries. *Brasserie des Chemins de fer*, 12 Cours du Midi, with garden and large billiard room, below the Perrache station, to the right on approaching it, with a branch at 93 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Hoffherr*, 30 Cours du Midi, near the Hôtel de l'Univers (Pl. i), a large establishment in the Moorish style, with a terrace, also at Rue Thommasin 32-34; *du Tonneau*, 66 Rue de la République, near the Place Bellecour; *Gr.-Tav. Gruber*, 13 Place des Terreaux; *Kléber*, 23 Place de la Comédie; *Lion d'Or*, 24 Rue Pizay, near the Grand Théâtre; *Coq-d'Or*, 77 Rue de la République.

Cabs. With seats for 2 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; with seats for 4 persons, 1 fr. 75 c. per drive, 2½ fr. per hour; 50 c. extra between midnight and 6 a. m. — Luggage, 25 c. each trunk, 75 c. for 3 or more.

Tramways. Ten lines, the principal of which are marked in the plan, traverse the town and suburbs, *viz.*: *Monplaisir* (Pl. G, H; margin) to the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), viâ the Place Bellecour; — *Bellecour* (Pl. D, 5) to *Montchat* (Pl. G, 6); — *Cordeliers* (Pl. E, 4) to *Villeurbanne* (Pl. G, 3; margin); — *Bellecour* to *Villeurbanne* (Bou-Coin); *Parc de la Tête d'Or* (Pl. E, 1) to *Perrache* (Pl. E, 7); — *Bellecour* (Pl. D, 5) to *Pont d'Ecully* (Pl. A, 2; margin); — *Place du Pont* (Guillotière; Pl. E, 5) viâ *Terreaux* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Gare de Vaise*; — *Perrache* (Pl. C, D, 6) to *Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 2); — *Pont de la Guillotière* (Pl. E, 5) to *St. Clair* (Pl. E, 1; margin); — *Place de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5) to *Oullins* (pl. C, 8; margin). Usual fares: 1st cl. 20 c.; 2nd, outside, 10 c.; 'correspondance' 5 c. extra, outside the octroi-limits, 10, 5 c. — Omnibuses, known as *Cars Ripert*, ply from the *Perrache Station* to the *Ficelle de la Croix-Rousse*; from the *Archevêché* to the *Gare de Genève*; and from *Ste. Blandine* (Perrache) to the *Ficelle de la Croix-Pâquet*. Ordinary omnibuses ply to various points in the environs. — Steam Tramways ply to various places of little interest to the tourist; *e. g. Venissieux*, to the S., *Asile de Bron*, to the E., *Fontaines* and *Neuville-sur-Saône*, to the N. (railway, p. 26).

Cable Tramways (known as *Ficelles*). From the *Place Sathonay* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Croix-Rousse* (p. 24) every 5 min., fare 10 c. This small railway ascends about 100 ft. in less than half a mile, and considerably shortens the distance to the Bourg-Sathonay line which is connected with it, having booking offices at the lower end for both passengers and luggage. Two trains are attached to the two ends of an iron cable, and by a fixed engine ascend and descend simultaneously. — From the *Place Croix-Pâquet* (Pl. D, 2) to the *Croix-Rousse*, a line of the same kind. — From the *Avenue de l'Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Just*; fares 25, 15 c.: 5 c. less on week-days to the *Station des Minimes* (for Fourvière; p. 17). This line joins the line to Mornant and Vaugneray (p. 26) at St. Just. — Another 'Ficelle' is projected to ascend to the plateau of Fourvière.

Steamboats. — On the Saône: The *Mouches* ply between Perrache (Pont du Midi; Pl. C, 6), Vaise (Pont Mouton; Pl. A, 2), and St. Rambert (Ile-Barbe), 10 c. on week-days, 15 c. on Sun. and holidays to Vaise, 20-30 c. all the way. The *Parisiens* ply, in summer, between Lyons (Quai St. Antoine; Pl. D, 4) and Collouges (p. 8), touching at Vaise, l'Industrie, Rochecardon (opposite the tower of La Belle-Allemande), La Caille, the Lycée, Cuire, l'Ile-Barbe, and Quai du Vernay (25, 50 c.); and proceed to Chalon-sur-Saône (p. 4). — On the Rhone: The *Gladiateurs* ply from the Quai de la Charité (Pl. D, E, 5) to Avignon (p. 67).

Post Office. The chief office is in the Place de la Charité and Place Bellecour (Pl. D, 5). — **Telegraph Office,** open day and night, 53 Place de la République. — *Telephone*, for Paris and Marseilles, at the Exchange (2 and 1½ fr. for 5 min. use).

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, E, 3), Place de la Comédie; *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), Place des Célestins. — Café-Concerts. *Casino* (Pl. D, 4), 79 Rue de la République; *Scala*, Rue Thommasin 20. — *Circus* (Pl. F, 5), Avenue de Saxe. — *Théâtres de Guignol*, a kind of entertainment peculiar to Lyons, are to be found in the Place des Célestins (Pl. D, 4), the Passage de l'Argue (leading from the Rue de la République

to the Rue Centrale), the Quai St. Antoine (Pl. D, 4), and 48 Cours Morand (Pl. F, 3).

Baths. *De la Grotte*, 4 Rue de la Charité; *du Rhône*, Quai de Retz and Quai de l'Hôpital; *Chantre*, 71 Rue de la Républlique, etc.

American Consul, *Frank E. Hyde, Esq.*; Vice-consul, *Thos. N. Browne, Esq.* — **British Vice-Consul,** *Robert Ottley, Esq.*, 19 Quai de Retz.

English Church Service, Holy Trinity Church, Quai de l'Est (Pl. E, 2); chaplain, *Rev. H. Lister.*

Lyons (550-1015 ft.), the ancient *Lugdunum,* formerly the capital of the *Lyonnais*, and now of the department of the *Rhone*, with 438,000 inhab., is the second city in France both for size and for industrial importance, silk being its great staple commodity. It is also an archiepiscopal see, the headquarters of the 14th corps d'armée, and the seat of an 'Académie Universitaire' (with five faculties). Its importance is due to its magnificent situation at the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, flanked by 6 M. of fine quays, and on the slopes of hills which are crowned by fortifications.

Lyons was founded by the Greeks in B. C. 560, but its importance dates only from B. C. 41, when the consul L. Munatius Plancus commenced some considerable constructions under orders from the Roman Senate. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul. The Roman town occupied the slope on the right bank of the Saône, now known as *Fourvière*, from the Latin *Forum vetus*. The Emperor Claudius, who was born here, gave it the rank of a Roman colony (see p. 23). Nero rebuilt it after a great fire; and Trajan constructed the magnificent Forum Vetus. Christianity was first preached by St. Pothinus in the 2nd cent., and afterwards persecuted under Marcus Aurelius and still more under Septimius Severus. After the invasion of the barbarians, Lyons was abandoned by the emperors, and owing to its situation and its importance underwent many misfortunes and changes of masters, until it gave itself up to the king of France in the heginning of the 11th century. From that time its industry and commerce considerahly developed, but it was again hardly tried by the Italian and Religious wars. After two centuries of comparative peace, there followed the ill-omened days of the Revolution. Attached to the ancient régime, Lyons revolted against the Convention, was besieged for two months in 1793, and condemned to demolition. To accomplish this as quickly as possible Collot d'Herbois, the actor, made use of gunpowder and grape-shot, hut fortunately was prevented by the fall of Robespierre from completing his work of destruction and carnage. Lyons rose again from its ruins under Napoleon I., and an unparalleled period of prosperity began which was interrupted only temporarily hy a commercial crisis in 1831, a political insurrection in 1834, and by a terrible inundation in 1856. From this period date the fine quays and great improvements which have made it one of the handsomest of modern cities. Lyons manufactures annually silk and other goods to the value of about 16,000,000 *l.* — It is the birthplace of the Emperors Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla, and Geta, of St. Irenæus, Sidonius Apollinaris, St. Ambrose, Philibert Delorme, Barrême, Coyzevox, Coustou, De Jussieu, Suchet, Ampère, Jacquard, Flandrin, Meissonier, etc.

Lyons is divided by the Rhone and the Saône into three distinct parts, *viz.*, the town proper, on the tongue of land between the two rivers, including the old suburb of *La Croix-Rousse* (p. 24) on the hill above; the quarter on the right bank of the Saône, including *Fourvière* and *Vaise* (p. 9); and the quarter on the left bank of the Rhone, including *La Guillotière* (p. 25) and *Les Brotteaux* (p. 25).

The *Perrache* quarter, in which is the principal railway-station (Pl. C, 6), owes its name to a citizen who, at the end of the last century, enlarged the town by removing farther to the S. the confluence of the two rivers which formerly met to the E. of where the station now stands. In front of the station, extending from one river to the other, is the broad *Cours du Midi*.

The **Place Carnot**, beyond the Cours, formerly the *Place Perrache*, is a spacious oblong, embellished in 1890 with a *Monument of the Republic*, recalling that in Paris. A bronze figure of the Republic, by *Paynot*, rises from a lofty pedestal surrounded with groups representing Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The site was formerly occupied by a statue of Napoleon I. and afterwards by fountains.

The Rue Victor-Hugo leads from this point to the Place Bellecour in the centre of the town. On the left we pass the *Place Ampère*, ornamented in 1888 by a statue, by Textor, of the physicist *Ampère* (1775-1836). Behind the Place is —

The **Church of Ainay** (Pl. C, 5), the oldest in Lyons. It was founded in the 6th cent. on the site of a temple erected to the Goddess Roma and to Augustus by sixty Gallic tribes, and was rebuilt in the Romanesque style in the 10th and 11th centuries. The façade which is ornamented with lozenge-shaped inlaid work, contains three doorways with pointed arches, and a square tower with four acroteria at the base of the spire. There is also a very low square central tower which is supported by four large ancient columns. Of the nave and double aisles the three principal are vaulted and supported by columns, the others having been added in the 12th or 13th century. The apses are decorated with paintings of Christ and various saints on a gold ground, by *Hipp. Flandrin*. In the choir is a mosaic of the time of Pascal II. (1099-1118); the high-altar in gilt bronze and the fine mosaic on which it stands are both modern. In the chapel of the Virgin, to the right, is a carved altar by *Fabisch* and a Virgin by *Bonnassieux*. At the beginning of the aisle on the left is a fine ancient doorway, and opposite to it, on the right, a remarkable modern confessional in the Byzantine style.

We return to the Rue Victor-Hugo, which brings us to the **Place Bellecour** ('Bella Curia'; Pl. D, 5), the fashionable promenade of the town and the centre of the best houses. A military band plays here every evening in fine weather (adm. to the enclosure, 50 c.). In the centre is an equestrian *Statue of Louis XIV.*, as a Roman Emperor, the masterpiece of *Lemot* (1775-1827), a native of the town. The large buildings on the W. and E. sides are the Registry Office and Central Post Office. The imposing building on the height to the W. is the new church of Fourvière (p. 17).

At No. 12 Rue Sala, before this Place, is the small *Musée de la Propagation de la Foi*, containing relics, instruments of torture, and an ethnographical collection, formed of objects sent home by missionaries (open daily, 8-11 and 1-4 or 5, on Sun. and holidays, 12.30-2). Catalogue.

Next to the Post Office are the *Church* and *Hospice de la Charité* (1217 beds), founded by Kléberger, known as 'le bon Allemand', and erected early in the 17th century.

At the N.E. corner of the Place begin two magnificent modern streets, the *Rue de la République,* leading to the Place de la Comédie, and the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville,* extending to the Place des Terreaux (p. 20).

If the weather is clear, which unfortunately is not always the case in Lyons, we turn to the left by the Rue de Bellecour, in order to enjoy the view from Fourvière, and in passing we glance at the lively and picturesque banks of the *Saône.* The winding course of this river is crossed by 13 bridges and footbridges, to which is about to be added a huge railway-viaduct between the hills of Croix-Rousse and Fourvière. Of the 9 bridges that cross the Rhone, three were rebuilt on a grand scale in 1888-91. The church on the right is the Cathedral (see p. 18). At the end of the Avenue de l'Archevêché, beyond the *Pont de Tilsit* (Pl. C, 4), is the unpretending *Gare de St. Just* or the *Ficelle of Fourvière and St. Just* (see p. 13). If we proceed by train we save time and avoid a fatiguing ascent (for other routes, see p. 18). From the *Station des Minimes* (Pl. C, 5) we have 7 min. walk, first to the right, then to the left, and again to the right, to the top of the *Fourvière Hill,* which is bounded on the W. and S. by the Saône. The hill is formed by a spur of granite on which a moraine has been deposited to the depth of 120 ft.

The *Chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière,* by the side of the new church (see below), is a comparatively modern edifice without architectural interest, but much frequented by pilgrims. It contains a black image of the Virgin, and its walls are entirely covered with votive offerings. The tower is crowned by a statue of the Virgin. From the top (25 c.) there is a fine view, as well as from the new church and from the neighbouring terraces (see p. 18).

The ***Church of Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière** (Pl. C, 4), although heavy and of doubtful taste, is remarkable for its originality and presents a massive appearance when viewed from a distance. The style is a modernized Byzantine, by *Bossan.* The church, which is rapidly approaching completion, was begun in consequence of a vow made by the clergy of Lyons during the war of 1870-71. It stands at a height of 400 ft. above the Place Bellecour, or 958 ft. above the level of the sea. It is 282 ft. long, 114 ft. wide, and 124 ft. high to the platform of the tower. The apse, on the side towards the town, with a semicircular gallery (from which a blessing is pronounced upon the town annually on Sept. 8th), is flanked by polygonal towers, each terminating in a sort of crown. Instead of buttresses there are four square half-towers, and on each side of the W. front are towers as at the apse. The façade also has a rich portico with four granite monolithic columns, 27 ft. high. An

opening in the platform leads direct to the crypt, dedicated to St. Joseph, which extends below the whole building, and is decorated with mosaics.

The Interior, consisting of a nave and aisles of equal height, is divided into three bays by eight couples of blue marble columns, with white marble bases and capitals, and connected at the top by elaborate arches with angels as caryatides. The choir contains ten red marble columns with angels at the spring of the arches, and is still more gorgeously decorated than the nave, with marble, mosaics, etc. The high-altar is especially magnificent and has a ciborium and a statue of the Virgin.

We may ascend the tower (1 fr.; 2-4 pers. 50 c. each; 5 or more pers. 25 c. each), to the left of the choir, where there is a disc indicating the chief objects in view.

In clear weather the *Panorama is superb, extending over more than 120 M. and embracing, besides the whole town and its environs, to the E. the Alps as far as Mont Blanc, 96 M. distant as the crow flies, in the direction of the right hand corner of the Place Bellecour, to the S.E. the Alps of Dauphiné, to the S. the Cévennes, to the W. the mountains of Auvergne, etc.

Except the *Loyasse Cemetery* (Pl. A, 4), about half a mile to the W. of the church, there is nothing farther of interest on the Fourvière hill. The huge square building to the S. is the *Grand Séminaire* (Pl. C, 4).

The shortest and most pleasant descent from the Fourvière is by the *Passage du Rosaire* (5 c.), a winding and shady path bordered by 15 small monuments after Bossan with coloured high-reliefs by Fabisch, representing the mysteries of the Rosary. The path brings us out into the carriage road, the Montée St. Barthélemy, on the other side of which a flight of 242 steps leads directly to the cathedral.

The street to the left, on this side of the façade of the church of Fourvière, leads viâ the *Observatoire Gay*, a good point of view (50 c.), which also contains a restaurant and some antiquities. A path (5 c.) leads hence to the 'Montée des Carmes', by which we may descend to the Hôtel de Ville.

The *Place St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), in front of the cathedral, is embellished with a beautiful modern white marble fountain in the Renaissance style, with a group in bronze under cover representing the Baptism of Christ, after Bonnassieux.

The **Cathedral** of *St. Jean*, or *Eglise Primatiale* (Pl. C, 4), at the foot of the Fourvière hill, dates from the 12-15th cent. and is the most remarkable church in Lyons and one of the most interesting in France. The W. front, to the right of which is the Manécanterie (see p. 19), has three doorways, the statues of which have been destroyed and the small medallions damaged; above these are a gallery, a Flamboyant rose-window, and two towers without spires completed at the end of the 15th century. There are two other towers at the ends of the transepts. The most remarkable part of the interior is the choir, in the arches and windows of which there is a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. The Romanesque is found also in the transepts.

The *Nave* is remarkable for its purity and elegance of outline, though the W. bays belong to the 15th cent. and differ somewhat from the rest, which are of the 14th. The windows consist of three lights, surmounted by three circles. There is a gallery in front as in Notre-Dame at Dijon. The windows, as well as those in the choir, contain magnificent glass of the 13th and 14th cent., and also fine modern glass. The two aisles are not continued beyond the transepts, and the choir, being too small, has been enlarged by the addition of two bays from the nave. On the right is seen first a long low chapel belonging to the Manécanterie. Next is the **Chapel of St. Louis* or the *Bourbon Chapel*, a magnificent work of the 15th cent., due to Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI. The glass, by Maréchal, is modern. Among the works of art must be mentioned the modern marble statues of St. John and St. Stephen, and the archbishop's stall, also modern, after Bossan, in the choir; an astronomical clock of the 16-17th cent. (recently restored) in the left transept; a copy of Domenichino's Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, in the 5th chapel on the left; a votive picture by Orsel, representing Lyons spared by the cholera, at the left side door; and a modern marble pulpit after Chenavard, in the nave. The two processional crosses at each end of the high-altar have remained there since 1274, the date of the second Œcumenical Council of Lyons (the 1st having been held in 1245), as a sign of the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, an object which was only partially attained by the council.

The *Manécanterie* or Choristers' buildings (Lat., *mane cantare,* to sing in the morning), to the right of the W. front of the cathedral, has a curious façade of the 11th cent. with inlaid work and arcading. It has unfortunately been mutilated and badly restored.

Near the cathedral, higher up on the same side of the Saône, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4), a heavy building in the classical style with a peristyle of 24 Corinthian columns. The interior is also unsatisfactory.

The bridge close by brings us to the Quai des Célestins on the left bank, on which is the *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), twice burnt down since 1871 and rebuilt on the plans of André. The façade is pleasing, with busts of Scribe, Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo.

In the Place in front of the theatre is a cast-iron *Fountain,* the basin of which is supported by caryatides.

A little to the left we reach the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. D, 4), embellished with a charming marble fountain, in the Renaissance style, by André.

On the other side runs the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville,* already mentioned (p. 17), which we follow to the N. or left.

The church of **St. Nizier** (Pl. D, 3), to the left of this street, is the ancient cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th cent. except the central portal, a heavy addition of the 16th cent. by Phil. Delorme. The statues on the W. front are by Fabisch and Bonnassieux. The fine spire of the S. tower is also modern. The interior consists of nave and aisles, transepts, and side-chapels. The nave and apse contain a fine triforium, a lofty vaulted roof with a network of ribs, and coloured bosses. The pulpit, high-altar, and stained glass by Cl. Lavergne are good modern works. In the

chapel to the right of the choir is a statue of the Virgin by Coyzevox, in that to the left one of St. Pothinus by Chinard.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, passing on the left the Palais St. Pierre or des Arts (see below), ends at the —

***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 3), a handsome edifice, built by Maupin of Lyons (1646-1655), burnt in 1674, restored in 1702 by H. Mansard, and recently by Desjardins. The principal façade, in the Place des Terreaux (see below), is richly decorated with an equestrian statue of Henri IV. by Legendre-Héral, and sculptures by Fabisch, Bonnaire, and Bonnet. Behind rises the singular Tour de l'Horloge to the height of 130 ft. In the vestibule are colossal bronze **Statues* of the Saône and the Rhone, by Coustou, formerly at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Bellecour. The front facing the Place de la Comédie (p. 24), rebuilt by Mansard, is more elegant and less pretentious. It consists of a centre and two wings with lofty roofs, connected by three arcades, which are surmounted by a gallery with a balustrade. The interior is also interesting.

The **Place des Terreaux** (Pl. D, 3), next in importance to the Place Bellecour, is ornamented by the modern monumental **Fontaine Bartholdy*. It was here that in 1642 Cinq-Mars and De Thou were beheaded by Richelieu's orders on a charge of treason, and that in 1794 the guillotine was at work, until it was found to be too slow for the number of victims and grape-shot took its place.

The **Palais St. Pierre** or **des Arts** (Pl. D, 3), on the S. side of the Place, is a huge building of the 18th cent., recently restored. It formerly belonged to the Dames Bénédictines, and their fine refectory has been preserved (see p. 21). In the centre is a courtyard, now a public garden, surrounded by projecting colonnades, formerly the cloisters.

The important *Musées which the building contains, together with the Library, comprise a *Gallery of Paintings*, a *Sculpture Gallery*, a *Collection of Antiquities*, a *Collection of Marbles*, and a *Natural History Collection*. The two first and the last are open daily 11-4, the others on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 11-4, or to strangers daily. As it is difficult to see all in one visit, the visitor who has not much time is recommended to see first the pictures on the 2nd floor, then those on the 1st floor, and the museum of antiquities, etc.

Ground Floor.

In the Vestibule are reliefs representing Strength and Law, by *Diébolt*, from the monument of Napoleon I., formerly in the Place Perrache (p. 16).

The **Collection of Marbles**, under the arcades, contains ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculpture, stelæ, sarcophagi, altars, terracotta vases, etc. The collection of inscriptions, which all belong to the locality, is both in size and in importance the most valuable in France.

Sculpture Gallery. On the *Porticoes* are bas-reliefs, after the antique, and medallions of famous natives of Lyons. — In the *Garden* is a fountain, with a statue of Apollo, by *Vietty*, and other bronze statues, including, to the right, *Delhomme*, Democritus; *Cugnot*, Return from a Bacchanalian

festival; *Duret*, Chactas at the tomb of Atala; *Courtet*, Female centaur and faun; to the left, *Deschamps*, Discobolos; *Legendre-Héral*, Giotto as a child; *Delorme*, Flute-player. — The Gallery is opposite the entrance, on the other side of the garden. — VESTIBULE. Ancient architectural fragments. — I. ROOM. Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, etc.; two 16th cent. chimney-pieces; the Annunciation, two figures in painted wood, Italian works of the 14th cent.; the Virgin and Child, in a rich frame. — II. ROOM. A Græco-Phœnician mummy-shaped sarcophagus; Roman sarcophagi, the best No. 2, on the right, with a representation of the Triumph of Bacchus; a Greek altar; cinerary urns, etc. — III. ROOM. 44. *Legendre-Héral*, Eurydice; 35. *Fabisch*, Beatrice; 26. *Delorme*, Psyche; 22. *Legendre-Héral*, Silenus; 50. *Pradier*, Odalisque; 23. *Delaplanche*, St. Agnes; 42. *Janson*, Bacchus and Cupid; *Legendre-Héral*, 43. Leda and Jupiter, 46. Minerva, from the antique; 54. *Vietty*, The Nymph of the Seine; 19. *Cortot*, Pandora; 10, 15. *Chinard*, Perseus and Andromeda, a model and an unfinished group; no number, *Pallez*, Truth. In the corner, a mediæval well-head and recess; 47. *Oliva*, Colossal bust of St. Vincent de Paul; in the centre, 27. *Delorme*, Mercury; 53. *Schoenewerk*, Aurora; 39. *De Gravillon*, The Ass's skin; 49. *Pollet*, Twilight. — IV. ROOM, on the other side of the vestibule, is the original *Refectory* of the Dames de St. Pierre, remarkable for the lifesize reliefs by *Sim. Guillaume*, representing Saints and Biblical scenes, and the two large paintings at the ends by *P. L. Crétey*, Feeding of the Multitude and the Last Supper, all of the 17th century. It contains two ancient mosaics, and busts (labelled) of about 50 distinguished natives of Lyons.

SECOND FLOOR.

***Picture Gallery.** — The staircase is at the end of the cross passage to the left. At the top are paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes*, Sacred grove of the Muses, Vision, Christian Inspiration. — *GREAT GALLERY: to the right, 283. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a Man; 221. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit (other works by these masters farther on); 209. *Ant. Coypel*, City of Lyons; 258. *Mignard*, Portrait of himself; no number, *Vouet*, 190. *Le Nain*, 194. *Bourdon*, Portraits; 247. *Lebrun*, Louis XIV.; 295. *Vouet*, Crucifixion; 246. *Largillière*, Portrait; 244. *Jouvenet*, St. Bruno; 284. *Rigaud*, P. Drevet the engraver; 103. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard; no number, *Canale*, View of Venice; 55. *Murillo*, Fruit; *242. *Jouvenet*, Expulsion of the moneychangers; 95. *J. van Hagen*, Forest-scene; 159. *Weenix*, A bouquet; 107. *Dujardin*, Shepherd protecting his flock; 124, 125. *Moreelse*, Portraits; 297. *French School*, Stella the painter; 105. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers, etc.; 141. *J. van Ruysdael*, Scene in Norway; 144. *Snyders*, Game; 188a. *Flemish School*, Portrait; no number, *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 78. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The Last Supper; 104. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 114. *Coning*, The Sacrifice of Manoah; 97. *De Heem*, The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England; not numbered, *De Vos*, Portrait; 153. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 92. *Everdingen*, Landscape; *Van Oost*, 127. An old man in meditation, 128. A young man receiving a note; 79. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of a magistrate; 120. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a woman; *80. *Champaigne*, Adoration of the shepherds; **136. *Rubens*, St. Francis, St. Dominic, and other saints preserving the world from the wrath of Jesus Christ; 66. *Bol*, Portrait; 110. *Jordaens*, Mercury and Argus; *81. *De Crayer*, St. Jerome; 60. *Becks*, Portrait; *Jordaens*, *108. Jesus in the manger, *109. The Visitation; 140. *J. van Ruysdael*, The brook; 91. *Van den Eeckhout*, Portrait; no number, *P. Potter*, Animals; 152. *Terburg*, The Errand; 88. *Van Dyck*, Two heads; *137. *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi; 83. *Cuyp*, Still-life; *151. *Teniers the Younger*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 99. *De Heem*, Fruit; no number, *Cano*, Descent from the Cross; *Domenichino*, Portraits; *144. *Snyders*, A kitchen table; 54. *Cano*, Annunciation; 58. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; *56. *Ribera*, Saint in ecstasy; 21. *Giordano*, St. Luke painting the Virgin; no number, and 51. *Italian School*, Portraits; no number, *L. Costa*, Nativity; *27. *Palma Vecchio*, Titian's mistress; *5. *Guercino*, Circumcision; no number, *Italian School*, Virgin; 13. *Canlassi*, or *Cagnacci*, Death

of Lucretia; *28. *Palma the Younger*, Scourging of Christ; 33. *Guido Reni*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *35. *Tintoretto*, Virgin, Child, and saints (ex voto); 6. *P. da Cortona*, Cæsar repudiating Pompeia before Calpurnia; 46. *Vannucci* or *Perugino*, St. Herculanus and St. James the Greater; 31. *Guido*, Assumption; **45. *Perugino*, The Ascension, the gem of the collection; *41. *Andrea del Sarto*, Sacrifice of Abraham; *Paolo Veronese*, *8. Finding of Moses, *9. Bathsheba at the bath, 10. Adoration of the Magi; *36. *Tintoretto*, Danae; 16. *Ag. Carracci*, A canon; 15. *L. Carracci*, Baptism of Jesus; *42. *Scannabechi*, Descent from the Cross; 116. *Matsys* (?), Jesus crowned with thorns; 50. *Unknown Artist*, St. Jerome; 166. *Early German Master*, Descent from the Cross; *186, *186 A. *Schoorel*, Death and Coronation of the Virgin; *Early German Master*, 182a. Jesus and St. Thomas, 181b. Jesus entering Jerusalem; *87. after *Albert Dürer*, Ex-voto, The Emperor Maximilian I. and his wife kneeling before the Virgin with the infant Jesus, etc., a copy with variations of a picture at Prague (on the right is the artist, with an inscription); 49. *Early Italian Master*, Virgin and angels; 168. *Unknown German Master*, Death of the Virgin; 187. *Flemish School of the 15th Cent.*, Virgin and Child; 102. *Holbein* (?), Portrait. Then *Early German School*, Twenty scenes from the life of Christ, Pentecost, and Death of the Virgin.

The Galerie des Lyonnais, beside the preceding, contains paintings by native artists. — Room I.: 489. *Rey*, Vienne in the Roman period; 327. *James Bertrand*, Couversion of St. Thaïs. — To the right of the entrance to this room is another containing drawings and water-colours. — R. II.: 360. *Chatigny*, Views in Lyons; 370. *Cornu*, Augustus granting a charter to Gaul; 479. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Autumn. — R. III.: Landscapes and flower-pieces; 59. *Stella*, Adoration of the angels; 497. *St. Jean*, Emblems of the Encharist; 343. *Bonnefond*, The wicked landlord; 461. *Orsel*, Finding of Moses; 346. *Bonnefond*, Holy water; 498. *St. Jean*, Offering to the Virgin; 460. *Orsel*, Adam and Eve with the body of Abel; 307. *Bail*, The fanfare of Bois-le-Roi; 471. *A. Perret*, Baptism in the Bresse; 38. *Biard*, Sibyl; 456. *Montessuy*, Fête of Cerbara in the Apennines; 37. *Bonnefond*, Jacquard; 448. *Lortet*, Mont Blanc; 376. *Dubuisson*, Canal horses; 369. *Comte*, Henri of Guise vowing to avenge the assassination of his father; 390. *Hipp. Flandrin*, Dante in Hell; 392. *Paul Flandrin*, Penitents; 392. *H. Flandrin*, Euripides; 325. *J. Bertrand*, Bodies of the Martyrs.

First Floor.

The Galerie Chenavard, to the left as we descend from the 2nd floor, is a continuation of the preceding. Of the four rooms the last three are specially devoted to cartoons designed by the Lyons artist *P. Chenavard*, for the Pantheon at Paris after the Revolution of February, but not executed owing to the restoration of the building to divine service. The designs, only some of which are exhibited, illustrate the history of civilisation from the Creation to the French Revolution, and are distinguished by dignity of conception and clearness of composition. — Room I. contains several large paintings for which there is no room in the collection on the second floor: 77. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Exhumation of SS. Gervasius and Protasius; 39. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin; 22. *Giordano*, Rinaldo and Armida; *Jouvenet*, Mary Magdalen; *Le Sueur*, Martyrdom of SS. Gervasius and Protasius. — The *Chenavard Cartoons* represent: 1. The Flood; 2. Zoroaster; 3-5. Trojan War; 6. Hippocrates; 7. Socrates; 8. Early Rome; 9. Brutus condemning his son; 10, 11. Carthage and Scipio; 12. Cato of Utica; 13. Cæsar crossing the Rubicon; 14. Temple of Janus closed; 15. Augustan Age; 16. The Nativity; 17. Preaching of Jesus Christ; 18. The Passion; 19, 20. The Catacombs; 21. Constantine; 22. Theodosius and St. Ambrose; 23, 24. Attila, Leo X.; 25. Mahomet; 26. Gregory VII.; 27. The Crusades; 28. Sack of Constantinople; 29. Rutli; 30. Poets of Italy; 31. Printing; 32. Age of Leo X.; 33. Luther; 34. Age of Louis XIV.; 35. Voltaire; 36. Napoleon; 37. Philosophy of History; 38. Purgatory; 39. Hell; 40. The Resurrection; 41. Paradise (these last subjects designed for the floor); 42. Charles V.; 43. The Constituent Assembly. — Each room also

contains some mosaics. — At the end is a portion of the *Museum of Natural History* (see below); but we retrace our steps to inspect the —

CONTINUATION OF THE PICTURE GALLERY, opposite the Galerie Chenavard, *i. e.* to the right as we descend from the second floor. — ROOM I.: 207. *Court*, Flood; 11. *C. Caliari* (son of Paolo Veronese), Queen of Cyprus entering Venice in state. — In RR. II. & III. are some casts. — ROOM IV., to the left: 225. *Drolling*, Good Samaritan; 233. *Baron Gérard*, Corinna at the Cape of Misenum; *Granet*, 236. Savonarola, 237. Choir of a Franciscan church; 212. *David*, Market-gardener (study). — ROOM V., to the left: 213. *E. Delacroix*, Last moments of Marcus Aurelius; 200. *Charlet*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; 277. *Richard*, Portrait; 269. *De Pinelli*, Exchange at Perugia in the 15th cent.; 234. *Gigoux*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha; no number, *Jules Lefebvre*, Venus and Cupid; *Prud'hon*, Woman and children; 281. *Riesener*, Toilet of Venus. In the centre is a fine antique mosaic. — ROOM VI., to the left: 202, 204, 203, 291, Landscapes by *Corot*, *Courbet*, and *Van Marcke;* no number, *Guillaumet*, Evening prayer in the Sahara. — ROOM VII.: Paintings from the former Musée Bernard (not numbered): to the left, *De Vries*, *Maas*, *Momper*, etc., Landscapes; *Unknown Master*, Virgin and Child, with angels; *Toepffer*, Restoration of public worship after the Revolution; *Raoux*, Portrait; *Ommeganck*, At the pond; *Piazzetta*, Cream-eaters; *Brekelenkamp*, Cobblers; *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Wedding-party at a photographer's; *Mengs*, Cardinal Archinto. — The next room is empty.

***Museum of Antiquities.** — Tbis adjoins the preceding museum and has a separate entrance by the staircase which leads from the gallery of tbe ground-floor to the gallery of the second story. — ROOM I. Rich collection of medals, marble frieze representing suovetaurilia (sacrifices of a pig, sheep, and ox); masks, busts, etc. — Room II. Terracottas, bronzes, antique glass and vases, statuettes, and Egyptian sarcophagi. — The first two cabinets to the left contain medals and other objects of lesser antiquity. — Third (hexagonal) glass-case: jewels and antique cameos. Fourth glass-case: fine bronzes, cists, mirrors, statuette of Fortune, etc. To the left, glass and antique bronzes. Fifth glass-case: set of *Jewels, gold necklaces and bracelets. In the third cabinet to the left: Bronze *Tablet, bearing a large part of the speech pronounced by the Emperor Claudius in approval of the demand made by Gallia Comata to have the right of sending members to the Roman senate; fragments of mosaics. — Sixth glass-case, in the centre and to the left: more fine bronzes, including a *Foculus or portable brasier, a *Head of Juno and a *Jupiter or Neptune. — ROOM III. Mediæval objects, chiefly church ornaments; Italian bronzes of the 16th cent.; bas-reliefs, medallions, French bronzes of the 15-17th cent.; locksmith's work of the 16th cent.; manuscripts and coffers. — ROOM IV. About 40 magnificent Limoges enamels, besides a triptych with 27 more; very fine ivories, sacred vessels of the 15th and 16th cent., Venetian glass, oriental and other weapons of the 14-17th cent. — ROOM V. Furniture of the 16th century. — ROOM VI. To the left, various mediæval and Renaissance sculptures. — ROOM VII. Continuation of furniture, and door of carved wood of the 16th cent.; fine carved ivory; two Italian painted wooden statues (14th cent.), representing the Virgin and the Angel of the Annunciation. — ROOM VIII. Japanese, Moorish, Dutch, Italian, and French porcelain and pottery, including two large bowls of Palissy ware.

The *Museum of Natural History* is on the otber side of the main staircase, in the corner of the right wing, on the first and second floors. The articles bear explanatory labels. The first floor is devoted to mineralogy and geology, the second to zoology, anthropology, and palæontology. The botanical collections are at the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (p. 26).

The *Library* occupies the first floor between the collections of natural history and of antiquities. It numbers about 50,000 vols., and is especially rich iu works on art, science, industry, and archæology. It contains also about 40,000 engravings and drawings. — The second floor on this side is occupied by the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts.*

The *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue St. Pierre, beside the Palais des Arts, dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of a Romanesque portal of the 9th.

A short distance to the N.W. of the Place des Terreaux is the Place Sathonay (Pl. D, 3), embellished with a bronze statue, by Foyatier, of *Jacquard* (1752-1834), inventor of the Jacquard loom. — A little farther on is the former *Jardin des Plantes*, now a square, and to the right are the *Gares de la Croix-Rousse* (p. 16). — The uninteresting quarter of *La Croix-Rousse*, on the eminence to the N. of the town, is chiefly inhabited by workmen in the silk-factories, who are popularly known as *Canuts*.

Quitting the Place de Terreaux by the street skirting the side of the Hôtel de Ville, we reach the small *Place de la Comédie*, in front of the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3, 4), built in 1827-30, with arcades occupied by shops. — A little farther on is the Place Tholozan, on the right bank of the Rhone, etc. (comp. p. 25).

We now enter the *Rue de la République* which runs parallel with the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, from the Place de la Comédie to the Place Belcour (p. 16). This new street is one of the handsomest in Lyons.

The **Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce** (Pl. D, 3, 4), to the left as we approach from the Place de la Comédie, is one of the most striking buildings in the town. Of comparatively recent construction, it is built in a modified Renaissance style, after plans by *Dardel*. The two façades, with huge pavilions with pointed roofs, are imposing, but somewhat heavy. The interior, which is more interesting, is arranged not unlike the ground-floor of the Bourse at Paris. The square central court, in which members of the Bourse meet for business, is enclosed by two-storied porticoes. Above are the windows, flanked by 24 colossal wooden caryatides, by Bonnet, supporting the painted ceiling. Eight statues beneath the porticoes, by Bonnassieux, Fabisch, and Roubaux, represent the Elements and the Seasons. The clock is adorned with three white marble statues by Bonnassieux, representing the Past Hour, the Present Hour, and the Hour to Come. — It was on leaving this Palais that President Carnot was assassinated in 1894.

On the first floor are the Tribunal de Commerce and the Conseil des Prud'hommes, and on the second is the **Musée Historique des Tissus*, open to the public on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 11 to 4, and to strangers on other days also, except Monday. The entrance is at the N. façade, in the Place de la Bourse.

The Museum, which has a special library, occupies 16 rooms or galleries, with specimens, models, etc., illustrative of the art of weaving in all countries and at all periods from antiquity to the present day. The room illustrating the Lyons silk-industry during the present century, is particularly interesting.

The second façade of the Bourse fronts the Place des Cordeliers, in which rises the *Church of St. Bonaventura* (Pl. E, 4), of the 15th century. In the interior are some finely coloured windows, by Steinheil, Thibaud, Lorin, etc.; while the balustrades of the

chapels, and the modern altars on each side of the choir, adorned with bas-reliefs, are noteworthy. — The street to the right of the church has been continued as far as the Rhone and named Rue Carnot.

The Rue de la République farther on traverses the small *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 4).

Turning now to the left at the Place Bellecour (p. 16), we reach the right bank of the *Rhone,* which presents an imposing view with its broad quays and busy bridges. The district on the opposite bank, known as *La Guillotière,* contains little of interest, beyond the new buildings of the *Ecole de Médecine* (Pl. E, 6), which rise beside the river. Farther up is the quarter of Les Brotteaux (see below).

To our left, on the right bank, rises the huge *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4), originally founded in the 6th century. The present façade was designed by Soufflot, and is embellished with groups representing the Rhone and the Saône, by C. Elschoët. The *Church,* in the Place de l'Hôpital, to the E., contains a noteworthy pulpit, marble sculptures, and a fine ciborium.

Higher up, on the same bank, is the *Lycée* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Municipal Library,* of 200,000 vols. and 2400 MSS. (open daily, except holidays, 10-3). Beyond is the *Place Tholozan* (Pl. E, 3), embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Suchet* (1772-1826). — In the neighbouring Place de la Croix-Pâquet is the new Ficelle de la Croix-Rousse (p. 13). The handsome Pont Morand, rebuilt in 1888-90, leads from this point to the *Place Morand* (Pl. E, 3), in which is a stone fountain, by Desjardins, comprising two large and five smaller basins, with geniuses and a statue of Lyons, by Bonnet.

This latter square is situated in the handsome modern quarter of *Les Brotteaux,* which lies between La Guillotière on the S., and the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (see below), on the N.E. The Rue de Vendôme, a street crossing the Cours Morand, leads to the right to the *Church of St. Pothinus* (Pl. F, 3), in the classic style, and passes near a *Monument* (Pl. F, 3) to the victims of the siege of 1793; to the left it leads to the *Church of the Redemption* (Pl. E, F, 2), in the style of the 13th century.

The circular space in front of the entrance to the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (Pl. E, 1) is embellished with the **Monument des Enfants du Rhône,** erected in memory of 1870-71. It consists of a bronze group surmounting a pedestal, decorated with a bas-relief of a dying lion, and surrounded with a hemicycle. The sculptures are by *Pagny;* the general design by *Coquet.*

The ***Parc de la Tête-d'Or** (Pl. F, G, 1, 2) is a fine park of 280 acres, occupying a site once covered with marshes, but now protected, like Les Brotteaux, from the destructive floods of the Rhone, by an immense dike, erected at a cost of over 100,000*l.* Though

dating only from 1856 it has already some fine trees; and a large central lake, with islands, gives it a certain resemblance to the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. A portion of the park, farthest from the river, has been formed into *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens*. The hot-houses contain fine collections of orchids, palms, and other exotics. In the park also are an *Observatory*, a statue of Bern. de Jussieu by P. Aubert, a chalet-restaurant, etc. The railway to Geneva skirts the E. side of the Park.

Environs. The environs of Lyons, especially the banks of the Saône, are picturesque and sprinkled with pleasant country-houses. An agreeable excursion may be made by steamer to the **Ile Barbe** (p. 9), below which is a large weir. The island itself is comparatively uninteresting, as is also *St. Rambert*, opposite it on the right bank, with the exception of the church. — *Charbonnières*, see below.

Another interesting excursion may be made to the **Mont-d'Or**, to the N., with its three principal summits, *Mont-Ceindre* (1530 ft.), *Mont-Houx* (2005 ft.), and *Mont-Verdun* (2050 ft.), commanding fine views. A public conveyance (50-60 c.) plies from Lyons (Rue de la Platière 9) to (4½ M.) *St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or*. Thence Mont-Ceindre (restaurant on the top) may be ascended in 40 min., Mont-Houx in 50 min. more, and Mont-Verdun in 40 min. from the last. We may return by train from Couzon (p. 8).

From Lyons to *Dijon* (and Paris), see R. 1; to *Avignon*, R. 11; to *Nimes*, R. 8; to *Geneva*, R. 4; to *Aix-les-Bains* and *Chambéry*, R. 19; to *Grenoble*, R. 24; to *Bourg*, viâ Sathonay, p. 11. To *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Bordeaux*, and to *Toulouse*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

From Lyons to Montbrison, 49 M., railway in 3¼-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3) and passes through a tunnel, ¾ M. long, under the hill of Fourvière. — Beyond (1¼ M.) *Lyon-Gorge-du-Loup* we cross the line to Paris and enter another tunnel, ¼ M. in length. — 5½ M. **Charbonnières** (*Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe; des Bains; Cheval Blanc; de la Jeune France*), a picturesquely situated village with a cold chalybeate spring, much frequented by the Lyonnais. — 14 M. **L'Arbresle** is also a station on the line from Roanne to Lyons (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). — The line now ascends the valley of the *Brévenne*. — About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of (16 M.) *Sain-Bel* is the village of *Savigny*, formerly celebrated for its abbey, of which few traces now remain. Much copper is produced in this district. — Beyond (21 M.) *Courzieu* the valley becomes narrow and picturesque, and we pass seven viaducts and three tunnels. 26½ M. *Ste. Foy-l'Argentière* has an ancient castle and some coal-mines. Beyond (31 M.) *Meys* we quit the valley of the Brévenne, and enter that of the *Anzieux*, a tributary of the Loire. — 39½ M. **Montrond** is also a station on the line from Roanne to St. Etienne. We now cross the *Loire*, near the ruined castle of Montrond, and traverse a plain studded with ponds. — 49 M. *Montbrison* (Poste; Lion d'Or), see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

From Lyons to Trévoux, 16 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2). We pass *Cuire*, *Montessuy*, *Caluire*, *Le Vernay*, and numerous other stations in the environs of Lyons, and many country-houses and factories. — Beyond (4½ M.) *Sathonay* (p. 11), we reach the bank of the Saône. 10½ M. *Neuville-sur-Saône*, with 3250 inhab., is also a station on the line from Paris to Lyons. — 16 M. *Trévoux*, see p. 8.

From Lyons to Mornant and to Vaugneray, 17½ and 8½ M., local railway starting from the *Gare St. Just* (p. 13). At (6 M.) *Craponne* it forks, the left branch proceeding to (2½ M.) *Vaugneray* (2000 inhab.), the right branch to (11½ M.) **Mornant** (*Buffet; Hotels*), a town with 2045 inhab., dominated by the lofty *Tour du Vingtain*, a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications. A bridge here is one of the best-preserved arches of the ancient Roman aqueduct from the Mont Pilat. — *Ste. Catherine-sur-Rivière*, 6 M.

to the W., is a good centre for excursions to the *Châtelard* (2635 ft.) and other points among the neighbouring mountains. The old feudal village of *Riverie*, about 3/4 M. before Ste. Catherine, still retains its ancient castle.

From Lyons to Aoste-St. Genix, 44 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/2-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 25 c.). — This local line, starting from its station in La Guillotière (p. 13), traverses a flat and uninteresting district to the S.E. of Lyons. — 1 3/4 M. *Villeurbanne* ('Villa Urbana'), with 17,940 inhabitants. 5 M. *Décines;* 7 1/2 M. *Meyzieux*, with a château; 11 M. *Pusignan*, with a ruined castle; 13 M. *Janneyrias*, also with a ruined castle. At (16 M.) *Pont-de-Cheruy-Tignieu* we cross the Bourbre. — 20 M. **Crémieu** *(Hôtel Bouillet)*, a decayed town with 1694 inhab., retains its walls dating from the 14-15th cent. and some remains of mediæval buildings. Near (26 M.) *Trept* rises a mediæval château. Beyond (28 1/2 M.) *Soleymieu-Sablonnière* diverges the line to Ambérieu and Montalieu (see below). 32 M. *Passin* possesses a handsome modern château. We next cross the branch-line from Virieu-le-Grand to Pressins (p. 28). — 44 1/2 M. *Aoste-St. Genix* is an industrial village with 1876 inhab., about 1 1/4 M. from the town of *Aoste* (p. 28).

4. From Lyons to Geneva.

104 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). Best views to the left. — All the trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 13). There is also a special station for the Geneva traffic at *Les Brotteaux*, on the E., not far from the Tête-d'Or Park (p. 25), whence the trains depart 20-25 min. later than from Perrache.

Lyons, see p. 13. — The trains, crossing the Rhone and leaving the lines for Marseilles and Grenoble on the right, skirt the S.E. side of the city. To the left we see the church of Fourvière and then recross the Rhone. 5 1/2 M. *St. Clair*, the last of the Lyons stations, where only slow trains stop. To the left is the long tunnel of the junction-line to Collonges (p. 29). 10 1/2 M. *Miribel*, a manufacturing town with a ruined castle. We now quit the Rhone and stop at *St. Maurice-de-Beynost*. 13 M. *Beynost;* 16 M. *Montluel*, another small manufacturing town, with the remains of a very ancient castle. 19 M. *La Valbonne*, where there is an artillery-range, to the right. 24 M. *Meximieux*, a small town dominated by an 11th cent. castle (restored). About 2 M. farther on we cross the *Ain* to (29 M.) *Leyment*. To the right is the château of *La Servette*. We now approach the Jura Alps and cross the *Albarine*.

32 M. **Ambérieu** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare)*, a small town on the Albarine, at the foot of the Jura. Railway from Mâcon, see R. 2a.

A branch-line, for local traffic, runs hence viâ (4 M.) *Le Sault* to (11 M.) *Montalieu* in the Rhone valley, and thence to (23 M.) *Sablonnière*, a station on the line from Lyons to Aoste-St. Genix (see above).

The route now enters the Jura by the lovely *Valley of the Albarine* and crosses the river several times. Numerous vineyards. 39 M. *St. Rambert-en-Bugey*, a small manufacturing town with the remains of the *Château de Cornillon* on a rock to the left. The valley now contracts and becomes wild. From (44 M.) **Tenay** *(Hotel)*, in a curve of the valley of the Albarine, a diligence (2 fr.) plies to (8 1/2 M.) *Hauteville* (Hôt. Roland), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. — We now quit the valley of the Albarine and enter a solitary gorge,

beyond which we skirt several large ponds. On the right is the *Molard de Don* (4020 ft.). Beyond (52 M.) *Rossillon* the train passes through a tunnel, 620 yds. long, and reaches the *Lake of Pugieu*. — 56 M. *Virieu-le-Grand.*

From Virieu to Pressins (St. Audré-du-Gaz), 29 M., branch-railway in 1 3/4-3 hrs. — 9 M. **Belley** (*Hôtel Charles*) is a very ancient town with 6295 inhab., prettily situated, and the seat of a bishopric. — 12 M. *Brens*, about 1 1/4 M. to the W. of the fort of Pierre-Châtel. Then we reach the banks of the Rhone whose channel is here very varying. Beyond (19 M.) *Brégnier-Cordon* we cross the Rhone near the mouth of the Guiers and then the line from Lyons to Aoste-St. Genix (p. 27). — 23 1/2 M. *Aoste*, 1 1/4 M. to the S.W. of St. Genix (p. 27; diligence 30 c.), on the site of the Roman colony Augustum or Augusta, of which a few fragments remain. — 29 M. *Pressins* (p. 119).

58 1/2 M. *Artemare* (Hôtel Béraud). The line skirts *Mont Colombier* (5030 ft.) to the left, a fine view-point, best ascended (4 1/2 hrs.) from Culoz. We then enter the *Rhone Valley* and obtain a good view of the Alps.

63 M. **Culoz** (*Buffet; Hôt. Folliet,* near the station), at the base of Mont Colombier, on the right bank of the Rhone. Railway to Aix-les-Bains and Modane, see R. 19; this line is separated by a building from the Geneva line.

The railway to Geneva ascends the valley towards the N., on the right bank of the Rhone. — 72 1/2 M. *Seyssel* consists of two places of the same name, connected by a suspension-bridge; that on the left bank is in Savoy. Here and at the next station are asphalt-mines. 76 M. *Pyrimont.* We pass through a short tunnel and across a viaduct over the *Vézeronce.* The valley becomes picturesque, and four tunnels are traversed, the two last over 1/2 M. long.

84 M. **Bellegarde** (*Buffet; Hôt. des Touristes, de la Poste,* both near the station), a town of 2222 inhab., on the frontier near the confluence of the Rhone and Valserine, with the French custom-house.

A natural curiosity, the *Perte du Rhône*, was formerly to be seen here. This was a chasm in the limestone into which the river disappeared when its waters were low (Nov.-Feb.) for a length of 100 paces. Although this attraction has now ceased to exist, the traveller will not regret stopping at Bellegarde, as this part of the valley is very picturesque. The street to the left of the hotels leads down to a bridge over the deep bed of the Valserine, 430 yds. to the right of which is another bridge over the Rhone, at the point where that river used to plunge beneath the rocks, now blasted away. Higher up, to the left, is the entrance to a conduit 820 yds. long, 600 yds. being underground, at the other end of which, below the bridge, are 3 turbines (waterwheels on vertical axes) giving motive power to two factories. To see the turbines, apply at the first of the factories; they cannot be seen from the opposite bank. — We may also visit the *Valserine Viaduct* (near the station), mentioned below, and the *Gorge*, 85 ft. deep, which the river has hollowed out of the limestone rock, forming a 'Perte', or subterranean passage, more than 400 yds. in length, about 1 1/2 M. from the viaduct.

The **Crédo** or *Crêt de la Goutte* (5275 ft.), to the N.E., may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Bellegarde, with a guide, viâ the *Plateau de Menthière* and the *Chalet au Sac.* It commands a very fine view over the Rhone valley and as far as the Lakes of Geneva, Bourget, and Annecy.

From Bellegarde to *Nantua* and *Bourg*, see R. 2 b; to *Chamonix*, R. 14.

Beyond Bellegarde we cross the imposing *Valserine Viaduct*,

275 yds. long, of which the main arch is 102 ft. wide and 170 ft. high, and traverse the *Tunnel du Crédo* (2½ M.; 5½ min.), through the mountain of that name, and the *Defile of the Ecluse*, a deep and narrow depression between the extremity of the Jura and *Mont Vuache* (3440 ft.) by which the Rhone escapes from Switzerland. The defile is commanded by *Fort de l'Ecluse*, situated on a crag (1385 ft.) to the left. The origin of this stronghold dates back to the times of the Dukes of Savoy, but it was rebuilt, under Louis XIV., by Vauban and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. Since 1824 it has been repaired and strengthened by the addition of a smaller fort. Farther on, beyond another tunnel, the view opens on the right. The line to Annemasse and Cluses (pp. 86, 87) diverges to the right across the Rhone and enters a tunnel. 90 M. *Collonges.* — 92 M. *Chancy-Pougny* is the frontier station. Chancy, on the left bank, is in the canton of Geneva. Beyond (95 M.) *La Plaine* the railway leaves the Rhone. — 99 M. *Satigny;* 101 M. *Vernier-Meyrin.* We now traverse a beautiful plain studded with villas.

104 M. **Geneva.** For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

Stations. — The trains from Paris arrive at the *Gare de Cornavin*, to the N. of the town. The *Gare des Eaux-Vives*, for Savoy, about 1½ M. to the S.E., is connected with the former by omnibuses and a tramway.

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, on which is the station: HÔT. DES BERGUES, DE RUSSIE, DE LA PAIX, BEAU-RIVAGE, D'ANGLETERRE, NATIONAL, on the quays, with a view of the Alps; HÔT. SUISSE, VICTORIA, DE GENÈVE, Rue du Mont-Blanc (D. 3 fr.); DE LA GARE, (R. 2 fr.), etc. — *On the Left Bank*, on which is the old town: DE LA MÉTROPOLE, DE L'ECU, with a view of the lake; DE LA POSTE (R. 3 fr.), DU LAC, DE PARIS, etc.

Cafés. *Kiosque des Bastions*, on the promenade of that name (p. 30); *Café du Nord, de la Couronne, de Genève*, on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, at the new theatre; *de la Poste*, Rue du Mont-Blanc and Rue Pécolat, etc.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 fr. 50; per hr., 2 fr. 50; each ¼ hr. addit. 60 c., luggage 50 c. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

Steam Tramways to *St. Julien* (p. 86), *Veyrier* (the Salève; p. 86), *Ferney*, etc.

Steamers, see p. 30.

Geneva (1243 ft.), with 72,000 inhab., is the largest and richest town in Switzerland and the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug. It is admirably situated on both banks of the Rhone at the S. end of the *Lake of Geneva.*

From the Gare de Cornavin the handsome Rue du Mont-Blanc leads direct to the lake. From the *Pont du Mont-Blanc*, the first of the six bridges that connect the two parts of the city, as well as from the adjoining *Quai du Mont-Blanc*, a delightful view of the Mont Blanc range may be enjoyed in clear weather. Beside the Quai du Mont-Blanc is the Square des Alpes with the magnificent *Monument to Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property to the city. On the other bank, near the bridge, is the *Monument National*, erected in 1869, in commemoration of the reunion of Geneva to the Confederation in 1814. Farther on is the pretty *Jardin Anglais* with an excellent *Model of Mont Blanc* (50 c.). Below the Pont du Mont-Blanc is the small *Ile de J.-J.*

Rousseau, reached from the next bridge, the Pont des Bergues. In the middle of it is a bronze *Statue of Rousseau*, by Pradier.

On the hill, on the slopes and at the foot of which the old city is situated, rises the *Cathedral*, finished in 1204 in the Romanesque style, but disfigured by later alterations, especially by the addition of a Corinthian portico in the 18th century. — To the W. of the Cathedral, at 11 Grand' Rue, is the *Musée Fol* (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-4), a valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities. — Higher up, on the right in ascending the Rue de la Terrasse, is the *Musée Rath* (open to the public daily except Tues. and Sat., and then also to strangers for a small gratuity), containing modern and ancient pictures, sculptures, and casts from the antique.

Adjacent is the new *Theatre*, built in 1872-79 with part of the Brunswick legacy; in front of it is the bronze equestrian statue of *General Dufour* (d. 1875), after Lanz. On the other side of the square are the *Promenade des Bastions*, the *Botanic Garden*, and the *Promenade de la Treille*. On the first of these is the *University*, built in 1867-71, and at the end of La Treille is the *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoined by the *Arsenal*, containing a historical museum (adm. Sun. and Thurs., 1-4).

To the S.E. of the Botanic Garden is the *Athénée*, the home of the Société des Beaux-Arts; farther on, the Boulevard Helvétique which passes close to the *Observatory* and the handsome *Russian Chapel* and descends towards the lake, beyond the Jardin du Lac.

The **Lake of Geneva** or *Lac Léman* (1230 ft.) is a vast sheet of water, of deep blue colour, formed by the Rhone which runs through it and by 41 streams that fall into it. In shape it resembles a crescent, with its outer (N.) curve 50 M. and its inner curve 42 M. long. The breadth varies from $1^1/_2$ to 8 M., and its greatest depth is 1100 ft. The N. and larger portion belongs to Switzerland; the S. part, from Hermance to St. Gingolph, has belonged to France since 1860.

Steamers ply along both banks of the lake, starting from the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* and from the *Jardin du Lac*. From Geneva to Le Bouveret, by either bank, $5^3/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (fares $7^1/_2$, 3 fr.). — For details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From Geneva to *Annemasse* and *Chamonix*, see p. 90.

5. From Mâcon (Dijon) to Modane (Turin).

157 M. Railway in $5^3/_4$-$9^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 20, 19 fr. 15, 12 fr. 45 c.). This is a section of the through route from Paris to Italy viâ the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and the express-trains are provided with restaurant and sleeping cars. From Paris to Modane, 410 M., in $12^3/_4$-21 hrs. (fares 77 fr. 50, 52 fr. 40, 34 fr. 15 c.).

Mâcon, see p. 6. — Thence to (43 M.) *Ambérieu*, see pp. 9-11; and thence to (74 M.) *Culoz*, see pp. 27, 28. — At Culoz our route diverges to the right from the Geneva line, crosses the Rhone, and at (78 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the ***Lac du Bourget** (745 ft.), which is 10 M. long and 3 M. broad, and discharges itself

into the Rhone by the *Canal de Savières*, on the N.W. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*, $^3/_4$ M. from the station of Chindrieux. The train skirts the E. bank of the beautiful blue lake, which is noted for its 'lavaret', a kind of fish not unlike a mackerel. To the E. a pleasing view of the Dent du Chat (p. 37), the monastery of Hautecombe, and the old château of Bourdeau. The right bank is at first closely hemmed in by heights, pierced by four tunnels, but afterwards we reach a fertile plain and gradually withdraw from the lake. Fine view after the third tunnel, which is $^3/_4$ M. long. We round a portion of the lake.

$88^1/_2$ M. **Aix-les-Bains**, see p. 34.

The wooded hill of Tresserve intercepts the view of the Lac du Bourget. Fine view to the right. — Beyond (91 M.) *Viviers*, the St. André-du-Gaz line (see p. 119) diverges to the right, and on the left is seen the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 121). Le Bourget (p. 37) lies $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. of Viviers.

97 M. **Chambéry**, see p. 119. — On the right is *Mont Granier* (6360 ft.; p. 159). 103 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*, with the ruined castle of Chignin on the left.

105 M. **Montmélian** (*Buffet; Hôtel Chavoz*, near the station; *des Voyageurs*, in the town), a little town about $^3/_4$ M. to the E., has a ruined castle which formerly made it a post of importance. It is the junction for Grenoble (R. 26). Fine view of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends. — $107^1/_2$ M. *Cruet*.

112 M. *St. Pierre-d'Albigny*, the junction of the Albertville line (p. 121). The small town (2953 inhab.), on the right bank of the Isère, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N., is dominated by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, a state-prison in the 16-18th centuries. — To Le Châtelard viâ the Col du Frêne, see p. 38.

The railway to Modane turns to the right, crosses the Isère, and enters a curved tunnel, beyond which, on the left, is a fine view of the Château of *Miolans*. — $114^1/_2$ M. *Chamousset*, to the left, lies at the confluence of the Isère and the *Arc*. The valley of the Arc (the *Maurienne*, see p. 138), through which the railway runs as far as Modane, is narrow and picturesque. Though not fertile it contains numerous factories and mines, which lend it a busy air.

$119^1/_2$ M. *Aiguebelle*. On a projecting rock to the right once stood the castle of *Charbonnières*, which was the cradle of the Counts of Savoy. On the same side, on the wooded mountain slope which we skirt, is an iron-mine with an inclined-plane tramroad; the lights are conspicuous at night high above us. Higher up is the *Fort de Montgilbert* (4510 ft.), faced, on the opposite side of the valley, by the forts of *Aiton* and *Montperché*. To the left the *Grand-Arc* (8065 ft.) and the *Bellachat* (8060 ft.). Crossing the river we reach ($125^1/_2$ M.) *Epierre;* then comes a tunnel and to the right the *Grand-Miceau* (8815 ft.) and the *Grand-Clocher* or *Pic du Frêne* (9195 ft.). — Beyond ($133^1/_2$ M.) *La Chambre* are a tower and a ruined castle

on the right. To the Tarentaise viâ the Col de la Madeleine, see p. 122. The Grand Cucheron, see p. 161. — After another tunnel we bear to the right round the *Grand-Châtelard* (7045 ft.), and recross the Arc.

139½ M. **St. Jean-de-Maurienne** (*Hôtel St. Georges*, plain; *Chapelet*, at the station), an old, ill-built town of 3114 inhab., formerly the chief town of the Maurienne and the seat of a bishopric, situated ½ M. to the right.

At the top of the street which leads to the town, on the right, is a bronze *Statue of Dr. Fodéré* (1764-1836), 'créateur de la médecine légale', by Rochet. Opposite is the Rue Neuve, the principal street, partly lined with arcades. It leads to the CATHEDRAL, adjoined by a heavy square tower. This church, of the 12th and 15th cent., with a modern portico, is externally devoid of interest. Under the portico is the model of the tomb of Humbert I. of Savoy (d. about 1048) and a bas-relief intended for the tomb representing the Emperor investing the Count with the Maurienne. Within the church the most noteworthy objects are the 43 Gothic **Stalls* (15th cent.), with an equal number of large figures in low-relief by Mochet; on the left is a **Tabernacle*, a grand Gothic work in alabaster, adorned with niches and statuettes. Opposite is the tomb of Pierre de Lambert, bishop of Maurienne, erected in 1580. There is another episcopal tomb, with a recumbent effigy (15th cent.), in the chapel on the left. The pulpit should also be noticed.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a fine *Cloister* (15th cent.), with alabaster arcades. We enter by a door in the nave, to the left, or, from outside, by a door behind the choir (apply to the sacristan).

M. Vuillermet, printer, in the Rue de l'Orme, possesses a *Museum of Antiquities*, to which visitors are courteously admitted.

From St. Jean-de-Maurienne to *Lautaret*, viâ the mountains, see p. 195.

The easy ascent of *Mont-Charvin* (7450 ft.), to the S.W., is made in 7½ hrs. from St. Jean and back. Splendid view.

Beyond St. Jean we cross the Arvant, a tributary of the Arc. The wide valley contracts to a defile, in which the line runs through three tunnels and crosses the river thrice. On the left are the *Perron des Encombres* (9295 ft.) and *Mont Bréquin* (10,480 ft.).

147 M. *St. Michel-de-Maurienne* (2330 ft.; Hôt. de l'Union) consists of two large industrial villages (1943 inhab.). To the Col du Galibier, see p. 164. — The line now begins to ascend rapidly at the S. end of the Vanoise range (p. 135), and three bridges and five tunnels, of which two are more than ½ M. long, indicate the difficulties overcome by its engineers. On the left is a fine waterfall. Beyond (154 M.) *La Praz* (3150 ft.) are three tunnels.

157 M. **Modane** (*Buffet; Hôt. International*, at the station, good), the last French station, with the French and Italian custom-houses, at *Les Fourneaux*, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the little town of *Modane* (2725 inhab.). The situation of the place in a hollow environed, except on the W., by lofty mountains is remarkable. The valley of

the Arc here bends to the N.E., leaving the Italian frontier on the right. The famous *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see below) begins only a short distance from the station, but more than 300 ft. above it, so that the line has to make a détour of 3 M., passing behind the town and through two tunnels, 600 yds. and 550 yds. long respectively, to reach it. The entrance, which is seen from the valley, may be reached direct but it is scarcely worth the trouble.

The **Mont Cenis Tunnel**, so named because it supersedes the road of that name (p. 139), which, however, is 17 M. to the E., should rather be called the *Fréjus Tunnel*, as it passes under the Pointe of that name (see p. 34). The tunnel (7¾ M. in length; N. entrance 3800 ft., S. entrance 4100 ft. above the sea-level; height in the centre 4245 ft., depth below the surface of the mountain 4090 ft.) was begun in Jan. 1861 and completed in Dec. 1870, under the superintendence of the engineers Sommeiller, Grandis, and Grattoni. Its total cost was 75,000,000 fr. The ingenious boring-machines, constructed for the purpose, were worked by compressed air. From 1500 to 2000 workmen were constantly employed on each side. The tunnel is 26 ft. wide, 19 ft. high, and almost entirely lined with masonry. It is lighted by lanterns placed at intervals of 500 mètres, on which the distances are shown in kilomètres. The carriages are lighted with gas. The air in the tunnel, although somewhat close, is not unpleasant. The transit occupies 25-30 minutes. Travellers are warned not to protrude their heads or arms from the carriage-windows during the transit, and are recommended to keep the windows shut.

From Modane to Turin, 66½ M., railway in 3-4¼ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 10 c.; express fares 13 fr. 15, 9 fr. 10, 5 fr. 95 c.). The Italian railways observe Central Europe time, 56 min. in advance of Paris time. The railway describes a curve round Modane (see above), affording a fine view, first on the left, then on the right, of the valley of the Arc, the Vanoise range, with the Pointe Rénod (p. 34) on the left, and the Pointe de l'Echelle (p. 34) on the right. It then enters the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see above), beyond which there is another fine view. 13 M. *Bardonnecchia* (4125 ft.; Albergo dei Villeggianti, near the tunnel) is the first Italian station. The ascent of *Mont Thabor* (p. 34) may be made hence in less time (6 hrs.) than from Modane, viâ *Mélezet* in the charming *Vallée Etroite*. Across the frontier viâ the *Col de l'Echelle* in the direction of Névache (3½ hrs.) or of Briançon, more difficult from this side, see p. 171. The railway journey, or at least the first half of it, again becomes attractive. By means of many tunnels and viaducts we finally descend into the valley of the Dora Riparia. — 20 M. *Oulx*. To Briançon, see p. 171. — From (38½ M.) *Bussoleno* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Susa* (p. 140). — 66½ M. *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

Excursions. — A halt of a few hours at Modane may be spent in visiting the *Cascade de St. Benoît* (see below) on foot or by carriage. — To Pralognan viâ the Col de Chavière, see p. 138. — To the **Dent Parrachée** (12,175 ft.), the culminating point of the Vanoise range, to the N.E. of Modane, about 8½ hrs., with guide. We cross the Arc and follow the carriage-road viâ (¾ hrs.) *Le Bourget*, (½ hr.) the magnificent **Cascade de St. Benoît*, the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (p. 139), and (¾ hr.) *Aussois* (4720 ft.; Inn). Pralognan, to the N.W., may be reached hence in 6½-7 hrs. by toilsome and uninteresting paths leading over the *Col d'Aussois* (p. 138). The route to the Dent Parrachée leads first to the N. to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets de la Fournache*, then to the N.E., and reaches the summit (2¼ hrs.) by the S.W. arête. The magnificent *View includes not only the entire range of the Vanoise but also the mountains of the Maurienne, the Tarentaise, and Haut-Dauphiné. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) Pralognan (p. 133) viâ the (about 5 hrs.) chalets of Ritort (p. 138). — To the **Roche Chevrière** (10,765 ft.), to the E. of the Col d'Aussois (see above), about 8 hrs. from Modane (6 hrs. from the col). The route follows the road to the col as far as the *Chalets du Fond*, which are about 2½ hrs.

below the top. — To the **Pointe de l'Echelle** (10,605 ft.), on the E. of the Col de Chavière (p. 138), 6 hrs., fatiguing though without much difficulty for practised climbers, with a guide. We bear to the right beyond the col to reach the (3 hrs.) *Lac de la Partie*, from which a snowfield and couloir (1 hr. 10 min.) are gained, the latter taking 50 min. to ascend. Thence we reach the top in 1 hr. by the arête and E. face of the peak. The *View is very fine. — The **Pointe Rénod** (11,065 ft.), on the W. of the cirque of Chavière, takes about 7 hrs., with guide. We leave the Col de Chavière path a little beyond *Polset* (p. 138), descend to the left towards the stream, which we cross (3¼ hrs.), and then have a fatiguing climb to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier de Chavière*, by which we reach (1¼ hr.) a first peak and then the (1 hr.) true summit, from which there is a grand *View of the Dauphiné Alps. — The ascent of the **Aiguille de Polset** (11,600 ft.; 9 hrs., with guide) is interesting but difficult. We proceed first in the direction of the Col de Chavière viâ *Polset*, but (4½ hrs.) quit the road before the col is reached and climb the terrace supporting the (2 hrs.) *Glacier de Chavière*. In about 2 hrs. more we reach the *Col de Gébroulaz*, ½ hr. below the summit. The Col de Gébroulaz is also passed on the ascent from Pralognan (p. 137).

Mont Thabor is an easy climb, practicable for mules, but it requires a whole day (ascent 8 hrs.; with guide). The path hears to the S.W., passes above the tunnel, and leads through the (1½ hr. from Modane) hamlet of *Charmaix*, on this side of which is the pilgrim-shrine of *Notre-Dame-de-Charmaix* (4950 ft.), said to date from Charlemagne's time. The chapel (fine view) is a favourite object of excursions. A new path leads hence to the left to (5 hrs.) Bardonnecchia (p. 171), viâ (3 hrs.) the *Col de Fréjus* (8295 ft.; military station in winter), to the S.W. of the *Pointe de Fréjus* (9515 ft.), which may be ascended from the col in 1 hr. — From Charmaix the old road ascends the *Combe de la Grande-Montagne* for 1¼ hr., then quits it and ascends a valley to the left to (1¾ hr.) the *Col de la Roue* (8420 ft.) and descends again to (2 hrs.) *Bardonnecchia*. — The path to Mont Thabor continues to ascend the Combe, and crosses the (1¾ hr.) *Col de la Vallée-Etroite* or *de la Replanette* (8020 ft.), on the frontier, in order to descend into the valley of that name, which turns to the N.E. and ends at (about 3½ hrs.) Bardonnecchia. We enter the first valley on the right, pass between the curious *Roche de Serù* or *La Muande* (9450 ft.) and the (½ hr.) fine *Lac Peyron* or *Peyrot* (8000 ft.), turn to the left viâ the (¾-1 hr.) *Col de la Muande* (fine view), and join the path coming from the head of the valley and leading to a chapel, 5 min. below the summit. — ***Mont Thabor** (10,440 ft.) is a magnificent point of view for the frontier district between France and Italy. The extensive panorama includes the Pelvoux range and especially the Barre des Ecrins, here seen to full advantage. The chapel is much frequented from the neighbourhood as a pilgrim-resort, especially on the Sunday after St. Bartholomew's Day (24th Aug.). — To the N. of Mont Thabor, but separated from it by an abyss, towers the *Pic du Thabor* (10,515 ft.), of which the ascent is more difficult. The tourist may descend by the Vallée Etroite and thence reach *Bardonnecchia* viâ *Mélezet* (p. 33), or follow the path viâ the *Col des Thures* and *Névache*, which leads from the valley into Dauphiné (p. 171). — An easy descent from Mont Thabor leads to the S.W., viâ the valley of the *Névache* (p. 171), to Briançon; and another to the N.W. into the valley of *Valmeinier*, a village about 5½ M. from St. Michel de Maurienne (p. 32).

6. Aix-les-Bains and its Environs.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel d'Aix, Avenue de la Gare; Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe, Rue du Casino, R. 5-20, L. ¾, A. 1, déj. 4, D. 6 (incl. wine), pens. from 15, omn. 1-1½ fr.; Venat & Bristol, Rue du Casino, R. 3-10, L. & A. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-20, omn. 1-1½ fr.; Splendide, Chemin de Mouxy, in the higher part of the town, with view, R. 5-7, L. & A. 2, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-15, omn. 1-1½ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. du Louvre, Avenue de la Gare, R. 3-18, L. ¾, A. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. 1-1½ fr.; Nord, Métro-

POLE, Rue du Casino. All these are of the first class. — Slightly less expensive: HÔT. DES BERGUES, INTERNATIONAL (new), SAVOY HOTEL, smaller, all in the Avenue de la Gare; DES BAINS, Rue du Casino; BEAUSITE, above the Jardin Public; GAILLARD, DE PARIS, Rue Despine; BRITANNIQUE & THERMAL, to the left of the Etablissement; DUSSUEL, to the right; DE LA POSTE, DU GRAND CAFÉ, Place Centrale; LAPLACE, DE GENÈVE, Rue du Casino; DE L'ARC ROMAIN, opposite the Baths; COURONNE, Rue de Chambéry; DAMESIN & CONTINENTAL, Rue de Chambéry; DU PARC, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-4, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; MONT BLANC, DE MARLIOZ, same street; MODERNE, Rue Alfred-Garrot, near the station, first class; DES DEUX MONDES, Avenue Marie, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; GERMAIN, BOSSUT, Rue des Ecoles; BEAUSÉJOUR, CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX, Boul. des Côtes; HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS, Place du Revard, R. from 2, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DURAND, GARIN, RUSSIE ET DES COLONIES, Rue de Genève, etc. At the height of the season the hotels at Aix are considered expensive. — *Pensions* and *Furnished Houses* also abound.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Place Centrale; *Café-Restaurant de la Gare.* — **Restaurants.** *Du Helder*, *de la Renaissance*, *du Louvre*, Avenue de la Gare, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — *Rumpelmayer*, Confectioner, Avenue Marie, near the station.

Etablissement des Bains. Baths $\frac{1}{2}$-2 fr.; douches $\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; conveyance to bath 75 c., there and back $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. The Etablissement is closed from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and after 5 p. m. — Adm. to the *Grottoes* $\frac{1}{2}$, during illumination 1 fr. — A list of *Physicians* practising at Aix is exhibited in the Etablissement.

Cab, to the station 1 pers. 1 fr., each additional pers. 75 c.; in the town, per drive, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour, with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — DONKEYS, per hr. 1, half-day 4, day 7 fr. — VOITURES PUBLIQUES for excursions (to Marlioz, Port Puer, etc.), Place du Revard and Place Centrale. Details and prices (3-5 fr.) on the programmes. Comp. pp. 36, 38. — *Boats*, see p. 36.

Casinos. *Cercle*, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 60 fr. — *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare, similar; open air concerts.

English Church, Rue du Temple, behind the Villa des Fleurs; Chaplain, the *Rev. H. G. Miller*, *M. A.*

Aix-les-Bains (850 ft.), with 6300 inhab., is well situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Lac du Bourget in a plain environed by mountains. Its climate is very mild, the mean temperature being 55° Fahr. It owes its importance to its warm sulphur springs, known to the Romans, who named the spot *Aquae Gratianae*. It is now visited annually by more than 30,000 bathers and tourists.

The Avenue de la Gare ends in the Place du Revard, near the Public Garden. To the left is the chief street, the Rue du Casino, to the right the Rue de Chambéry, and a little higher up, on the left, the continuation of this street, towards the Place Centrale, with the church, to the left of which we ascend in a few minutes to the Baths.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, open all the year round, is a recently built and well-managed institution. It is supplied from two copious springs, of 107° and 163° Fahr.: St. Paul's, or the Alum Spring, and the Sulphur Spring. The treatment, prescribed chiefly for rheumatism and skin-diseases, includes douches of every description, massage, and baths, after the use of which the patient is carried to bed enveloped in wraps. The waters may be drunk gratis, and are supplied to public drinking fountains in the Place outside the establishment.

In front of the building is the *Arch of Campanus*, resembling a triumphal arch but in fact a burial-monument of the 3rd or 4th cent., erected by a certain L. Pompeius Campanus to his family. It is 30 feet high and 22 ft. wide. Eight niches contained the urns of the persons whose names may still be read.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, close by, originally a château of the 16th cent., contains a small *Museum (Musée Lepic)* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget (open daily, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5; 50 c.). Part of the museum occupies the remains of a temple of Diana or Venus. — The *Casino* is a richly ornamented building, dating from the palmy days of the gaming-tables. Gaming still goes on to a considerable extent and grand fêtes are also given. The *Villa des Fleurs* (see p. 35) has a beautiful garden.

About 1 M. to the S. of Aix, on the Chambéry road, is **Marlioz** (omnibus 40 c., return-fare 60 c.), with a large and beautiful park and three cold sulphurous springs, chiefly used for drinking and inhaling. These thus supplement the Aix springs which are little used for drinking.

Excursions from Aix-les-Bains.

Aix has many beautiful walks, and numerous delightful excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. Among the best are those on the **Lac du Bourget** (p. 30), from *Port de Puer*, 2 M. to the W. of the town, viâ the Route du Lac, which leads to the left at the end of the Rue de Genève. Omnibus from Aix to the Port, return-fare 1 fr. or 80 c. Boats for a row or excursions. Steamers make the circuit of the lake daily in summer, starting at 1 and 3.5 p. m., and stopping at Hautecombe (fares 3 fr.); trip to Le Bourget and Bourdeau 2 fr. (daily except Wed. and Sat.); at some seasons also to *Pierre-Châtel*, 6 fr. (Wed.), by the Rhone, etc.

***Hautecombe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, is another interesting point (steamers halt for 1 hr.). The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was partly destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church (open 7.30-9, 10-11.30 a. m., 2-3, 3.45-6 p. m.) is very richly decorated and contains upwards of 300 statues, besides bas-reliefs, paintings, etc., some of considerable interest. The statue of Charles Felix, by Cacciatore, and Albertoni's group of Maria Christina protecting the Arts should be noticed. Visitors are hurried through under the conduct of a monk (gratuity). The royal apartments, which may also be visited, are very plain. Not far from the church is a café-restaurant.

The *Col du Chat* (see p. 37) lies about 2 hrs. from the monastery, viâ the hamlet of *Grateloup*, beyond which we gain the road from Le Bourget.

The **Gorges du Sierroz**, $1^1/_2$ M. from Aix, on the road to Geneva viâ *St. Simon*, are interesting though not extensive. Omnibus to

the entrance 60 c., there and back 1 fr.; steam-launch to the other end, 1 fr. (1½ fr. there and back), whence we may proceed to the mill and the *Cascade de Grésy* (restaurant; station, see p. 39). — *Gorges of the Fier*, see p. 39.

The **Colline de Tresserve** (1110 ft.), with the village of *Tresserve*, rises 1½ M. to the S.W. of Aix, on the banks of the lake and beyond the railway (omnibus there and back 1 fr.).

Le Bourget, Bourdeau, and the **Col du Chat** are usually visited by carriage, and public brakes ply on certain days to the Col (there and back 5 hrs.; fares, see p. 36; carr. with one horse 20 fr., two horses 25 fr.). — The village of *Le Bourget* (Hôtel Ginet) lies at the S. end of the lake, at the influx of the Leisse, 10 M. from Aix viâ Tresserve and 1¾ M. from the station of Viviers (p. 31). It possesses a ruined castle and a church in the Transition style, the choir of which contains fine alto-reliefs of the 13th century. — *Bourdeau* or *Bordeau*, 2½ M. farther on, to the right of the road to the col, also has a ruined castle (fine view). — The **Col du Chat* (2090 ft.; *View; cantine), about 2 M. from Le Bourget, is reached thence by a picturesque zigzag road, which passes to the W. of Bourdeau. It is situated almost directly opposite Aix, on the long and narrow mountain that divides the Lake of Le Bourget from the valley of the Rhone. On the W. a road descends to Pierre-Châtel (p. 36).

The **Dent du Chat** (4590 ft.), the chief summit near the col though not the highest peak of the *Montagne du Chat* (4910 ft.), may be ascended hence in about 2½ hrs., but it is usually approached by a good bridle-path direct from Le Bourget in 3 hrs. The path is marked by posts and ¾ hr. below the summit, near a spring, is a refuge-hut. *View, including Mont Blanc.

Châtillon, at the other end of the lake, see p. 31. The excursion to this end of the lake may be conveniently combined with that to La Chambotte.

La Chambotte (3080 ft.), a hamlet on the top of the *Mont Gigot* or *de Corsuet*, to the N. of Aix, overlooking the Lac du Bourget, commands a beautiful and extensive view. It is usually visited by carriage (11 M.; fares, see above). The road, which is at first the same as that to the gorges of the Sierroz (p. 39), continues viâ *La Biolle* (4½ M.) and *St. Germain* (2½ M.), leaving the ruins of *Montfalcon* to the right, and then leads by the road to the Col de Cessens (see below). At the top is a hotel-restaurant (adm. 50 c.). We may descend to (1 hr.) the station of Chindrieux (p. 30) and proceed thence to Châtillon (p. 31).

The **Col de Cessens** (2795 ft.), with the *Tours de César Restaurant*, about 1 hr. from St. Germain (see above), is a favourite point of view (carr. from Aix, see p. 35).

The **Revard** or *Grand Revard* (5065 ft.), a portion of the *Montagne de la Cluse* (5145 ft.), rising above Aix on the S.E., is ascended by means of a mountain-railway (5½ M. in length), starting from a station above the park, to the right (p. 35; ascent 1 hr. 10 min.,

descent 1 hr. 5 min.; return-fare 10 fr. 30 c.). A clear day should be chosen for this excursion. The best views are at first on the left, in the direction of the lake. Beyond the station of *Mouxy* the gradient becomes steeper. *Pugny* (1965 ft.) is followed by a viaduct over a gorge. Beyond *Pré-Japert* (3280 ft.) is another gorge followed by a tunnel, after which the line turns abruptly from N. E. to S., and the best views are on the right. We soon reach the plateau of the *Revard*, not far from the top. In good weather the *View is very fine, especially in the direction of the high Alps, among which Mont Blanc rises like a wall of snow. A few chalets, including a chalet-hôtel, are situated on the plateau, which offers pleasant walks. The slightly higher summit to the S., in the same group as the Revard, is the *Dent du Nivolet* (p. 121), which may be identified by the cross on the top (ascent hence in about $2^1/_2$ hrs.). The descent thence to Chambéry may be made in about 4 hrs.

Excursion-brakes ply also to the **Pont de l'Abime**, the *Pont* and *Grotte des Banges*, and to *Le Châtelard*. The last may also be reached by omnibus ($2^1/_2$-3 fr.). The road leads through the valley of the Sierroz (Grésy, p. 39), then viâ the *Bauges* or *Beauges* (about 3280 ft.), an extensive and picturesque rocky plateau, intersected with ravines and covered with rich pasturage. The Revard (see above) and the Semnoz (p. 115) are parts of the same plateau-formation. The **Pont de l'Abîme*, $9^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Aix, is a suspension-bridge over the gorge of the *Chéran*, 70 yds. long and 300 ft. high (restaurant). The road thither diverges to the left from the main road to *Cusy*, about $1^1/_4$ M. from the bridge. The *Pont des Banges* or *du Diable*, 3 M. farther by the main road, is a stone bridge also spanning the Chéran, which forms a cascade in the vicinity. On the right bank, $1^3/_4$ M. farther down, lies *Martinod* (Inn), whence we may ascend in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Grotte des Banges* (uninteresting). Beyond Martinod is ($1^1/_4$ M.) the *Pont de la Charniat* or *de l'Etrier*, and $3^1/_2$ M. farther up is *Le Châtelard* (2620 ft.; Hôtel de l'Harmonie, unpretending), a tiny town situated in the centre of the Bauges, on an eminence washed by the Chéran and crowned by a ruined château. It is a pleasant spot for a short residence and is a good centre for excursions.

The road goes on from Le Châtelard to (11-12 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 31), viâ (3 M.) *Ecole* and ($8^1/_2$ M.) the **Col du Frêne* (3135 ft.), noted for its fine view of the valley of the Isère and the mountains that bound it.

The **Semnoz** (p. 115) may also be visited from Aix-les-Bains. Public conveyances, see p. 35. The road is the same as that to Le Châtelard as far as the (14 M.) *Pont de la Charniat* (see above), where we are still $3^1/_2$ M. from Leschaux. Fine view of the Lake of Annecy. From Leschaux the to the summit, see p. 117.

From Aix-les-Bains to *Annecy* and to *Geneva* and *Chamonix* see RR. 7, 14. Another route to Chamonix starting from Annecy, viâ the *Lac d'Annecy*, the *Vallée d'Arly*, etc., p. 117.

CIRCULAR TOURS from Aix-les-Bains: 1. Viâ *Chambéry*, *Albertville*, *Lac d'Annecy*, *Annecy*, and the *Gorges du Fier*. — 2. Same tour with the

addition of the crossing from *Chambéry* to *Grenoble* viâ Voiron, returning viâ the valley of the Isère. — 3. To *Grenoble* viâ *Chambéry* and *Allevard*, returning by the *Grande Chartreuse*. — 4. To *Geneva* and to *Chamonix*. — Comp. the Indicateur. Tickets are valid for a fortnight.

7. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva.

62 M. Railway to (25 M.) *Annecy* in 1-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). — From Annecy viâ Annemasse to (37 M.) *Geneva*, Railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr.). Best views to the right. — If this route be taken in the opposite direction there is a custom-house examination at the station at which the traveller alights, if beyond Evires.

From Aix-les-Bains to Geneva viâ Culoz, 54½ M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.); see pp. 31, 38.

Aix-les-Bains, see p. 34. — We leave the line to Culoz (Paris) on the left. Beyond the Lac du Bourget appears the Dent du Chat (p. 37). To the right the Revard and the Dent du Nivolet (see pp. 37, 121). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Sierroz*, near the Gorges du Sierroz (to the left; see above). — 2½ M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle (tower 82 ft. high commanding a fine view) and a pretty waterfall (see above). 7½ M. *Albens* (Hôt. de France). Through an opening to the right appear the Semnoz and the Tournette (p. 116). 10½ M. *Bloye*.

At (13 M.) **Rumilly** (1095 ft.; *Poste*), a little town of Roman origin, we cross the *Chéran*.

A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the N.W., by the Seyssel road into the *Val de Fier*, the most picturesque part of which stretches from (5½ M.) *St. André* (Hôt.-Restaur. du Club-Alpin) to the (8 M.) *Portes du Fier*. As we emerge from the valley, we enjoy a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Colombier (5030 ft.). — The first morning-train is met at Rumilly by a diligence, which plies to (10½ M.) the station of *Seyssel* (p. 28) in 1 hr. 50 min. (fare 2 fr.).

The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the Fier. In the background the Parmelan (p. 116) is visible. 17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We now traverse the wild and romantic *Défilé du Fier* (ten bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14-16th centuries. 20½ M. *Lovagny* (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); ½ M. to the E. are the **Gorges du Fier*, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300 ft. high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.), 90 ft. above the usual level of the water, which, however, sometimes rises to within a few feet of the bridge. Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tournette. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the Fier.

25 M. **Annecy** (p. 113), to the right. Railway-omnibus to the steamer, 50 c.

The railway from Annecy to Annemasse and Geneva crosses the *Fier*, and turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (p. 116). 30 M. *Pringy*. La Caille (see

below) lies about 6 M. to the N. 31 M. *St. Martin-Charvonnex;* 35 M. *Groisy-le-Plot.*

A DILIGENCE plies hence to (4-5 M.) **La Caille** *(Hôt.-Pens. de l'Etablissement)*, a thermal station to the E., on the *Usses*, a stream flowing through a deep gorge, here crossed by the *Pont de la Caille* (630 ft. high), a suspension-bridge over which passes the road from Chambéry and Annecy to Geneva.

Beyond a curved viaduct and a short tunnel, we cross the great **Evires Viaduct*, 160 ft. high, on which the trains slacken speed to allow the enjoyment of the view. At (39 M.) *Evires*, the line reaches its highest point (2950 ft.). Two tunnels, the first 1320 yds. long.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the *Arve*, of which it affords a beautiful *Survey. Beyond (44½ M.) *St. Laurent* is a viaduct, 157 ft. high. To the right appear the Môle (p. 87) and the Voirons (p. 90). Beyond another viaduct, we have a good view of La Roche, to the right.

48½ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1804 ft.; *Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche*), a village of 3350 inhab. on the *Foron*, a tributary of the Arve (see below), with a 12th cent. tower, the relic of an ancient castle. Railway to Cluses and diligence thence to Chamonix see p. 86.

Farther on, to the right, is the long crest of the Vergy; to the left, the *Salève* (p. 86). — 51 M. *Pers-Jussy-Cherrier;* 53 M. *Reignier.* — Then three viaducts, beyond which the line skirts the *Arve.* 56½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*, whence the *Salève* (p. 86) is ascended. The line joins the Bellegarde and Bouveret Railway (p. 86), and crosses the Arve.

58½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 86), the junction of the line from Bellegarde to Evian and Bouveret. — 59½ M. *Chêne-Bourg* (p. 90).

62 M. *Geneva* (Gare des Eaux-Vives), see p. 29.

8. From Lyons to Nîmes.

a. Viâ Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone.

173 M. RAILWAY in 4½-9⅓ hrs. (fares 31 fr. 45, 21 fr. 25, 13 fr. 90 c.). — The direct line from Paris to Nîmes (though not the quickest) passes viâ Clermont-Ferrand (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*).

Lyons, see p. 13. Thence to (156½ M.) *Tarascon*, see RR. 11, 13. We cross the Rhone by a viaduct nearly 650 yds. long. To the right is the suspension-bridge.

157 M. **Beaucaire** *(Hôtel du Grand-Jardin)*, a commercial town of 8947 inhab., which owes its name (Bellum Quadrum) to its castle, of which the large square tower and other remains are visible from the bridge at Tarascon. The celebrated *Fair*, in the latter half of July, has lost much of its importance. The *Beaucaire Canal*, more than 30 M. long, connects the Rhone with the Mediterranean near Aigues-Mortes (p. 52). — We cross the canal, leave on the right the line to Remoulins and Uzès, etc. (p. 44), and traverse a broken country, with viaducts, tunnels, and cuttings. — 163½ M. *Bellegarde;*

166½ M. *Manduel-Redessan.* — 170 M. *Grézan* is the junction for the line on the right bank (see below). Farther on, to the right, is the direct line from Paris viâ Clermont-Ferrand (see *Baedeker's South-Western France)*; opposite is the Tour Magne (p. 50). — 173 M. *Nîmes* (p. 47).

b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhone.

173 M. RAILWAY in 6-8¾ hrs. (fares as above). Best views to the left. The trains start from the Gare de Perrache.

Lyons, see p. 13. — The train crosses the Saône twice. Beyond a short tunnel *La Mulatière* (3377 inhah.) appears on the right. Fine retrospect of Lyons (on the left). — 3 M. *Oullins* (8327 inhah.), picturesquely situated, with three old castles and numerous country-houses. Fine view of the Rhone to the left. — 3½ M. *Pierre-Bénite;* 6 M. *Irigny;* 8½ M. *Vernaison.* The little towers seen here and there hy the river are used for cahle-ferries. — 10 M. *La Tour-de-Millery;* 10½ M. *Grigny;* 11 M. *Le Sablon.* — Farther on a hranch crosses the Rhone and joins the line on the right hank (R. 11).

13 M. **Givors-Canal** *(Buffet)* is the junction for St. Etienne and Clermont-Ferrand (see *Baedeker's South-Western France).* We traverse a tunnel upwards of 1000 yds. long. — Between (16 M.) *Loire* and the following station, Vienne (p. 60) hecomes visible. — 20½ M. **Ste. Colombe-la-Vienne,** a market-town connected with Vienne by a suspension-bridge. Farther on is the celehrated *Côte-Rôtie* vineyard. — 24 M. *Ampuis;* 27½ M. *Condrieu,* a little town to the right, on a hill, with a ruined castle. — 31 M. *Chavanay,* whence the ascent of *Mont Pilat* (4705 ft.; see *Baedeker's South-Western France*) may he made in 4-4½hrs., viâ (3¾ M.) *Pélussin* (omnihus; Hôt. Flachier). — 33 M. *St. Pierre-de-Boeuf.* On the left are seen the Dauphiné Alps. — At (38 M.) *Serrières* the Rhone is spanned by a suspension-hridge. — 40½ M. *Peyraud* (Buffet), also a station on the St. Ramhert and Firminy line (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). — 114½ M. *Andance;* 48 M. *Sarras;* 53½ M. *Vion.*

58 M. **Tournon** (*Hôtel Roux,* on the Quai), a town of 5146 inhab., with an old Gothic castle (now a prison) and a church dating partly from the 13-14th centuries. Near the station is a statue of *General Rampon* (1759-1842), by Count Joach. Rampon. The Rue Thiers, a little farther on, leads to the *Lycée,* founded in 1542 hy Cardinal de Tournon (1489-1562), a native of the town, and one of the ministers of Francis I. Tournon is connected with Tain (p. 63) on the opposite hank hy two hridges.

A branch-line runs hence to (20 M.) the little town of *Lamastre* (Hôt. du Midi), viâ the valley of the *Doux*, and is to be continued to Le Cheylard (see below), 12 M. farther to the S.W. About 3½ M. to the W. of Lamastre is *Désaignes*, a small town with a mineral spring and some mediæval remains.

59½ M. *Mauves.* — 65½ M. *St. Péray,* noted for its white and sparkling wines. The vines have suffered greatly from the phylloxera. Valence (p. 63) is 2½ M. distant on the opposite hank

(suspension-bridge; omnibus). To the right are the ruins of the *Château de Crussol* (p. 64). — 70 M. *Soyons;* 72½ M. *Charmes;* 75 M. *Beauchastel.* We cross the *Erieux.* — 78 M. **Lavoulte-sur-Rhône,** a town with 3148 inhab., commanded by an ancient fortress, and possessing a modern Romanesque brick *Church* and ruined blast-furnaces. Line from Livron to Privas, see p. 64.

A branch-line runs hence, viâ the picturesque valley of the *Erieux*, to (30 M.) *Le Cheylard* (Hôt. Courtial), a little town with silk-manufactures, situated in a gorge.

To the left is a viaduct of the railway to Livron; to the right are steep mountains.

81 M. **Le Pouzin,** a small town of ancient origin, on the Ouvèze, with industrial establishments like those of Lavoulte.

From Le Pouzin to Privas *(Coiron)*, 13 M., railway in 45-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). This branch-line first makes a detour to the S., but returns to the Ouvèze valley at Privas. — 4½ M. *St. Lager-Bressac;* 7½ M. *Chomérac.* — 13 M. **Privas** (1055 ft.; *Hôtel du Louvre; Croix d'Or*), with 7300 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Ardèche.* It has important manufactures and iron-mines, but no interesting monuments, having been burnt and rased to the ground in 1629 by Louis XIII., for revolting and heading the Calvinist party in the Vivarais.

To the S.W. of Privas is the **Coiron,** a spur of the Cévennes, which starts from the Vivarais mountains on the N. W. and skirts the left bank of the Ardèche, to the S.E., as far as its confluence with the Rhone. It is a curious mass of granite and limestone, covered with a volcanic layer of lava and puzzolana, 300-400 ft. thick. Entirely surrounded by ravines, it presents some interesting scenery. A road leading to *Le Puy* (56 M.), viâ *Le Monastier* (44 M.; Gerbier-de-Joncs; Mezenc), follows its crest to the N.W., viâ (6¼ M. from Privas) the *Roc de Gourdon* (3480 ft.), whence there is a very fine view, and (9¼ M. farther on) the *Signal du Champ-de-Mars* (4410 ft.), an equally good view-point (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). — In about 1½ hr. thence (17 M. from Privas) we reach *Mézilhac* (Inn), a straggling village whence a road leads to the S., viâ the picturesque valley of the Volane, to Antraigues (9¼ M.; p. 45) and Vals (13¾ M.; p. 45). — Another road, turning to the left on this side of the Roc de Gourdon (see above), crosses the range by the (7½ M.) *Col de l'Escrinet* (2600 ft.) and descends on the S, viâ *Vesseaux* (14 M.; Inn) to (19 M.) *Aubenas* (p. 45). — A third road crosses this range to the S. of Privas, viâ *Berzème* (8 M.; 2500 ft.) and *Montbrul* (11¼ M.), a hamlet with grottoes and an extinct crater, about 2 M. from the station of *St. Jean-le-Centenier* (p. 44).

84½ M. *Baix;* 89 M. *Cruas,* near which are the ruins of a fortified abbey of the 9th cent., whose Romanesque church still remains. Mulberry trees abound. — 94 M. *Rochemaure* (Cavard), with the imposing ruins of a castle on the summit of a basaltic rock. About 1¼ M. to the W. is the extinct volcano of *Chenavari,* with a basaltic causeway, known as the *Pavé des Géants.*

97 M. **Le Teil** *(Buffet),* a town of 4830 inhab., with a ruined castle, and important manufactures of hydraulic lime and cement. The road to (3 M.) Montélimar (p. 65; diligence in connection with all trains, viâ Viviers, see below) here crosses a suspension-bridge. Line to Alais, see p. 44. We cross the *Frayol.* Two tunnels.

102 M. **Viviers-sur-Rhône** (*Allignol,* near the station), an ill-built but picturesque old town of 3468 inhab., the former capital of

the *Vivarais,* is the seat of a bishop. Taking the street to the right of the hotel, then the first turning on the right, we reach the Romanesque and Gothic *Cathedral,* situated on a steep rock above the Rhone, within an ancient fortified enclosure. Viviers also contains several quaint old houses. Lime, cement, and mosaic cubes are manufactured here. Suspension-bridge to Châteauneuf-du-Rhône (p. 65). — 107 M. *St. Montant.* — 110 M. **Bourg-St. Andéol** *(Hotels),* with 4250 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 11th century. Suspension-bridge to (3 M.) Pierrelatte (p. 65). Beyond (116 M.) *St. Just-St. Marcel* we cross the *Ardèche* (p. 46). — 120 M. **Pont-St. Esprit** (*Béchard,* plain), a town of 5262 inhab., with a stone bridge, 920 yds. long, over the Rhone, built in 1265-1309 by the 'Frères Pontifes' (p. 70), on which there was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost. The *Citadel* (1595-1627) and some quaint old houses are interesting. On either side of a square near the quay are the churches of *St. Saturnin* (Gothic) and *St. Esprit* (Romanesque). The bridge leads to the station of Bollène (3 M.; p. 65).

About 6 M. to the W. is the *Chartreuse de Valbonne*, rebuilt in the 18th cent. and still occupied.

On the left bank of the Rhone, farther on, is *Mondragon,* with its ruined castle. The railway quits the river. To the left, beyond a tunnel, is the ruined *Château de Gicon.* — We cross the *Cèze.*

127 M. **Bagnols-sur-Cèze** *(Hôt. Daudel),* a town of 4454 inhabitants. — 130 M. *Orsan-Chusclan;* 133 M. *L'Ardoise.* Line to Alais, see p. 47.

135½ M. *St. Geniès-Montfaucon.* Montfaucon, near the Rhone, has a fine old château. Beyond (139 M.) the little town of *Roquemaure,* with its château in ruins and its suspension-bridge, the ruined castles of *Lhers* and *Châteauneuf-Calcernier* are seen on the left bank. — 144 M. *Villeneuve-Pujaut,* the station for the village of *Pujaut,* situated on this side, and for *Villeneuve-lès-Avignon* (p. 73), which lies less than ¼ hr. from the next station.

The train passes through a short tunnel to (145 M.) *Pont-d'Avignon.* Omnibus to Avignon (p. 67). – Beyond (153 M.) *Aramon* the line quits the Rhone and enters the valley of the *Gardon.* — 156 M. *Théziers.*

161 M. *Remoulins* (Buffet; Hôtel du Nord). The Pont du Gard lies about 2 M. to the W. (see below), and is reached by crossing the suspension-bridge (5 c.), and then turning to the right, by the road to Lafoux (p. 44). Carriage for 1-3 pers., 4 fr. there and back.

The ****Pont du Gard,** spanning the *Gard* or *Gardon* at a bend of the valley (café-restaurant), is one of the most imposing monuments of the Romans which remain to us. It forms part of an aqueduct, 25½ M. long, built to convey to Nîmes the water of two springs in the neighbourhood of Uzès, and ascribed to Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus (B. C. 19). The bridge is about 880 ft. long and 160 ft. high, and is composed of three tiers of arches, each less wide

than the one below. The two first tiers consist respectively of 6 and 11 arches of equal span, the third of 35 smaller arches. The whole is admirably constructed of large stones, and no cement has been used except for the canal on the top. We ascend to the top by the hill-side on the left bank, and cross the structure in order to realize its dimensions. The bridge which is carried along the first tier of arches on the E. side dates from 1745. On the other side, about 1 M. to the right, is the station of Pont-du-Gard (see below).

FROM REMOULINS TO ST. JULIEN-DE-CASSAGNAS viâ UZÈS, 36 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — 3 M. *Pont-du-Gard*, about 1 M. to the N.E. of the bridge. — 12½ M. **Uzès** (*Hôtel Béchard*), an ancient town ('Ucetia') of 5000 inhab., picturesquely situated ¾ M. from the station. Its special objects of interest are the *Duché*, or ducal palace, dating from the 11th, 13th, 14th and 16th cents., and the former *Cathedral* (17-18th cent.), with its *Campanile* or *Tour Fénestrelle* (12th cent.), a magnificent Romanesque relic of an earlier church, destroyed in 1611, when the bishop and his chapter were converted to Protestantism. Uzès contains also a bronze statue, by Duret, of *Rear-Admiral Brueys*, killed at the battle of Aboukir (1798). Branch-line to Nozières, see p. 47. — 23½ M. *Euzet*, has a small Bath Establishment. — At (30½ M.) *Célas* we cross the Alais and Rhone line (p. 46). — 36 M. *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas*, see p. 46.

FROM REMOULINS TO TARASCON, 24 M., railway diverging at *Lafoux* (see below) and reaching the left bank of the Rhone by a tunnel beyond (18 M.) *Comps*. It then joins the Nîmes line, passes *Beaucaire* (p. 40), and crosses the river. 24 M. *Tarascon*, see p. 75.

Beyond Remoulins we cross the Gardon. 161 M. *Lafoux* (Poste), about 1¾ M. from the Pont du Gard, reached by turning to the left from the station and passing under the line.

164 M. *Lédenon*; 166½ M. *St. Gervasy-Bezouce*; 169 M. *Marguerittes*. We join the Tarascon line (p. 40). — (171 M.) *Grézan*.

173 M. *Nîmes* (p. 47).

c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. Vals-les-Bains.

188 M. RAILWAY in 9-10¾ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). — To *Vals*, 122 M., in 5-6 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15, 15 fr., 9 fr. 80 c.).

To (95½ M.) *Le Teil*, see p. 42. — We leave to the left the line on the right bank of the Rhone, and turn to the N.W. towards the volcanic mountains of the *Vivarais*. The line rapidly ascends and beyond a tunnel more than ½ M. long reaches (101 M.) *Aubignas-Aps*. *Aps*, 1 M. to the S., is the ancient *Alba Helviorum*, the capital of the Helvii. To the left are the ruins of its massive mediæval castle. — 105 M. *St. Jean-le-Centenier*. To Privas viâ Montbrul, see p. 42. We descend into a beautiful valley. — 108½ M. *Villeneuve-de-Berg*, a little town 2½ M. to the S.W. (diligence), the birthplace of Olivier de Serres (1539-1619), the celebrated agriculturist, who introduced into France the cultivation of the mulberry. We traverse a viaduct over the *Auzon*, and leave the Vals line to our right. — 113½ M. *Vogüé-Vals* (Buffet, poor), about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Vogüé*, on the right bank of the Ardèche, with a ruined castle which belonged to the Vogüé family.

FROM VOGÜÉ TO VALS-LES-BAINS AND NIEIGLES-PRADES, 11 M. This branch-line crosses first the *Auzon* and then the *Ardèche*. To the right is

the village of *Vogüé*. From (3½ M.) *St. Sernin* a line is to be constructed to *Largentière* (see below). — We cross two valleys by viaducts.

6 M. **Aubenas** (*Hôtel de l'Union*), a town of 7824 inhab., situated on a hill, with a castle of the 13th and 16th cent., carries on a large silk trade. The church (partly 15th cent.) contains the tomb of the Maréchal d'Ornano (1581-1626), favourite of Gaston d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIII. In the *Château* (13th and 16th cent.), now occupied by the local authorities, is a statue of *Olivier de Serres* (p. 44), by Bailly. — To Privas, by Vesseaux, see p. 42.

9½ M. *Vals-les-Bains-la-Bégude*, about 1 M. to the S. of Vals, to which omnibuses (30 c.) ply viâ a suspension-bridge and a road on the right bank of the *Volane*.

Vals-les-Bains. — HOTELS. *Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, *de Lyon*, *de Paris*, *de la Favorite*, on the left bank, near the Bath Estab.; *Gr.-Hôt. Robert*, *du Louvre*, *Poste* (R. 1½, D. 3 fr.), *de l'Europe*, *Durand*, *des Colonies*, *du Nord* (railway-omnibus), *Juliette*, in the town. — Numerous *Furnished Rooms*. — CAFÉS: *du Casino*; *de l'Europe*. — *Baths* 2-3 fr.; *Douches* ¾-3 fr. *Casino*, adm. 1 fr., per week 6, per month 12 fr. — *Vals-les-Bains* is a town of 3684 inhab., prettily situated on the Volane, in the midst of volcanic mountains affording fine excursions. It is chiefly celebrated for its cold mineral springs, similar to those of Vichy and efficacious in cases of affections of the digestive organs and liver, gravel, and gout. The springs, though not copious, are numerous, and new ones are frequently tapped. The *Madeleine* spring is among the most richly impregnated with bicarbonate of soda. The **Source Firmin* is intermittent, sending up a jet once in 3 hrs. for 5 min. at a time (see the notices) to the height of 20-25 ft. Vals has a fine *Park*, on both banks of the Volane. An interesting excursion may be made a little farther up the Volane valley, where the torrent flows between magnificent basaltic columns, to (4½ M.) *Antraigues* (Inn), whence an ascent may be made to the S.W., to the (1 hr.) *Coupe d'Aizac* (2670 ft.), the crater of one of the volcanoes which formed the basaltic causeways of the Vivarais. The valley is also very interesting beyond Antraigues (to Mézilhac, see p. 42).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Ardèche. — 12 M. *Nieigles-Prades*, two villages in an interesting geological district, with coal-mines. About 6 M. to the W., in the valley, are the baths of **Neyrac** (*Hôtel des Bains*, etc.), with warm mineral springs. — About 1¼ M. farther is *Thueyts*, built upon columnar basalt and near the **Pavé des Géants*, the finest basaltic causeway in the Vivarais. The latter skirts a stream flowing to the E., below a bridge of two stories, called the *Pont du Diable* or *La Gueule d'Enfer*, where there is a waterfall more than 300 ft. high, especially beautiful in spring. The Pavé is 250 ft. in height, at the *Escalier du Roi*, the extremity on the left bank of the Ardèche, by which we return to the town. A footpath leads to the N., to the left of the *Gravenne* (2770 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a fine view, to (1½ hr.) *Montpezat-sous-Bauzon* (Hôtel du Nord), a town in the valley of the Pourseilles, which is also interesting.

Beyond Vogüé the line to Alais descends the valley of the Ardèche. — 117 M. *Balazuc*. — 121 M. **Ruoms** (*Hôt. Th. Reynaud*), a town consisting of two portions, the more ancient retaining relics of its old fortifications, with the towers converted into houses. The church and several old houses with quaint façades are interesting.

A diligence plies hence to (8½ M.) *Largentière* (1 fr. 30 c.) and (20 M.) *Valgorge* (3 fr. 25 c.), to the N.W. The road crosses the Ardèche, passes through the curious *Defile of Ruoms*, and ascends the *Valley of the Ligne*.

8½ M. **Largentière** (*Hotels*), an ill-built but picturesquely situated town with 2820 inhab., takes its name from its old silver-mines. It contains a pretty church and a well-preserved old castle. A railway is to be built hence to join the Vals line (see above). — The road proceeds to the W. viâ (13 M.) *Rocles* (Inn) to (20 M.) *Valgorge* (Inn), a straggling village in the

valley of the Baume. To the N. rises the **Tanargue** (4980 ft.), a ramification of the Cévennes terminating in a plateau, whose E. extremity, the *Grand-Tanargue* (4725 ft.), commands a fine view, extending as far as Mont Blanc. An interesting excursion of 4 hrs. may be made to the *Signal de Coucoulude* (4750 ft.), to the W., returning viâ the Grand-Tanargue. — A road connects Valgorge with the *La Bastide* station (24 M.

A diligence also plies from Ruoms to **Vallon** *(Hôt. du Louvre)*, a little town to the S.E. (5½ M.; 75 c.), about ½ M. from the left bank of the Ardèche. — The ***Gorge of the Ardèche** is very interesting down-stream, where it is bordered by picturesque rocks, 300-900 ft. high, with numerous grottoes. The descent may be made by boat (7 hrs.; 30 fr. from Vallon to *St. Martin-d'Ardèche*). The boat must be ordered beforehand from St. Martin (Arduin, boat-hirer), and provisions must be taken. The river follows a meandering course, with exciting rapids, etc., but with experienced boatmen there is no danger. About 1 hr. from Vallon the river is spanned by the ***Pont d'Arc**, an arch 215 ft. high and 190 ft. wide, said to be the largest natural bridge known (Inn). This spot, which was fortified during the Religious Wars, may also be reached on foot in 1 hr. — Nearly 6 hrs. from Vallon is the remarkable *Grotte de St. Marcel d'Ardèche*, the former bed of a subterranean river, accessible for a distance of over 2000 yds. (arrange by letter beforehand whose lessee of the grotto, Baptiste of St. Martin-d'Ardèche). — Near St. Martin is the picturesque spot known as *Aiguèze*, with an old manor-house. — *St. Martin d'Ardèche* (Hôtel Castanier), on the right bank, is 3½ M. from St. Just-St. Marcel (p. 43), the nearest station, and 5½ M. from Pont St. Esprit.

Beyond Ruoms we cross the Ardèche, which turns to the left, and then quitting this river, we ascend for a time the valley of the *Chassezac*, one of its affluents. — 125 M. *Grospierres.* — 129½ M. *Beaulieu-Berrias.*

A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) **Les Vans** *(Hôtel Dardaillon*, good), an old though small town, to the N., with remains of ramparts. From Les Vans or from St. Paul (see below) a visit (with guide; *Benj. Miguel*, who lives near the road, 2½ M. before Le Vans) may be made to the ***Bois de Païolive**, situated between the two places. This contains rocks of exceedingly picturesque and wild appearance, several of which resemble ruins, while some are said to be the remains of caverns, formerly inhabited. The most remarkable point is the *Bois de Gagniet*, which should not be visited without a guide. The *Chapelle St. Eugène* and the *Corniches de Chassezac* are also interesting points. The visit requires fully half a day. The Bois de Païolive is, however, now quite eclipsed by Montpellier-le-Vieux (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*).

135 M. *St. Paul-le-Jeune.* Beyond a tunnel, more than ½ M. long, we reach (138½ M.) *Gagnières*, near which are coal-mines. We cross the *Gagnières* and, beyond a tunnel, the *Cèze.* To the left is the ruined *Château de Castillon.* 140 M. *Robiac* (3260 inhab.), with a ruined castle.

A branch-line runs hence to (3½ M.) **Bessèges** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, a town with 8673 inhab., on the Cèze, the centre of an important coal-field, remarkable for the quantity and size of the vegetable fossils found in the mines, even at a depth of over 600 ft.

The line now turns to the S.E. into the *Cèze* valley, which is in parts highly picturesque. On a hill to the right is the *Château de Montalet.* 142 M. *Molières-sur-Cèze*, with 2805 inhabitants.

146 M. **St. Ambroix** *(Hôtel du Luxembourg)*, a picturesque manufacturing town (3380 inhab.), with a ruined castle, an ancient tower, and a modern castellated chapel. — 149 M. *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas.* Line to Uzès. Remoulins, and Tarascon, see p. 44.

A branch-line runs hence to the N.W. to (7 M.) *Le Martinet*, in connection with coal, iron, and antimony mines. — About 3 M. to S.E. of St. Julien is **Les Fumades** *(Hotels)*, with bituminous and other cold mineral waters, used for skin and chest diseases. Roman antiquities have been found near the springs. Among the attractive walks in the neighbourhood is that to the E. to the *Defile of the Argensole*, a little river descending from the well-wooded and rocky amphitheatre of the *Serre du Bouquet* (2070 ft.). The latter includes many interesting spots, besides some ruins, and the pilgrim-resort of the *Guidon du Bouquet*, 3½ hrs. from Les Fumades. To the E., the Serre has almost perpendicular cliffs, 820 to 980 feet high. We may descend on the S.E. to the station of (1 hr.) *Brouzet* (see below), and thence reach Alais by rail.

Beyond (152 M.) *Salindres* we join the Clermont line (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*).

158 M. **Alais** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Luxembourg)*, to the right, a town of 24,356 inhab., on the left bank of the *Gardon*, is the centre of an important coal-field, and carries on an extensive trade in silk, glass, bricks and tiles, etc. In the Place St. Sébastien, to the right of the Avenue de la Gare, is a bronze statue, by G. Pech, of the celebrated chemist *J. B. Dumas* (1800-1884); and in the *Bosquet*, or public garden, is a bust of *La Fare-Alais* (1791-1846), the Cevenole poet. The 18th cent. cathedral includes some remains of the 12th century.

From Alais to L'Ardoise, 36½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). The trains start from a special station to the E. of the town, ½ M. from the principal station. Beyond (4 M.) *Méjannes-Mons* we pass the Uzès line (p. 44). 6 M. *Célas-Servas;* 9 M. *Brouzet.* To the left is the *Serre du Bouquet* (see above), where the line enters a defile, hollowed out by the Alauzène. — 13 M. *Seynes.* — 36½ M. *L'Ardoise* (p. 43).

From Alais to Quissac *(Le Vigan)*, 19½ M. This branch-line diverges from the Nîmes line at *Mas-des-Gardies* (see below), and enters the valley of the Gardon d'Anduze. — From (10½ M.) *Lezan* a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) *Anduze*, an old town with 3900 inhabitants. — 19½ M. *Quissac*, etc., see p. 53.

161 M. *St. Hilaire;* 164½ M. *Mas-des-Gardies.* Branch-line to Quissac, see above. — 166½ M. *Vézenobres;* 167 M. *Nevs.* To the right is a 12th cent. keep. 170 M. *Boucoiran;* 171½ M. *Nozières.* Branch-line to Uzès (p. 44). 173 M. *St. Génies;* 177 M. *Fons;* 182 M. *Mas-de-Ponge.* Farther on, to the right, is the Tour Magne (p. 50), on a hill beneath which we pass by means of a tunnel. Our line joins those viâ Tarascon and viâ Remoulins (RR. 8 a, 8 b), and the train backs into the station. — 189 M. *Nîmes* (Buffet).

9. Nîmes and its Environs.

Hotels. Hôtel du Luxembourg (Pl. a; E, 4), on the Esplanade, R., L., & A. 4-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; Hôt. du Midi (Pl. b; E, 3), Square de la Couronne, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Manivet (Pl. c; C, 3), Boulevard Victor Hugo, near the Maison-Carrée, R., L., & A. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Cheval-Blanc (Pl. d; D, 4), Place des Arènes, R. 2½, déj. or D. 3 fr.; de l'Univers (Pl. e; D, 4), Place des Arènes; de l'Europe, Square de la Couronne, R. 2, B. ¾, déj. 2½ fr.

Cafés, chiefly near the Maison-Carrée and in the Esplanade. — *Cafés-Concerts*, in the Place des Carmes (Pl. E. 3) and in the Boul. du Viaduc (Pl. D, 5).

Cabs for four persons: by day, per drive 3/4, to a private address 1, per hr. 1 3/4 fr.; by night, 1 1/4-1 1/2, and 3 fr.; to the Tour Magne, 1 1/2 fr. and rate per hr. for the return if the cab be kept; drive in the environs, according to bargain.

Tramway from the station to the boulevards, etc.; comp. the plan.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E,3), Square de la Couronne.

Protestant Churches. *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3), Place du Grand Temple; *Petit Temple* (Pl. C, 2), Rue des Flottes. — **Synagogue** (Pl. E, 4), Rue Roussy.

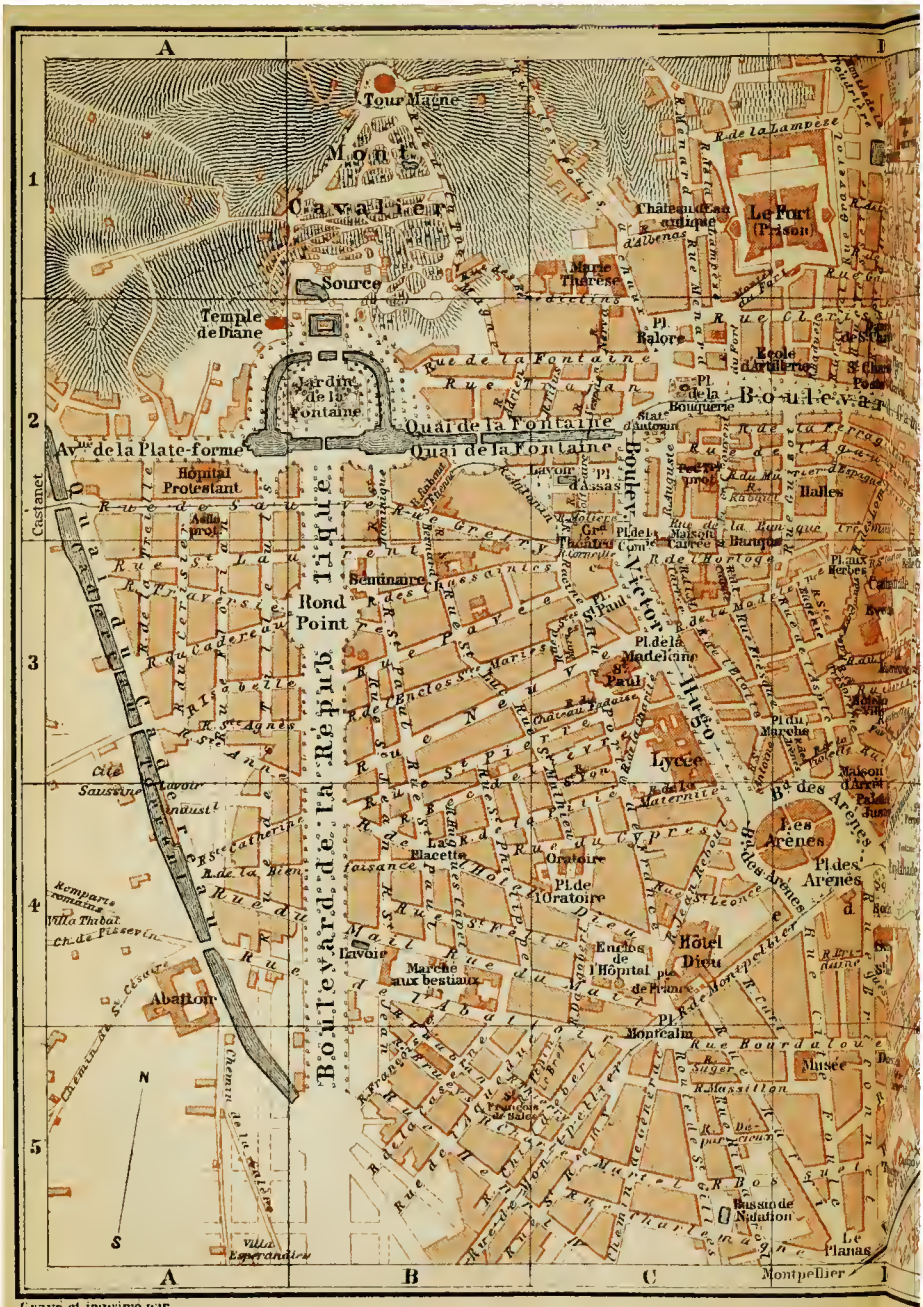
Baths. *Garcin*, Place Questel; *Bérard* (Pl. F,3), Rue Notre-Dame 36; *Bains du Louvre*, Rue Monjardin, to the E. of the Esplanade.

Nîmes, a town of 71,623 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Gard* and the seat of a bishopric and of a Calvinistic consistory. It lies at the S. extremity of a chain of hills joining the Cévennes, and is much exposed to wind and dust. The older parts of the city are badly built, but it has fine boulevards and modern quarters, and it contains more monuments of antiquity than any other town in France. Nîmes is also a very important manufacturing centre, especially for silk-goods, and carries on a large trade in wine and spirits.

Nemausus, the capital of the Volcae Arecomici, submitted to the Romans in B. C. 121 and became one of their principal colonies in Gaul. They took a delight in embellishing it, and it had its capitol, temples to Augustus and Apollo, a basilica, theatre, circus, amphitheatre, thermae, an aqueduct, of which the famous Pont du Gard (p. 43) is a relic, an extensive line of ramparts, a forum, a Campus Martius, etc. It was pillaged by the Vandals in 407, and for some time it belonged to the Visigoths, then to the Saracens, and afterwards to the Counts of Toulouse. Three-fourths of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism, it suffered much during the Wars of Religion, until 1704, or the end of the Cévennes (Camisard) insurrection, provoked by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the rigours which followed. The political passions of its people were not less earnest than their religious convictions, and the reaction of 1815 was carried farther at Nîmes than at Toulouse Avignon (p. 68), or Marseilles (p. 212); and for four months the town was at the mercy of banditti who committed every kind of excess and atrocity against the Protestants. — Nîmes is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1564, of J. Saurin (1677-1730), the Protestant minister, of Guizot (1787-1874), of the poet Reboul (1796-1864), etc.

From the station (Pl. E, 5), we enter the town by the magnificent *Avenue Feuchères*, which leads to the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 4), a fine square to the left of which is the amphitheatre (see below). In the middle of this square is a monumental *Fountain*, embellished with five statues by Pradier, representing the Town of Nîmes (on the top), and at the corners, the Rhone, the Gard, the Fontaine de Nîmes (see below), and the Fontaine d'Eure, the last one of those which fed the ancient aqueduct. — Behind the fountain is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), a modern building with a fine Corinthian colonnade. — To the N.E. is the modern Gothic *Church of Ste. Perpétue* (Pl. E, 4), after Feuchères's plans. The curious arches of the nave spring from clusters of four small columns supported by pillars.

The ancient ***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes;* Pl. C, D, 4) form an ellipse 146 yds. long by 111 yds. wide, and 70 ft. in height. It is therefore smaller than those of Rome (Colosseum, 205 yds. by 170 yds., and 156 ft. high). Capua (185 by 152 yds.). Verona (168 by 134 yds.),



Montpellier

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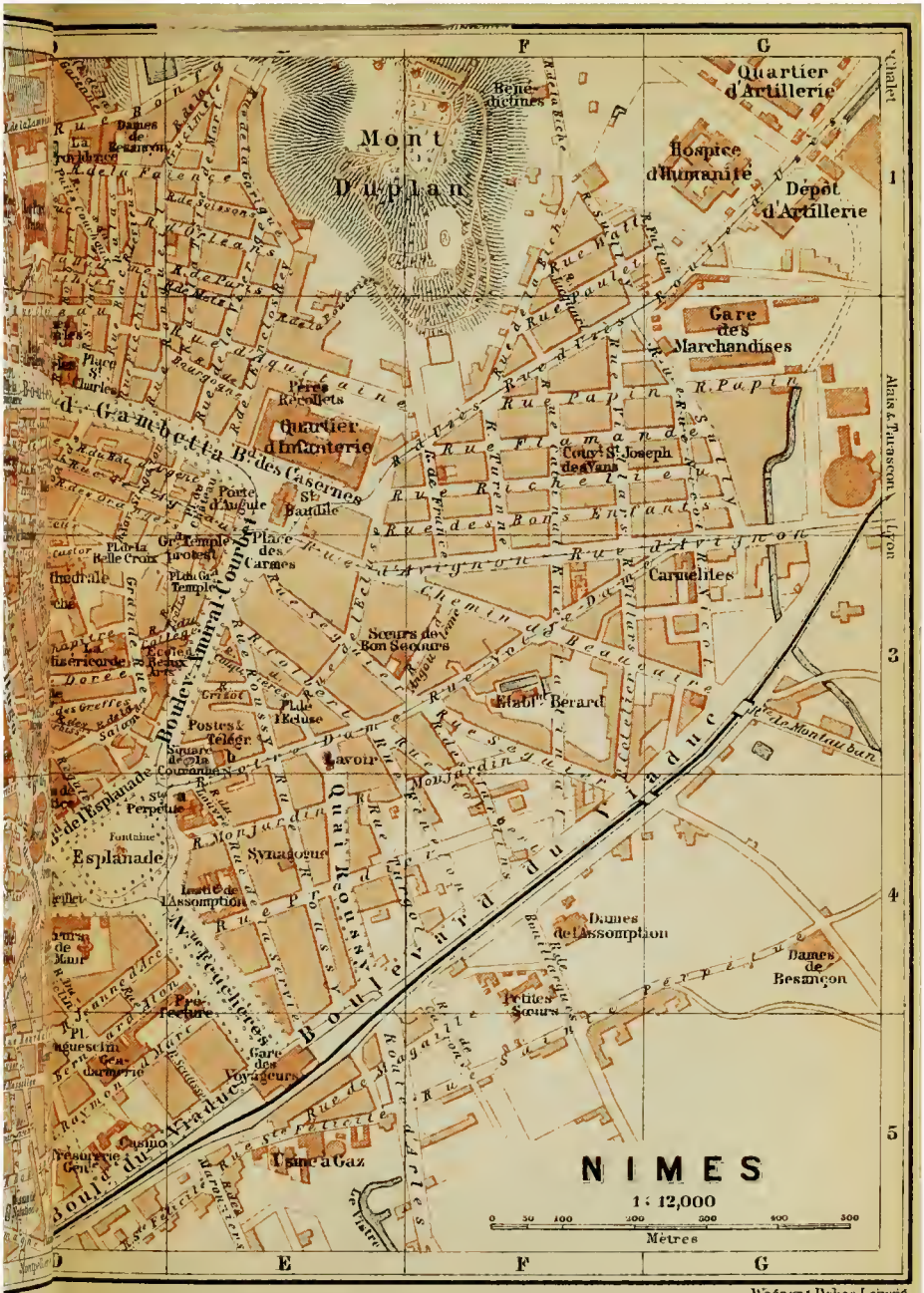

NIMES
1 : 12,000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Mont Duplan
Quartier d'Artillerie
Hospice d'Humanité
Dépôt d'Artillerie
Gare des Marchandises
Quartier d'Infanterie
Esplanade
Carmelites
Dames de Besançon
Dames de l'Assomption
Gare des Voyageurs
Usine à Gaz
Alais & Tarascon, Lyon
Chalet
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

and even Arles (153 by 112 yds.; p. 77), but its exterior is in better preservation than that of any of these.

It is constructed of stones 6-10 ft. cube, perfectly adjusted without mortar, like all Roman buildings of a large size. The exterior presents two stories, each of 60 arches, the lower having huge square buttresses, the upper Doric columns, while above is an attic story with 120 projecting stones pierced with holes, in which the masts of the awning which covered the amphitheatre were inserted. — There were four external gateways, at the extremities of the axes; visitors enter by the one on the S.W., the farther side from the Esplanade (gratuity). The solid mass of the building is 105 ft. in thickness. There were 35 rows of seats, divided into four tiers, the first intended for persons of rank, the second for knights, the third for the plebeians, and the fourth for slaves. While 24,000 spectators could be accommodated, 124 vomitories afforded rapid egress to this multitude. The tiers and passages were so constructed as to let the rain flow off into an aqueduct at the bottom, so as to be ready for use when the arena was required to be inundated for sea-fights or naumachiae. Combats with wild beasts cannot have been held in this amphitheatre as the wall bounding the arena is too low. Bull-fights took place here, as at Arles, until a very recent date. The construction of the amphitheatre of Nîmes dates from the 1st-2nd cent. of our era, and it was also, like that of Arles, transformed into a fortress in the middle ages, and afterwards occupied by hovels, of which it was not rid till 1809.

The Boulevard Victor-Hugo leads hence to the N.W., passing, to the left, the new *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3), a large block of buildings formerly used as a hospital.

Farther on the same side is St. Paul (Pl. C, 3), a modern Romanesque church, built by Questel. It contains some fine frescoes by *Hippolyte* and *Paul Flandrin.*

The ****Maison-Carrée** (Pl. C, 2, 3), one of the finest and best preserved Roman temples anywhere extant, forms a parallelogram, 76 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high, with 30 Corinthian columns, 20 of which are attached to the walls of the cella. It is thus a pseudo-peripteral temple, prostyle and hexastyle, i. e. it has a portico on the front only, consisting of six columns. It is approached by 15 steps. The columns are fluted and are surmounted by capitals of admirable workmanship. The entablature is very rich, and of exquisite taste, like the rest. It has not been positively determined to whom this temple was dedicated or at what period it was built. It was at first held to date from the time of Augustus, but its style seems rather to belong to the time of the Antonines, i. e. to the 2nd century. It was probably situated in the forum, forming with other buildings, the foundations of which have been discovered, the enclosure of that important centre. Successively used as a church, a municipal hall, a warehouse, and a stable, this magnificent building, well restored, is now occupied by a museum of ancient sculptures and inscriptions.

The Musée Lapidaire is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. 9-5, and on other days also to strangers. Part of the collections is arranged outside the temple. This chiefly consists of remains of antique monuments, notably of a large pediment of a basilica. On each side of the entrance to the building is an antique 'dolium', and inside are numerous stelæ and inscriptions, fine tesselated pavements, a fine statue of Venus, found in 1879 and put together from 103 fragments (right arm wanting), an-

tique vases and fine glass; and a quantity of architectonic fragments, including portions of friezes (above).

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), on the other side of the boulevard, is a poor modern building, serving as a foil to the beauty of the Maison-Carrée. At the end of the boulevard is a square embellished with a marble *Statue of Antoninus Pius* (Pl. C, 2), by Bosc (1874). The father of the emperor was a native of Nîmes. — Then, to the right, is the Boulevard Gambetta, which bounds the old town on this side.

We turn to the left, on this side of a canal, and in 5 min. reach the **Jardin de la Fontaine** (Pl. B, 2), situated at the end of the long Boulevard de la République. The garden (small café) is a fine promenade, which owes its name to the *Fontaine de Nîmes*, a little farther on. The garden is decorated in the 18th cent. taste, but is in part laid out on ancient foundations. It contains, to the right, a *Statue of Reboul* (p. 48), by Bosc.

The so-called TEMPLE OF DIANA (Pl. A, 2), to the left of the Fontaine, is small and was more probably a Nymphæum connected with the thermæ, of which there are some remains close by. The façade still shows three arches, and the interior consists of a large hall and two passages, the hall having a stone vault, partly fallen in, and niches for statues. Sculptures and antiquities found on the spot have been placed there, but beyond these there is little to see (gratuity). The remains of buildings behind are supposed to belong to the reservoir of the aqueduct, and may be seen from the path which ascends the hill on the left. — Behind the Fontaine is *Mont-Cavalier* (375 ft.), with alleys affording pleasant promenades.

The **Tour Magne** (Pl. B, 1), which occupies the summit, is an imposing octagonal Roman ruin, being still 90 ft. high. It was probably a mausoleum, but it has passed for a public treasury, a beacon, a signal tower, etc. It was included in the ramparts under the Romans. A staircase affords access to the top, which commands an admirable *View. The keeper lives in the red house, a little below the tower.

In the neighbouring *Protestant Cemetery* is a statue of Immortality, by Pradier (against the wall to the right).

We now return to St. Paul's Church in the centre of the town (p. 49) and follow one of the streets in front of it to the **Cathedral** (*St. Castor*; Pl. D, 3). This is supposed to have been built on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Augustus, but it has been rebuilt and restored several times. The façade has a very curious frieze. The interior, recently restored, consists of a wide Romanesque nave, having at the sides, between the pillars, small chapels without windows, such as are often seen in the churches in this district, and above, fine galleries, which extend even round the choir. St. Castor is richly decorated with modern paintings. The third chapel on the left has a fine Christian sarcophagus for its altar.

A little farther in the same direction are the *Grand Temple*

(Pl. E, 3) and the Boulevard Amiral-Courbet. — Beyond the Temple to the N., is another Roman monument, the *Porte d'Auguste* (Pl. E, 2), a remnant of the fortifications, built B. C. 16, in the reign of Augustus. It consists of two large and two small archways.

The church of *St. Baudile* (Pl. E, 2), opposite the Porte d'Auguste, was built in 1870-1875. It is a fine Gothic cruciform edifice, with two towers at the W. end. The chancel terminates in a straight wall containing a fine window, and the entire church is very richly decorated.

On the right of the boulevard, as we return towards the Esplanade, are the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (including a museum of natural history) and the *Public Library* (entrances, Nos. 17 and 19, Grande Rue).

The **Picture Gallery** (*Musée de Peinture;* Pl. D, 5), to the S. of the Amphitheatre, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 9-12, and 1-4 or 5.

Entrance Hall. Sculptures by *Pradier*, *Lepère*, *Leroux*, *Franceschi*, etc. Paintings. 225bis. *Lehoux*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 226bis. *Schommer*, Edith finding the body of Harold after the Battle of Hastings; 118. *Vouet*, St. Paul baptising. — Room to the Right. 87. *Adelaïde Salles-Wagner*, Legend of the Alyscamps; 165. *L. Carracci*, Jesus and the Woman of Samaria; 72. *Natoire*, St. John the Baptist; 172. *Giordano*, Rape of Dejaneira; 77-79. *R. Levieux*, Scenes from the life of John the Baptist; 33. *Cordovan*, Sea-piece; 63. *Laurens*, Storm-effect; 225. *Ribera*, St. Paul; 222. *Unknown Artist*, Lucretia Borgia; 208. *Besnard*, Episode in an invasion in the Middle Ages; 114. *Vignaud* of Nîmes, Mercury teaching Amphion; 22. *Cabat*, Hunt; 154. attributed to *Rubens*, Trophy; 42. *Ferrier*, David and Goliath; 234. *Colin* of Nîmes, The Mare de Guéville; 131. *Bronkorst*, Portrait; 103. *Watelet*. Landscape; 101. *De Troy*, Punishment of Psyche; 26. *Colin*, Francis I. visiting Nîmes. — In the centre is an **Antique Mosaic* the chief subject of which is the marriage of Admetos and Alcestis.

Great Hall, to the left of the entrance. To the right: 134. *Van Dyck*, Children; *241. *Rubens*, Holy Family; 107. *Jos. Vernet*, Bathers; 150. *Rubens*, Hunters resting; 243. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 108. *Vien*, Crucifixion; 60. *Largillière*, Marshal Villars; 44. *Franck*, Josabeth saving Joash; *37. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell opening the coffin of Charles I.; *182. *Garofalo*, Virgin; 213. *Berghem*, Landscape; 135. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a French marshal; 149. *Rubens*, Head of a girl; 14. *Fr. Boucher*, Landscape; 138. *Van Dyck*, Prince Rupert; 171. *Guercino*, Death of Dido; 100. *De Troy*. Sleeping reaper; 226. *J. Steen*, Sketch for the 'Guest-chamber in the painter's brewery', now at the Hague; 170. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 129. *Bloemen*, Landscape; 147. *Netscher*, Portrait of a Prince of Orange; 196. *Joannes*, of Spain, Angel appearing to St. Francis; 34. *J.-B. Corneille*, Ste. Geneviève of Paris; 173. *Maratta*, Assumption (sketch); 74. *P. Parrocel*, Immaculate Conception; 145. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a magistrate; *Largillière*, 62. Portrait of a magistrate, 61. Marshal Berwick; 214. *Wouverman*, Horse-fair; 70. *P. Mignard*, Portrait of a magistrate; 81. *Rigaud*, Marshal Turenne; 197. *Rubens*, Spanish monk; 73. *Natoire*, Banquet of Antony and Cleopatra; 66. *Ch. Lefèvre*, Fall of Satan; 216. *J. le Ducq*, the Watch; 177. *Tintoretto*, Martyrdom of St. Agnes; 186. *Viani*, Vision of St. Francis; 218. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child; 219. *N. Poussin*, Jesus and the Woman of Samaria; 175. *Guido*, St. Magdalen; 178. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 169. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 161. *Weenix*, Start for the hunt; *176. *GuidoReni*, Judith; 183. *Titian*, Virgin and Child between SS. Dominic and Catharine; 187. *Domenichino*, St. Matthew; 23. *Callet*, Condemnation of Sejanus; 67. *C. Vanloo*, The artist's mother; 89. *Sigalon*, Locusta testing a poison; *68. *C. Vanloo*, Portrait of the artist; 82. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Ch. de Parvillez; 212. *Rubens* (?), 144. *Mierevelt*, Portraits; 159. *Weenix*, Poultry; 185. *Titian*, Por-

trait of the artist (?); 15. *Boucher*, Training of a dog; 209. *Correggio* (?), Christ in Gethsemane; 136. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a magistrate; 94. *Smith*, Athaliah's dream; 174. *Calabrese (Preti)*, Jesus among the doctors; 104. *Verdier*, Man between two ages; 105. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-piece; *Brascassat*, 250. Roman Campagna, 251. Cow; *Schut*, 157. Banks of the Rhine, 158. Landscape; 155. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 242. *Rubens*, Holy Family.

The ADJOINING ROOMS contain over 400 uncatalogued paintings (many copies), chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, bequeathed to the town by an Englishman named Gower. These include portraits by *Rembrandt* or in his style, a portrait by *Holbein*, landscapes by *P. Potter*, *Berghem*, *Ruysdael*, *Van de Velde*, *Hobbema*, and *Claude Lorrain*; two paintings by *Van Ostade*; an old man by *Rubens*, etc.

The SALLE DE CHAZELLES-CHUSCLAN, at the other end of the main room, to the right, contains a valuable collection of *Engravings*, three handsome Sèvres vases, six autographs of Voltaire, and 28 volumes, remarkable for their importance, scarcity, or binding. — The SALLE PELET contains cork models of the monuments of Southern France, by *Pelet*; etc.

The Rue Bourdaloue, on the N. of the Musée, leads to the W. to a small square, in which, behind the Hôtel-Dieu, is the *Porte de France* (Pl. C, 4), a relic of the Roman enceinte. It is a single arch. The Rue de Montpellier, before the Porte, to the right, leads back to the Amphitheatre.

The excursion to the *Pont du Gard* (p. 43) is more conveniently made by railway than by carriage (13½ M.). — From Nîmes to *Arles* and to *Marseilles*, see RR. 8 a, 32; to *Montpellier* and to *Cette*, see R. 10.

FROM NÎMES TO AIGUES-MORTES, 25 M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.). We follow the Montpellier line as far as *St. Césaire* (p. 53). — 13½ M. *Vauvert*, a town of 4000 inhabitants. 15½ M. *Le Cailar*, also on the line from Arles to Lunel (p. 80). 16½ M. *Aimargues*. 20 M. *St. Laurent-d'Aigouze* beyond which, on the left, appears the 13th cent. *Tour Carbonnière*.

25 M. **Aigues-Mortes** (*Hôtel St. Louis*, R., L., & A. 2-2½ fr., B. 60-75 c., déj. 3, pens. 8, omn. ¼-½ fr.; *Hôtel Fayn*), a town of 3980 inhab., situated near a number of ponds and marshes, and on four navigable canals, connecting it with the sea (3½ M.), the Rhone (Beaucaire), and the salt lagoons. The chief of these ponds, to which the town owes its ominous name, is the *Etang de la Ville et du Roi*. Aigues-Mortes is essentially a town of the past, and has been so ever since the silting up of its harbour; but precisely for this reason it is one of the most interesting to visit. It was founded in 1246 by St. Louis, who embarked here for his two crusades in 1248 and 1270. His son, Philip the Bold, began in 1272 to surround it with ***Fortifications** which are now among the chief curiosities of France. These are superior even to the fortifications of Carcassonne and of Avignon (p. 68), inasmuch as they are uniform in style, date from one single epoch, and are in perfect preservation, but they are inferior in being placed on level ground instead of on a conspicuous hill. The works form a rectangle, 600 yds. long by 150 yds. broad, with embattled walls, 25-33 ft. high, 20 towers, some square and others round, and 10 gates. The only alterations have been the adaptation of the embrasures to fire-arms and the filling up of the moat. At the N.W. angle is a sort of citadel, with the *Tour de Constance*, begun by St. Louis. Together, with the watch-turret surmounting it, this tower is 90-95 ft. high by 65-70 ft. in diameter, and its walls are 17-18 ft. thick. It served as a prison for many Protestants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The *Tour des Bourguignons*, to the S.W., served as a tomb for the Burgundians who, after capturing the town in 1421, were massacred by the royal troops and thrown into this tower, their bodies being covered with heaps of salt. — The town itself is almost void of interest. It is built on a regular plan, with broad streets, but it has a deserted appearance, being large enough for twice its present population. The

maritime trade is slight. In the public square is a *Statue of St. Louis*, in bronze, by Pradier. The neighbourhood is interesting, and is planted with vineyards, which can be placed under water by means of fire-pumps. On the coast is *Grau du Roi*, a much frequented watering-place.

FROM NÎMES TO LE VIGAN (*Aigoual*), 57½ M., railway in 3¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 50, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). We follow the Montpellier line to (2½ M.) *St. Césaire* (see below), then traverse the fertile plain of the *Vaunage*. — 18 M. **Sommières** (*Hotels*; 3821 inhab.), with two castles, one in ruins. — 31 M. *Quissac*. Branch-line to Alais, see p. 47. — 34 M. *Sauve*, a small industrial town, manufacturing hosiery, pitchforks, and handles for tools. — 39½ M. **St. Hippolyte-du-Fort** (*Cheval-Blanc*), with 4516 inhab., has remains of ancient fortifications. — 47½ M. **Ganges** (*Croix-Blanche*), with 4552 inhab., about ½ M. to the S.W. near the left bank of the Hérault, is an important centre of the silk and cotton industries. — About 2½-3 M. to the S.E. is the large and beautiful *Grotte des Doumiselles* or *des Fées*, with magnificent stalactites, and containing a chamber 150 ft. high. The visit to the grotto is difficult, especially for ladies, and expensive for single travellers, as 5 fr. is paid for admission and at least 40 fr. is said to be necessary for torches, Bengal lights, etc. — Excursions hence, to the S.W., to the gorges of the *Vis* and the plateau of the *Larzac* (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*), and to the N. to the *Valleys of Sumène* (see below) and the *Hérault*.

51 M. **Sumène** (*Rose*) is another small manufacturing town. At (54 M.) *Pont-d'Hérault* we cross the *Hérault*, here of little importance.

57½ M. **Le Vigan** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Midi*), a town of 5374 inhab., on the Arre, in a picturesque district, has hosiery and silk factories, and coal-mines. The old *Gothic Bridge*, a bronze *Statue of the Chevalier d'Assas* (d. 1760), and the bronze *Statue of Sergeant Triaire* (d. 1800), who blew up the fort of El-Arîsh (Egypt), are noteworthy. — About 1¼ M. to the S.W., on the Millau road (p. 379), is the village of *Arèze*, a picturesque summer-resort, and near it are the *Bains de Cauvalat*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Le Vigan to the N. to the Aigoual, whence we may proceed to the *Causses* (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). The new direct road (25 M.) viâ (2½ M.) *Aulas*, (5 M.) *Arphy*, the (13 M.) *Baraque de Ribot*, to the S.W. of the *Montagne d'Aulas* (4665 ft.), and *La Séreyrède* (see below) is usually chosen for the descent on account of the view. The ascent is made from (17½ M.) Valleraugue, reached by public conveyance either direct from Le Vigan (9½ M.) or from the station of Pont-d'Hérault (see above). — **Valleraugue** (1195 ft.; *Hôt. Bourbon*), a little town on the Hérault, is the birthplace of *J. L. A. de Quatrefages* (1810-1892), the naturalist, and of *General Perrier* (1838-1888), both of whom are commemorated by monuments here. — The road winds uphill (short-cuts for walkers) to (13½ M.) *La Séreyrède*, a pass whence the ascent may be made in about 1½ hr., to the E.N.E., then to the E. to the top. The **Aigoual** or *Signal de la Hort-Dieu* (5140 ft.) is the principal summit of the Cévennes on this side of Mont-Lozère and affords a very fine panorama, comprising the S. part of this chain, the Rhone valley, Mont-Ventoux, and the Maritime Alps to the E., and the Mediterranean, E. Pyrenees, and plains of Languedoc to the W. An observatory and a refuge-hut have been built on the summit. We may descend to *Meyrueis* (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*) in 2½-3 hrs.

10. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette.

48½ M. To (31 M.) *Montpellier*, railway in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). — From Montpellier to (17½ M.) *Cette*, railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.).

Nîmes, see p. 47. — 2½ M. *St. Césaire*. Line to Aigues-Mortes, see p. 52. Several small stations are passed. Beyond (13 M.) *Gallargues* (line to Le Vigan, see p. 54) we cross the *Vidourle*.

16½ M. **Lunel** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Palais-Royal)*, a town of 6800 inhab., formerly celebrated for its muscatel wines, of which, however, it now produces but a small quantity, its vines having been in great part destroyed by the phylloxera. The handsome Avenue Victor Hugo diverges to the left near the station to the Boulevard Lafayette, leading (to the right) to the Place de la République, which is embellished by a small reproduction of Bartholdi's Statue of *Liberty enlightening the World* (at New York). There is also a *Mount Calvary* here. Beyond is a canal, connecting the town with the Mediterranean, and a public *Promenade*. The Cours Valatoura, to the left before the Place is reached, leads to the partly Romanesque *Church*, which has some ancient paintings in the badly-lighted choir.

A branch-line runs hence to (9½ M.) *Sommières* viâ *Gallargues*, on the line from Nîmes (see p. 53), and thence viâ the valley of the *Vidourle*, a river generally of small volume but subject to sudden and extraordinary freshets. — 6 M. *Aubais*, with a fine ruined château. 9½ M. *Sommières*, and thence to Le Vigan, see p. 53.

Railway from Lunel to *Arles*, with branch to *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 423.

18½ M. *Lunel-Viel.* Several other small stations. 27½ M. *Les Mazes-le-Crès.* We pass into (31 M.) *Montpellier* in front of the citadel (on our left) and under the Palavas line (p. 58).

Montpellier. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de Paris-Lyon* (Pl. D, 5), the principal, for Nîmes, Paris, Marseilles, Cette, Perpignan, Bordeaux, Rodez, etc.; *de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4), for the Palavas line (p. 58); *de Rabieux* (Pl. A, 5), for the line to Béziers viâ Mèze (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*).

Hotels. Nevet (Pl. d; D, 4), Boulevard de l'Esplanade, R. 2½, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), Rue Maguelone 8, R., L., & A. 5-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Continental, Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, D, 4), new; du Midi (Pl. c; C, 5), Boulevard Victor-Hugo; Delmas, Rue de la République 9 (Pl. C, 5), R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Maguelone (Pl. b; D, 5), Rue Maguelone, near the Paris-Lyons station; *Lérane, Boul. Victor-Hugo 6, unpretending; etc.

Cafés in the Rue Maguelone, Place de la Comédie, Boulevard de l'Esplanade, etc.

Cabs, with one horse, per drive 1 fr.; with two horses 1¼, per hr. 2 fr.

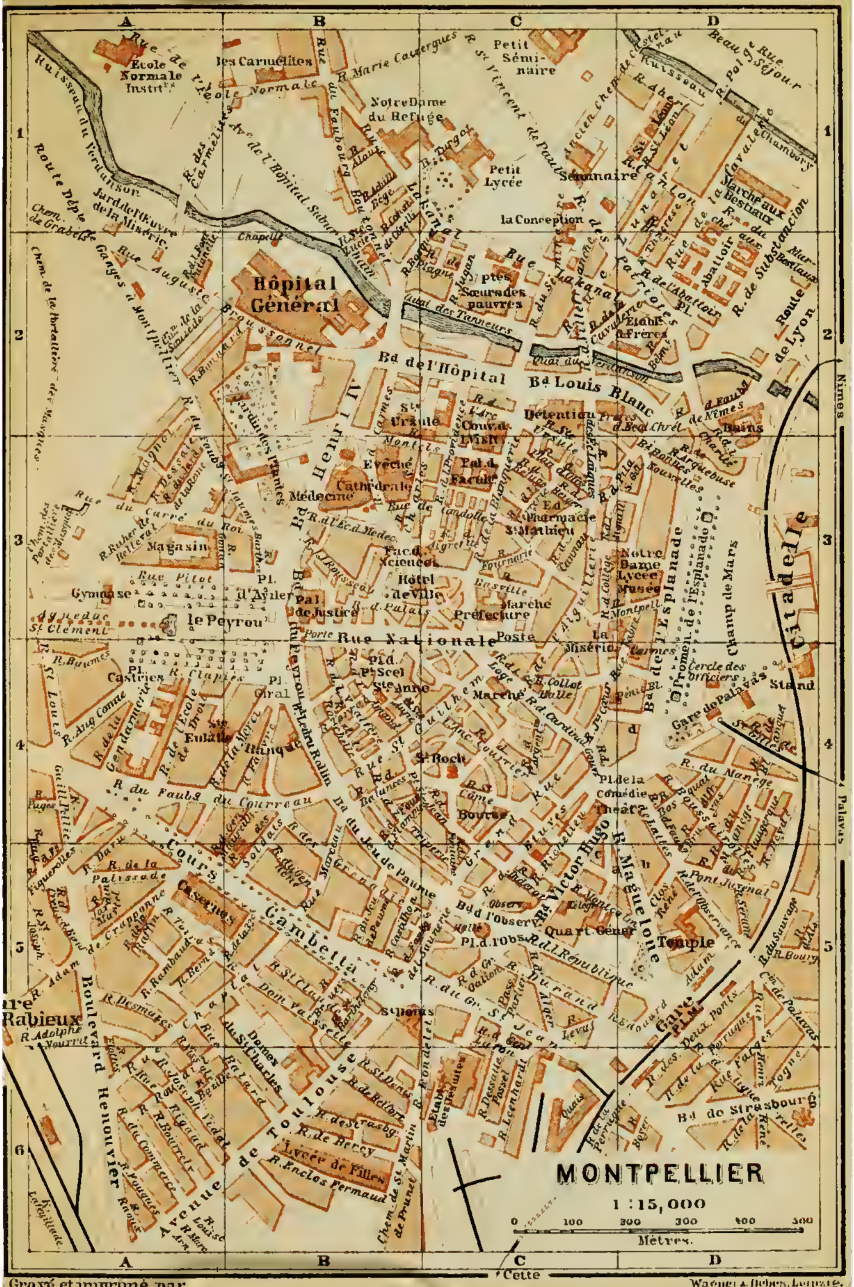
Post and Telegraph Office, Place de la Préfecture (Pl. C, 3).

Military Bands, daily on the *Peyrou* (see below) at 8, 4, or 2 p. m., according to the season; on the *Esplanade* (p. 58) at 8.30 p. m. from June 15th to Sept. 15th., at other seasons 3 p. m.

Protestant Churches. Cours Gamhetta 19, and Rue Maguelone, near the Paris-Lyons station.

Montpellier, a town of 69,258 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Hérault* and headquarters of the 16th army corps, is situated on a hill commanding a fine view, with the Lez flowing below. It is a clean and cheerful town, and its older quarters are fairly well-built.

The foundation of the town was not earlier than 737 or the destruction of Maguelone (p. 59) by Charles-Martel, and its prosperity dates only from the 12th cent., when its still celebrated school of medicine was founded. The see of Maguelone was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. A stronghold of Calvinism, Louis XIII. besieged and took it in 1622. It soon regained its former prosperity; but its commercial importance has not kept pace with that of the large neighbouring towns. It possesses a university academy, with about 1500 students, of whom 200 are foreigners.


MONTPELLIER
1 : 15,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A B C D
1 2 3 4 5 6
Nîmes
Palavas
Cette
Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Ecole Normale Institrs
les Carmélites
Petit Séminaire
Notre Dame du Refuge
Petit Lycée
Séminaire
la Conception
Hôpital Général
ptes Sœurs des pauvres
Quai des Tanneurs
Quai du Verdanson
Bd de l'Hôpital
Bd Louis Blanc
Ste Ursule
Détention
Evêché
Cathédrale
Médecine
Jardin des Plantes
Pal. d. Facult.
Ed. Pharmacie
St Mathieu
Magasin
Fac. d. Sciences
Hôtel de Ville
Préfecture
Marché
Notre Dame
Lycée
Musée
Esplanade
Champ de Mars
Citadelle
Gymnase
Pl. d'Arlier
Pal. de Justice
le Peyrou
Aqueduc St Clément
Rue Nationale
Poste
Pl. Castries
Pl. Giral
Ste Eulalie
Banque
Ste Anne
St Roch
Pl. de la Comédie
Théatre
Bourse
Cercle des Officiers
Stand
Gare de Palavas
Cours Gambetta
Casernes
Bd du Jeu de Paume
Bd Victor Hugo
R. Maguelone
Quart. Génér.
Temple
Bd de l'Observ.
Pl. d. l'Obs.
St Denis
Gare P.L.M.
Boulevard Renouvier
Avenue de Toulouse
Lycée de Filles
Bd de Strasbourg
Route de Lyon
Rabieux

There is also a school of agriculture. Montpellier was the birthplace of Auguste Comte, the philosopher (1798-1857).

From the square outside the station, with a *Monument to Planchon,* late director of the Jardin des Plantes, the handsome Rue Maguelone leads to the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. C, D, 4), adorned with the graceful *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces,* by D'Antoine (1776). To the left is the ***Theatre** (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1883 after a fire, and to the right extends the Esplanade with the Musée (p. 56).

Starting from the Place de la Comédie the boulevards make the circuit of the old town, those to the left ascending to the Peyrou. At the end of the first, the Boulevard Victor-Hugo, to the right, is the *Tour de la Babotte,* dating from the fortification of the 12th cent. and afterwards used as an observatory. The adjoining Boulevard de l'Observatoire ends in a little square, containing a statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Ed. Adam* (1768-1807), who introduced improvements in the preparation of wine which have been of great importance for the South of France.

The ***Peyrou** (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), in the higher part of the town, is a fine promenade dating chiefly from the 17-18th centuries. The *Porte du Peyrou* on the right of the boulevard, a Doric triumphal arch, 50 ft. high and 60 ft. wide, was erected in 1691, in honour of Louis XIV., by D'Aviler, after D'Orbay. The bas-reliefs represent the Victories of Louis XIV., the Union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At the sides of the great railing of the Peyrou are two stone groups: Love overcoming Strength and Strength vanquished by Love, by Injalbert. The promenade is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV.,* by Debay (1829), and other statues. At the end is a monumental *Château d'Eau,* a hexagonal pavilion, with a door on each face and Corinthian columns. It is supplied by an *Aqueduct,* constructed in 1753-1766, which brings the water from a distance of about $8^1/_2$ M. and terminates at the Peyrou in a double tier of arches, more than $^1/_2$ M. long and 70 ft. high.

The fine new *Rue Nationale* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) extends from the Porte du Peyrou across the old town to the Préfecture (p. 56). To the left of the Porte is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), a handsome modern building with a Corinthian peristyle, decorated with statues of Cardinal Fleury (1653-1743; by J. B. Debay) and Cambacérès (1753-1824; a copy), two famous natives of Languedoc.

A little below the Peyrou, to the left of the boulevard, is the large and well-kept **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. B, 2, 3), the oldest in France, established by Henri IV. in 1598 and organized by Richer de Belleval (d. 1623). Many fine exotics grow here in the open air.

On the other side of the boulevard, near the Jardin des Plantes, are the *Tour des Pins,* a relic of the old fortifications, now containing the municipal archives, and the **Faculté de Médecine** (Pl. B, 3), formerly the bishop's palace, adjoining the cathedral (p. 56).

At the entrance are statues of the celebrated physicians La Peyronie (1678-1747) and Barthez (1734-1806), natives of Montpellier. The school possesses an *Anatomical Museum*, a *Library* of 50,000 vols. and 600 MSS., and a *Collection of Drawings* (300). Visitors are admitted to the library on application, 1-5. The professor's chair in the large amphitheatre comes from the Amphitheatre of Nîmes. The reception room contains an antique bronze bust of Hippocrates, and in the council and adjoining rooms are portraits of professors since 1239. Behind the Faculté is a new chemical laboratory. Montpellier possesses also schools of law and pharmacy.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3), founded in the 14th cent., and partly rebuilt after the Religious Wars, has been recently restored and enlarged. The large and curious but somewhat unattractive porch on the W. front. has a very high arch supported in front by round turrets, 13 ft. in diameter. The façade has two additional towers, and there are two at the transept, one of which was rebuilt in 1856. The handsome broad nave is flanked by side-chapels between the pillars, as in the cathedral at Nîmes; the fine choir is modern. In the 4th chapel on the left is a marble statue of the Virgin, by Santarelli, a pupil of Canova. The paintings include a Simon the Sorcerer, by Seb. Bourdon of Montpellier.

A short distance to the S. of the cathedral rises the new **Palais des Facultés** (Pl. C, 3), designed by Kruger and opened in 1890. In the neighbourhood is the *Ecole de Pharmacie* (Pl. C, 3). Nearer the cathedral, to the W., are the *Faculté des Sciences* and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3). The *Fontaine des Licornes*, by D'Antoine, originally erected to the memory of Castries, the victor at Clostercamp (1760), has been rebuilt in the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville. Farther on, we reach the Rue Nationale, and turn to the left. On the same side is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 3), a fine building by Bésiné (1870), standing in a square embellished with the pretty *Fontaine de la Ville*, on which is a statue by Journet. Close by, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is the new *Post and Telegraph Office*.

The ***Musée** (Pl. D, 3), on the same side, near the Esplanade, is generally known as the *Musée Fabre*, from the name of its founder, the painter Fr.-Xav. Fabre, of Montpellier (1766-1837), a pupil of David, who spent 40 years in Italy. This museum, enriched by large donations and legacies, is now one of the best provincial collections in France, with upwards of 800 paintings. It is open to the public on Sun., Mon., and holidays from 9-12 and 1-4, on Thurs. 9-11; and to strangers at other times also. We enter from the Rue Montpelliéret and ascend to the left.

Entrance Hall: from left to right, 203. *V. Giraud*, The husband's return; 45. *P. Cabanel*, of Montpellier, Hero finding the body of Leander; 317. *Monvoisin*, Death of Charles IX.; 288. *Em. Lévy*, Judgment of Midas; 279. *Lazerges*, St. Peter's denial; 9. *L. Bernoud*, At the Louvre. — 860. *Gumery*, Faun playing with a kid, a bronze group.

The CABINET to the right of the entrance contains small paintings and a few sculptures.

PRINCIPAL GALLERY: 473. *Bassano*, Judah and Tamar; 543. *Guercino*, Head of a young man; 468. *Allori*, Madonna and Child; 602. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a senator; 607. *Zucchero*, Portrait of Margaret of Valois, first wife of Henri IV.; 625. *Spagnoletto*, Head of an apostle; 507. Attributed to *Correggio*, Head of a young woman; 502. *Cesare da Sesto*, The Saviour; 520. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Holy Family; *576. *Raphael*, Lorenzo de' Medici; 538. *Giordano*, Holy Family; 573. *Perugino*, St. Christopher, a fresco transferred to canvas; 786. *Van der Wilt*, Portrait; 469. *Allori*, Study for a Youthful David; 574. *P. da Cortona*, Women at a sacrifice; 483. *Canaletto*, Grand Canal at Venice; 479. *Botticelli*, Virgin and Child; 470. *Andrea del Sarto*, The Virgin; 596. *Schidone*, Holy Family; 603. *Titian*, Portrait of an old man; 466. *Allori*, Venus and Cupid; 553. *Il Giosepino*, The Salution (on alabaster); 584. *Salimbeni*, Head of the Virgin; 604. *Fr. Vanni*, Infant Christ borne by angels; 585. *Salv. Rosa*, Sea-piece; 548. *Guido Reni*, Head of the Virgin; 525. *Gaspard Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscape; 624. *Spagnoletto*, St. Mary of Egypt; 587. *Salv. Rosa*, Nymphs bathing; 98. *Palma the Younger*, Massacre of the inhabitants of Hipponium; 750. *Rubens*, Portrait of Fr. Franck; 554. *School of Giulio Romano*, Portrait; 505. *Cigoli*, St. Francis; 765. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; *570. *P. Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 728. *Moucheron*, Landscape; *747. *Rubens*, Christ crucified; 746. *Roghman*, Landscape; 527. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 697. *Hondecoeter*, Birds; 629. *Jos. de Sarabia*, Virgin and Child; 626. *Joanès*, St. Francis of Borgia; 632. *Zurbaran*, St. Agatha; 55 *Fabre*, founder of the Musée (p. 56), Portrait of the artist; 149. *Rizzi* or *Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 631. *Zurbaran*, The angel Gabriel; 488. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 546. *Guercino*, Herodias; 752. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 663. *P. Campana*, Descent from the Cross; 674, 673, 675. *Dietrich*, Landscapes, Crown of thorns; 734. *A. van Ostade*, Lute-player; 683. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 582. *Rosselli*, St. Anthony; 638. *Berghem*, Landscape; 509. *Dan. da Volterra*, Beheading of John the Baptist; *577. *Raphael* (?), Portrait of a young man, 'the gem of the Fabre Gallery'; 586. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 545. *Guercino*, St. Francis; 480. after *Michael Angelo*, The Last Judgment, copy of 1570, previous to the additions made to the original by Dan. da Volterra; 578. after *Raphael*, St. Michael, a fine copy; *Guido Reni*, 548. St. Peter, 547. St. Agatha; 526. *Gaspard Poussin*, Landscape; 510. *C. Dolci*, The Virgin with the lily; 592. *Sassoferrato*, The Virgin; 524. *Gasp. Poussin*, Landscape; 508. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 511. *Dolci*, The Saviour; 564. *Moroni*, Portrait of Aleoni, the Venetian general.

FARTHEST ROOM: to the left, 719. *Mieris the Elder*, Girl stringing beads; 734. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern interior; 222. *Greuze*, Morning prayer; 796. *Adr. van der Werff*, Susannah at the bath; 226. *Greuze*, Young girl; 780. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the white hat; 699. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 761. *Steen*, The traveller's rest; 224. *Greuze*, Young girl with clasped hands; 800. *Phil. Wouverman*, The Little Sands; 678. *Ger. Dou*, The Mousetrap; 223. *Greuze*, The Little Mathematician; 781. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the stone pitcher; 225. *Greuze*, Young girl with a basket; 635. *Asselyn*, Lion-hunt; 682. *Van Dyck*, Virgin with the Child standing on her knees; 741. *P. Potter*, Cows; 648. *Van Bloemen*, 652. *Both*, Landscapes; 755. *Ryckaert*, Tooth-extractor; 661. *Cuyp*, Bank of the Meuse; no number, *Florentine School of the 16th Cent.*, Visitation; 807. *Wynants*, Landscape; 656. *Brouwer*, The Alchemist; 714. *Metsu*, Dutch merchant; 779. *Teniers*, Smoker; 227. *Greuze*, Little girl; 302. *Phil. Wouverman*, Horse-fair with the kicking horse; 754. *J. van Ruysdael*, 700. *Huysmans*, 803. *Wouverman*, 677. *Dietrich*, 785. *Van Goyen*, 791. *A. van de Velde*, Landscapes; 568. *Panini*, Monuments of ancient Rome; 748. *Rubens*, Landscape; 462. *Reynolds*, The Infant Samuel; 771. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape; 221. *Greuze*, 'Gâteau des Rois'; 428. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 792. *W. van de Velde*, The little fleet; 801. *Phil. Wouverman*, The Stirrup-cup; 776. *Teniers*, Open-air concert; 762. *Steen*, Dutch repast; 772. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape, the Great Château; 753. *J. van Ruysdael*, 639. *Berghem*, Landscapes;

712. *Maas*, Portrait of a woman; 637. *Berghem*, Landscape; 715. *Metsu*, The Scribe; 692. *School of Memling*, Five scenes from the life of the Virgin and Christ.

Adjoining Room: *Drawings*, bearing the names of the artists, and a few small *Bronzes*. Then 3 Cabinets with the rest of the *Bronzes*, some antique *Vases*, *Engravings*, and more *Drawings*, a marble statue by *Bartolini*, Venus reclining, the model of *Houdon's* statue of Voltaire, etc. We now find ourselves once more in the entrance-hall.

The Room to the left of the Entrance contains unimportant paintings of the French School, including several by *Fabre* (p. 56), also: 268. *Laurens*, Blue Mosque of Persia; *Coypel*, 83. Æneas at the burning of Troy, 84. Death of Dido. — On the Staircase to the upper gallery: 824. *Aizelin*, The Suppliant; 867. *Pradier*, Nyssia; marble statues.

Upper Gallery or *Galerie Bruyas:* 370. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Fontenelle; 344, 342, 359. *Poussin*, Landscapes; 44. *Cabanel*, Nymph surprized by a satyr; 261. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist; 312. *Nic. Mignard*, and 349. *Chardin*, Portraits; *Poussin*, 346. Portrait of Cardinal J. Rospigliosi, 345. Adoration of the Shepherds; 22. *Bourdon*, Portrait of a Spaniard; 418. *Valentine*, Scholars drawing from casts; 340. *Poussin*, Baptism of Christ; 383. *Stella*, The Woman of Samaria; 246. *Ingres*, Death of a young Greek; 339. *Poussin*, Death of St. Cecilia; 218. *Granet*, Tasso visited in prison by Montaigne; *Greuze*, 228. The Paralytic, 230. Child's head, 231. Desire, 229. The Little Sluggard; 31. *Brascassat*, Cows grazing; 135. *Dutilleux*, Sea-piece; *Glaize*, of Montpellier, 214. Portrait of Bruyas, a benefactor of the Museum; 367. *Ricard*, Portrait of the same; 372. *Robert-Fleury*, The Toilet; 381. *A. Scheffer*, A philosopher; 630. *Velasquez* (?), Portrait of an alguazil; 196. *Gérard*, The actress Pasta as one of the Muses; *Courbet*, 73. Portrait of Bruyas, 61. Portrait of the artist, 68. Spinning girl asleep, 63. The Meeting (Bruyas and the artist), 62. Solitude, Studies of heads; 132. *G. Doré*, Evening on the Rhine; 24. *Bourdon*, Portrait; *Delacroix*, 106. Michael Angelo in his studio, 104. Daniel in the den of lions, 99. Charge of Arabian horsemen, 102. The Mulatto, 103. Algerian Women, 108. Portrait of Bruyas; 66. *Courbet*, Bathers; 417. *Troyon*, Cattle; 375. *Théod. Rousseau*, The pond; 37. *Al. Cabanel*, of Montpellier, Thinker; 183. *Fromentin*, Arab Tents; *Corot*, 57-59. Landscapes; 391. *Tassaert*, Heaven and Hell; *Al. Cabanel*, 43. Portrait of the artist, 42. Velléda; 133. *G. Doré*, Recollection of the Alps; 249. *Eug. Isabey*, Sea-piece; *Fabre*, 140. Portrait of Canova, 141. Death of Abel; *Jos. Vernet*, 427. Tempest, 428. Landscape; 34. *Cabanel*, Phædra; *Vincent*, 437. Alcibiades, Socrates, and his genius, 438. St. Jerome; *David*, 92, 93. Portraits; 40. *Cabanel*, Portrait; 433. *Vien*, St. John the Baptist; 237. *Henner*, Good Samaritan; 217. *Glaize*, Mocking of Christ; 371. *Hub. Robert*, Landscape. — In the middle, *P. Dubois*, Bust of Cabanel. On the pillars, 853. *Delaplanche*, The Virgin with the lily; *Houdon*, 861. Summer, 862. Winter; 825. *Aubé*, Galatea.

In the same building is the **Municipal Library** (100,000 vols. and 10,000 engravings), open to the public daily except Thurs. and holidays, 11-4 and 7.30-9; in June, July, and Aug. 1-6 only.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome promenade, 500 yds. long, commands an attractive view from its N. end. Military band, see p. 54. Fairs on the second Mon. after Easter and 2nd Nov. — To the E. is the *Champ de Mars* and the *Citadel;* to the S. is the *Palavas Station* (see below).

From Montpellier to Palavas, 7½ M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1st cl., 1 fr., 2nd cl., 60 c.). The trains start from a special station (Pl. D, 4). — **Palavas** (*Poujol; Grand-Hôtel*, etc.; *Casino*) is a favourite sea-bathing resort, with a fine sandy beach at the mouth of the canalised Lez. Whole families are to be seen bathing here together, in Southern fashion, using large umbrellas in place of bathing-boxes. — About 2½ M. to the S.W. (1¾ M. to the S.E. of Villeneuve, see below), on a strip of land between the sea and the Arnel Lagoon, stood the town of *Maguelone*,

founded, it is said, by Phocæans and long a prosperous sea-port. The Saracens having seized it, Charles-Martel recaptured and destroyed it in 737. It rose again, however, from its ruins, but Louis XIII razed it to the ground in 1633, with the exception of its cathedral, a curious building in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, recently restored (keeper adjoining).

A branch-line runs also from Montpellier to (17½ M.) *Sommières* (p. 54), viâ *Les Mazes* (p. 54) and (7½ M.) *Castries*, which has a fine château.

From Montpellier to *Castres* and *Montauban* viâ Bédarieux, and to *Béziers* viâ Paulhan and Mèze, see *Baedeker's South-Western France.*

Beyond Montpellier we cross the *Mosson.* — 36 M. *Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone,* — 39½ M. *Vic-Mireval.* — 44 M. *Frontignan,* a town of 3600 inhab., celebrated for its muscatel wines. It is situated on the banks of the *Etang d'Ingril,* which the railroad crosses by a causeway ¾ M. long. Farther on we skirt the shore of the *Mediterranean*, leaving the *Etang de Thau* to the right.

48½ M. **Cette** (*Buffet; *Grand-Hôt., H. Barillon,* Quai du Bosc 17 and 10, at the latter R. 2½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; tramway at the station), an ancient town of 36,540 inhab., situated on *Mont St. Clair* (590 ft.; the *Mons Setius* of antiquity) between the Etang de Thau and the Mediterranean, at the junction of the Lyons and Midi railways. Its name, derived from the Greek 'Setion', carries back its origin to remote times, but its importance dates only from the end of the 17th cent., when its port was established under the direction of Riquet, the constructor of the Canal du Midi. The prosperity of the port has declined; but Cette still produces large quantities of wine, doctored by blending or fortified by brandy etc., to imitate Spanish wines.

Cette contains little of interest for the tourist, although the town has recently been much improved. The *Port* is almost the sole object of interest. It has three basins, connected by canals with the Etang de Thau, to which the Canal du Midi extends, and with the railway station which lies between the Etang and a lateral canal. The Avenue Victor-Hugo, beyond this canal, traverses the new quarter of the town, which is intersected by a transverse canal. The old town lies to the right, beyond another canal spanned by three bridges. At the end is the old harbour, with a fine pier terminated by a fort. The Rue de l'Esplanade, opposite the second bridge, ascends to the *Square du Château-d'Eau*, on the hill-side. To reach the (½ hr.) top of the hill (view) we pass to the left of the square, or follow the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, opposite the first bridge next the harbour.

The small *Musée Municipal,* in the square skirted by the Avenue Victor-Hugo, near the station, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. (10-12 and 1-4) and to strangers also on other days.

On the ground-floor are casts. On the staircase: *Belloc*, Death of St. Louis at Tunis. On the first floor: *Marius Roy*, Two Military scenes; *Pichot*, Death of Demosthenes; *A. Cabanel*, Study; *P. Cabanel*, Infant prodigy; *Silvestre*, Sack of Rome by the Vandals; *Rol. Mols*, Quai des Esclavons at Bordeaux; and other modern paintings.

A branch-line runs from Cette to (8 M.) *Montbazin* (p. 60), viâ (3½ M.) **Balaruc-les-Bains**, at the N.E. extremity of the Etang, with two bath-establishments. The mineral waters are especially used in cases of paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. — A steamer also plies on the Etang de Thau, as far as Mèze. Starting from the Quai de la Bordigue, near the bridge next the station, at 6.45, 11, and 3, it reaches Balaruc in ½ hr., and returns at 8.45, 1, and 4.45 (fare 50 c.). — **Mèze** (*Hôt. Eustache*), a town of 6326 inhab., at the N.E. end of the Etang, has salt-works.

From Cette to *Toulouse*, *Perpignan*, etc., see *Baedeker's South-Western France.*

11. From Lyons to Avignon viâ Vienne, Valence, and Orange *(Lyons to Marseilles).*

142 M. Railway in 4¾-8¼ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 95, 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 50 c.). — To (19½ M.) *Vienne* in ¾-1 hr. (3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.). From Vienne to (46½ M.) *Valence*, 1¼-2¼ hrs. (8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). From Valence to (59½ M.) *Orange*, 1¾-3½ hrs. (10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 75 c.). From Orange to (17½ M.) *Avignon*, ½-1 hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.).

From *Lyons* to *Marseilles* by this line, 218 M. in 6-11⅓ hrs. (39 fr. 50, 26 fr. 70, 17 fr. 45 c.). — The route from Lyons to Marseilles viâ *Grenoble*, 265 M. in 15-17½ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 80, 32 fr. 30, 21 fr. 10 c.), is preferable in summer.

Avignon may also be reached from Lyons viâ the *right bank* of the Rhone, in which case the traveller books to *Pont d'Avignon* (p. 70), 145 M. in 5⅓-7¾ hrs. (26 fr. 40, 17 fr. 85, 11 fr. 70 c.).

The descent of the Rhone may also be made by steamer (p. 14), leaving Lyons on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 6 a. m., reaching Avignon about 6 p. m., starting next day at 6 a. m. and reaching Marseilles about midday. As far as Avignon the scenery of the Rhone is not uninteresting. The hills on the right bank, with their ruined castles, recall the scenery of the Rhine.

Lyons, see p. 13. — The trains start from the Gare de Perrache. We cross the Rhone and follow its left bank, leaving on the left the lines to Geneva, to Chambéry and Turin, and to Marseilles viâ Grenoble. Fine retrospective view of the town and then view on the right. — 3 M. *St. Fons;* 6¼ M. *Feyzin;* 9¼ M. *Sérézin.* The line skirts the Rhone. From (13 M.) *Chasse* a junction-line connects the Marseilles line with the St. Etienne line at (6½ M.) *Givors;* see *Baedeker's South-Western France.*

The town of Vienne appears in the distance, on the right before we reach (18 M.) *Estressin.* Beyond a short tunnel we cross the *Gère* and traverse a second tunnel, ½ M. long, under the town itself.

19½ M. **Vienne** (*Hôtel du Nord,* Place de Miremont; *de la Poste,* Cours Romestang, 15), a town of 24,817 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Gère, on the side of a hill surrounded by mountains. It is ill-built and ill-paved and not very clean, not uncommon drawbacks in this part of Southern France.

Vienne is the *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Romans, under whom it was a flourishing colony. It afterwards became the capital of the Viennaise, one of the seventeen provinces of Gaul at the end of the empire, and was even the residence of several emperors; but there are now few relics of this period. Vienne was the cradle of Christianity in Gaul, and its archbishops bore the title of Primate of Gaul down to the Revolution. It became the capital of the first (413-534) and second (879-933) kingdoms of

Burgundy, but afterwards fell to the rank of chief town of a countship and was governed by its archbishops, then by the Counts of Albon. The latter, who became Dauphins of the Viennaise, ceded their domains to France in 1349. Several councils were held at Vienne, among others the General Council of 1311-1312, at which the Order of Templars was abolished. — The town now contains numerous cloth-factories, tanneries, iron and copper works, paper-mills, glass-works, etc.

On leaving the station, we turn to the right and follow the *Cours Romestang* to the Place de Miremont, in which there is a market-hall

The *Cathedral* (St. Maurice), to the left, is a fine Gothic church dating from the 12-15th centuries. The façade, towards the Rhone, rises from a terrace approached by a flight of steps and surrounded by a balustrade in the Flamboyant style. Viewed from a distance it produces a fine effect, with its three portals, large window, and two towers in the same style, but on a nearer approach it has all the appearance of a ruin, at least in its upper part, owing to the soft character of the stone with which it is built. An arcaded gallery runs round the top of the exterior, and on the aisles are rows of small columns, those on the left having Romanesque arches surmounted by modillions.

Interior. Like many of the churches in the E. and S.E. of France, this cathedral is in the shape of a basilica, *i. e.* it consists of nave and aisles without either transepts or ambulatory. The aisles terminate in straight walls. Among the details are engaged columns, fluted and cabled pilasters, and Byzantine capitals. Round the nave and the choir is a Gothic gallery, above which is a frieze with incrustation in red plaster. In the 2nd and 3rd chapels to the left are the stone coffins of two abbots (d. 486 and 1245). The choir contains an altar of green marble, by Michel Angelo Slodtz, and the tomb of two archbishops of the 18th cent., by the same sculptor. At the end of the right aisle is a fine window of the 18th cent.; and to the right of the choir is a painting of the Holy Sepulchre, by Chabord.

On the left of the cathedral nave is a cloister-portal of the 15th century. The street opposite the portal leads to the *Suspension Bridge*, which connects the town of *Ste. Colombe* (p. 41) with Vienne. The square tower seen on the right from the bridge, was built in the 14th cent. at the end of a stone bridge, long since destroyed. Retracing our steps nearly to the cathedral, we turn to the left into the Grande Rue, and then to the right into the Rue des Serruriers.

The *Temple of Augustus and Livia, in a square through which this street passes, is a Roman building similar to the celebrated Maison-Carrée at Nîmes (p. 49), slightly larger though less well-preserved. The form is pseudo-peripteral-hexastyle (fluted columns), and the dimensions 88½ ft. by 49¼ ft. and 57 ft. high. It was surrounded by a peristyle and the flight of steps was discovered during the work of restoration. The ill usage of which it still shows too evident traces was in part the result of its conversion into a church during the middle ages, when the spaces between the columns were walled up and doors and windows inserted. — All round are ancient fragments of columns and rich entablatures, etc.

At the end of the square, on the right, and higher up on the

left of the Rue des Serruriers, are streets leading to the Hôtel de Ville. The Rue des Serruriers afterwards crosses the Rue Ponsard, which leads to the right to the Place de Miremont; then it passes by the side of the huge *Hospital,* and terminates at some very large *Roman Arches,* now regarded as the remains of the forum or of a theatre. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome modern building in the Neo-Etruscan style, facing a square embellished with a bronze *Statue of Ponsard,* the dramatic poet, of Vienne (1814-1867), by Dechaume. In the Hôtel de Ville is a small *Museum,* open on Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 2-5.

A street beginning a little lower, to the left, at the Place du Temple, leads to the *Church of St. André-le-Bas,* in the Transition style, with an interesting tower. A little farther down is the confluence of the Gère and Rhone. Numerous manufactories extend up the banks of the latter river. A good view is obtained from the quay of the ruined *Château de la Bâtie* (13th cent.), on the top of the right bank of the Gère, and of the ruined *Château de Pipet,* on the left bank, where there is also a colossal modern statue of the *Virgin.* The ascent (fine view) takes 15-20 minutes.

We now descend along the quay. Beyond the suspension-bridge the little tower of the *Church of St. Pierre* appears on the left. The church, a Romanesque building of the 9th cent. (restored), is reached by following the Grande Rue to the right from the portal of the cathedral, and then the Rue St. Georges, the 4th on the right. It now contains the *Musée Lapidaire,* open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-5.

Farther on, between the Rhone and the Place de la Caserne, near the station, is the *Champ-de-Mars.* Following the Rue d'Avignon on the other side, to the left of the barracks, we reach, in about 12 min. from the station to the right, the *Plan d'Aiguille,* an antique pyramid 52 ft. high, which was probably one of the goals of a large circus, though popularly known as 'Pilate's Tomb'. The interior is hollow and the base forms a square pierced by a double arch with Corinthian columns, of which the carving is unfinished.

FROM VIENNE TO LE GRAND-LEMPS (*Charavines*), 33 M., steam-tramway through an industrial district, viâ (15 M.) *St. Jean-de-Bournay* (Hôt. du Nord). — *Le Grand-Lemps* and thence to *Charavines,* see p. 144.

On quitting Vienne the train passes to the right of the Plan de l'Aiguille. On both banks of the Rhone are mountains with orchards and vineyards, the picturesque Pilat range forming the background to the right. 22½ M. *Vaugris.* Opposite is the famous Côte-Rôtie vineyard (p. 41). — 26½ M. *Les Roches-de-Condrieu;* 32 M. *Le Péage-de-Roussillon;* 35 M. *Salaise.* — 38 M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon* (Buffet).

From St. Rambert to *Annonay, Firminy* and *St. Just-sur-Loire,* see *Baedeker's South-Western France.*

FROM ST. RAMBERT TO RIVES (Grenoble), 35 M., railway in 1 1/3-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — This line traverses a monotonous plain and plateau. — 13 M. *Beaurepaire,* a small town to the left. — 23 M. *La Côte-St. André,* the station for the ancient and decayed little

town of the same name, 3 M. to the N. This was the birthplace of *Berlioz* the composer (1803-1869), to whom a bronze statue, by Lenoir, has been erected. — 35 M. *Rives* (p. 144).

The railway continues to skirt the Rhone, on the heights overlooking which are various châteaux, some still inhabited and some in ruins. 41½ M. *Andancette;* 45½ M. *St. Vallier,* a small manufacturing town; 49½ M. *Serves.* — 54½ M. *Tain,* a little town opposite Tournon (p. 41) and at the foot of the hill called the *Ermitage,* on which grow the celebrated 'Hermitage' wines. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is an ancient sacrificial altar found in the neighbourhood. — Farther on, to the left, the Alps are seen, sometimes even Mont Blanc. 60 M. *La Roche-de-Glun.* We cross the *Isère.* Near Valence, on the right bank, are the ruins of the Château de Crussol (see below). To the left, is the Grenoble line (p. 151). Valence is now seen on the right, and we pass through a tunnel, ¼ M. long, under the boulevards.

66 M. **Valence** (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel de la Croix-d'Or,* Place de la République; *du Louvre et de la Poste,* Avenue Victor-Hugo; others in the Rue de la Gare; *Café-Restaurant de la Bourse,* in the Esplanade), the *Valentia* of the Romans, a town of 25,283 inhab., on the left bank of the Rhone, is the capital of the department of the *Drôme.* The boulevards are the only well-built part of the town, which contains little to interest the traveller.

The street opposite the station and the Avenue Victor-Hugo, to the right, lead to the beginning of the boulevards in the handsome *Place de la République.* In the Esplanade, to the left, is a bronze statue, by Sappey, of *General Championnet,* commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, who seized the kingdom of Naples in 1798.

The Cathedral (*St. Apollinaire*), a few paces to the right from the square, is a curious church in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style, consecrated in 1095 by Pope Urban II. The most thorough of the several restorations was undertaken recently when the tower on the façade was rebuilt, forming a porch with a handsome portal. The interior is cruciform; the nave is barrel-vaulted, while the aisles have groined vaults. The apse with its colonnade should be noted. In the chancel is a marble monument to Pius VI. who died in exile at Valence, with a bust by Canova.

Facing the left side-portal of the cathedral is *Le Pendentif,* a curious sepulchral edifice dating from 1548, and so named from the shape of its vault. — In the Grande Rue, which passes behind the choir, to the left is the *Maison des Têtes,* another curious but very dilapidated building of the 16th cent. (1531), with two statues, nine medallions, and four busts, richly decorated windows, and an interesting portal and court.

Keeping straight on we pass the end of a street leading, past a modern *Mauresque House* (on the left), to the Préfecture, and farther on we reach the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste,* lately rebuilt in the Ro-

manesque style. It has a wide nave and a fine organ-loft, and contains some ancient paintings, while the fonts are also noteworthy. — A little farther on is the *Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-4).

On the ground-floor are antiquities. On the first floor, besides some casts and a marble statue of a sleeper, by *Pradier*, is a small picture-gallery, including: *Rubens*, Elevation of the Cross; *David*, Death of Ugolino; *Guercino*, Death of Dido; *Rossi*, Animals; several good landscapes, etc. This room also contains more casts and sculptures and a natural history collection.

In the same building is also the *Municipal Library.*

An interesting excursion may be made from Valence to the **Ruines de Crussol**, the remains of a 12th cent. castle, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhone opposite the town. It is an interesting and tolerably complete specimen of a mediæval fortress, and commands a fine view. An omnibus (25 c.) runs in 40 min. to (2½ M.) *St. Peray* (p. 41), to the N.W. We quit the vehicle before St. Peray is reached, at a stream whence the ascent is made in ¾ hr. Fine view.

From Valence to *Grenoble*, see p. 150.

70 M. *Portes;* 71½ M. *Etoile.* 75½ M. *Livron* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a town with 4061 inhab., on a hill overlooking the *Drôme,* was formerly fortified. Here the Huguenots successfully resisted a siege by Henri III. in 1574. It possesses a ruined castle.

From Livron to Privas, 20 M., branch-line crossing the Rhone, with a fine view, to the right, of Lavoulte and its castle, and beyond a long tunnel joining the Lyons and Nîmes line. 1¼ M. *Lavoulte* (p. 42); 7 M. *Le Pouzin.* Thence to (20 M.) *Privas*, see p. 42.

From Livron to Veynes *(Briançon; Digne)*, 72½ M., railway in 4½-6½ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). This branch-line ascends the Drôme valley viâ (3¾ M.) *Pont-de-Livron.* 5½ M. *Allex-Grane.* 11 M. **Crest** *(Hôtel Reboul)*, a manufacturing town with 5569 inhab., on the right bank of the Drôme. Its castle, after successfully resisting both Simon de Montfort and Lesdiguières, was demolished by Richelieu. A high square tower, once used as a state-prison, is the only relic now left. — Beyond (13½ M.) *Aouste*, a manufacturing village, and the small town of (20½ M.) *Saillans* (Hôt. Latour) the scenery of the valley improves. 25 M. *Vercheny*, at the foot of the *Roc de Barry* (3660 ft.). 29 M. *Pontaix*, a village picturesquely situated near a narrow gorge of the Drôme.

33½ M. **Die** *(Hôt. de St. Domingue)*, a town of 3730 inhab., on the right bank of the Drôme, was the *Dea Vocontiorum* of the Romans, consecrated to Cybele, and one of their principal colonies on the road from Milan to Vienne. Only a few fragmentary remains are now left of the ancient town. The former cathedral (11th cent.; partly rebuilt in the 17th) contains some antique columns. A road leads hence to the N. to (24 M.) *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (p. 157).

The railway proceeds farther up the valley of the Drôme. To the left rises the *Montagne de Glandasse* (6645 ft.; 4 hrs. from Die). Beyond (38 M.) *Pont-de-Quart-Châtillon* we cross the *Bez.* 42 M. *Recoubeau.* The line rapidly ascends and beyond (46 M.) **Luc-en-Diois** *(Hôt. Nal)*, an ancient place ('lucus') traverses the *Rochers du Claps* ('collapsus'?), the results of a landslip in 1442, which dammed the Drôme and formed two lakes. The river is crossed twice and several tunnels are traversed, before (49½ M.) *Lesches-Beaumont*, after which we quit the valley. Beyond (54½ M.) *Beaurières* the line curves towards the N., passing four short tunnels and another 1120 yds. long, and then begins the final ascent to the *Col de Cabre* (3870 ft.), under which the line is carried by a tunnel, 2¼ M. long. — 61 M. *La Beaume.* We descend rapidly to the valley of the Buëch. 64 M. *St. Pierre-d'Argençon.* Tunnel (360 yds.). At (68 M.) *Aspres-sur-Buëch* or

Aspres-sur-Veynes (p. 167) we join the line from Grenoble to (72½ M.) *Veynes* (p. 167).

Beyond Livron we cross the Drôme, with a fine view of the valley to the left. Numerous mulberry-trees. The scenery indicates our approach to the S.: the mountains are bare, the fields, fertile in spring, are parched in summer and autumn; dust and heat afflict the traveller from the North in summer, while at other times the piercing Mistral (p. 67) too often blows. 78 M. *Loriol;* 82½ M. *Saulce.* At (86½ M.) *Lachamp-Condillac* we again approach the Rhone. To the right are the rocks of Rochemaure (p. 42).

93 M. **Montélimar** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste),* an ancient and prosperous town with 13,764 inhab., the most interesting building in which is its old *Castle,* now a prison. There is a fine view of the mountains of Vivarais from the terrace. Near the station is a pretty public garden. Montélimar is noted for its *Nougat,* a kind of almond sweetmeat. Roads lead hence on the right bank to (3 M.) Rochemaure (p. 42) and (3 M.) Le Teil (p. 42).

The railway crosses the *Roubion* and *Jabron.* 98½ M. *Châteauneuf-du-Rhône,* connected by a suspension-bridge with Viviers (p. 42), of which there is a pretty view. The line here runs between the river on the right and perpendicular rocks on the left. — Olives begin to appear before (101½ M.) *Donzère* (Hôtel du Commerce).

A carriage-road runs hence to the E.S.E. to the (11 M.) little town of **Grignan** *(Hôtel des Bons-Enfants)*, with the remains of the magnificent *Château* belonging to the Counts of Grignan, one of whom married Madame de Sévigné's daughter. Visitors are admitted on Thurs. only, 1-5, except when that day falls on a festival or is a fair-day. The château contains a fairly good gallery of paintings. Madame de Sévigné died here in 1696 and is buried in the adjoining church, where her grave is marked by a simple marble slab with inscription. Her *Statue*, of recent erection, by the brothers Rochet, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — Grignan will be a station on the line to Nyons (see below).

To the left, upon a hill, appears *La Garde-Adhémar,* which has a remarkable Romanesque church with a double apse. At (106 M.) *Pierrelatte,* a town with 3184 inhab., a rock is shown, said to have been brought thither by a giant ('petra lata'). About 5 M. to the S.E. is *St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux,* a decayed little town of some importance in the time of the Romans under the name of *Tricastrum.* It has an interesting old Romanesque cathedral. 112 M. *La Palud.*

113½ M. *Bollène-la-Croisière.* Bollène, 2½ M. to the E., another little town of antique origin, still retains part of its 14th cent. fortifications, and a 15th cent. tower, dating from a priory.

A diligence plies from the station to (½ hr.) *Pont-St. Esprit* (p. 43) and (27½ M.) **Nyons** *(H. du Louvre; des Voyageurs)*, an old industrial town (3350 inhab.), on the *Aygues*, also reached by diligence from *Carpentras* (26½ M.; p. 74) viâ (10 M.) *Vaison* (p. 67). — A railway is being built from Pierrelatte to Nyons.

116 M. *Mondragon* has a picturesque ruined castle. 119 M. *Mornas;* 121 M. *Piolenc.* We enter the fertile plain of Orange, and cross the *Aygues;* the horizon is bounded on the left by Mont Ventoux (p. 74).

125½ M. **Orange** (*Hôtel de la Poste et des Princes*, Avenue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe), with 9859 inhab., was the *Arausio* of the Romans, and once a prosperous and important place.

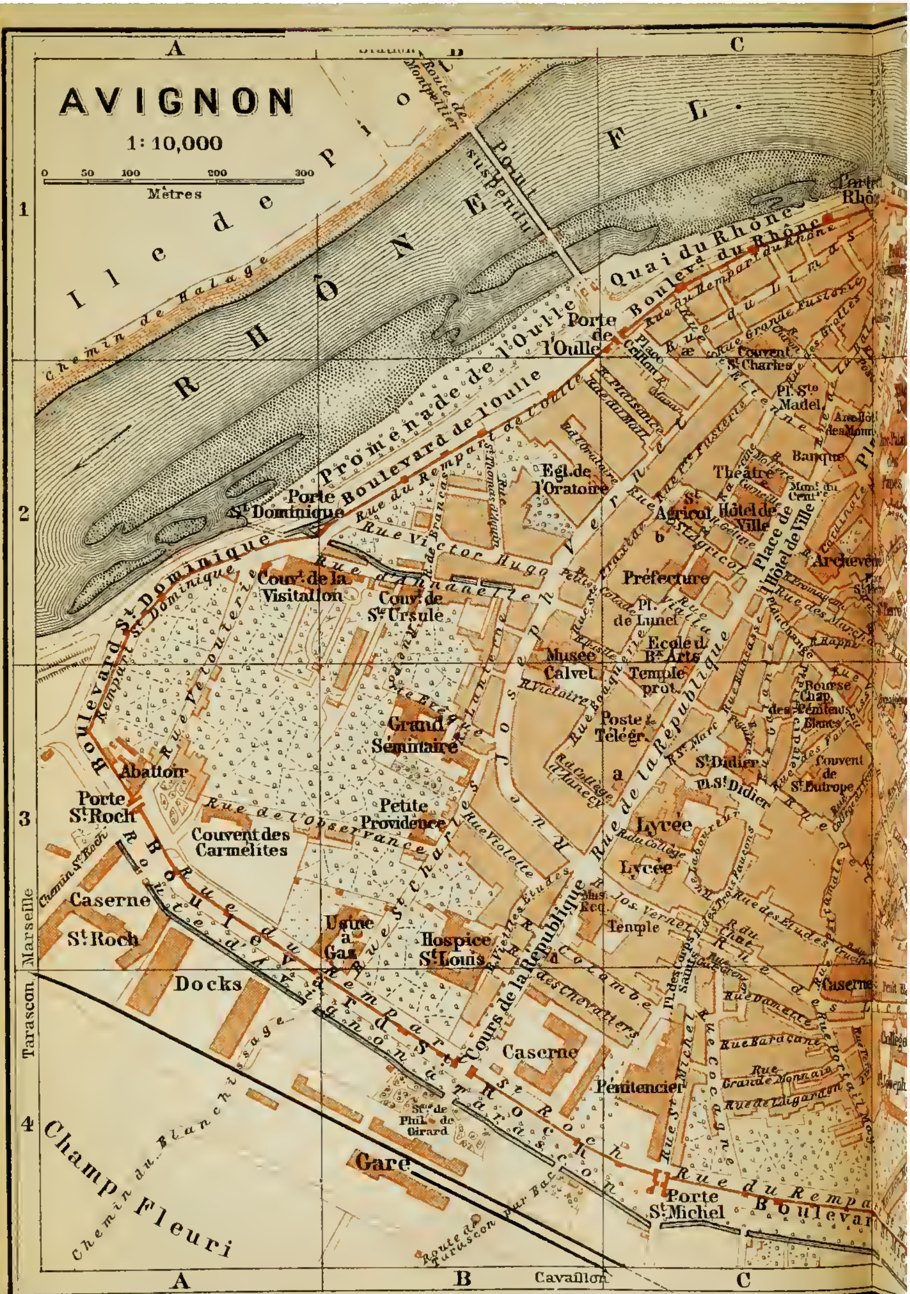
In the middle ages Orange was the chief town of a small principality which, on the death of the last reigning prince without issue in 1531, fell to his nephew the Count of Nassau, and until the death of William III. (d. 1702), king of England, continued subject to the house of Nassau-Orange. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) Orange was annexed to France, and the house of Nassau retained the title only of princes of Orange.

The *Triumphal Arch is situated 1 M. to the N. of the town, on the Lyons road. This structure, the finest monument of the kind in France, is in a fair state of preservation, and measures 72 ft. in height, 67 ft. in width, and 26 ft. in depth. It consists of three arches, the centre one considerably larger than the others. The side farthest from the town is in best preservation, and presents four fluted Corinthian columns, of which those in the centre support a triangular pediment. The piedroits, vaults, which have magnificent panels, archivolts, and attic story are richly ornamented. The last especially has some curious bas-reliefs, with numerous figures, very life-like, but small and difficult to distinguish. At the sides are numerous trophies. Similar arrangements and decorations appear on the other sides, except the W., which has been deprived of its ornamentation. The name of Sacrovir, on one of the shields, has led some to suppose that it was erected after the defeat of this chieftain of the Ædui, A. D. 21; others assign it to the 2nd century.

Retracing our steps and keeping almost straight on, we reach the Roman theatre in about 10 min. On the way we pass, to the left, the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with the marble statue, by Daniel Dulocle (1846), of *Count Raimbaud II.*, who was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099.

The *Roman Theatre (guard ½ fr.) is very striking on account of its size, in spite of its now ruinous condition. The hill against which it is built is rendered conspicuous by a statue of the Virgin. The tiers of seats, once almost all destroyed or ruined, have been recently restored; but the stage, which is unique, is almost entirely preserved, and from it we may judge of the arrangement of a Roman theatre. The wall at the back of the building, on the side next the town, is 118 ft. high, 340 ft. long, and 13 ft. thick. Blind arcades are its only ornamentation. At the top corbel stones may still be seen with holes in which the masts of the velarium were placed. The stage, contrary to the usual practice, was roofed. This theatre held about 7000 spectators. Its left wing now contains a *Museum* of statues, fragments, and inscriptions found at Orange. — To the right of the theatre are a triumphal gateway and a portico, with other remains of a huge *Circus*.

On the hill above the amphitheatre are the scanty ruins of the *Castle of the Princes of Orange*, built of Roman materials and destroyed in 1673 by order of Louis XIV.



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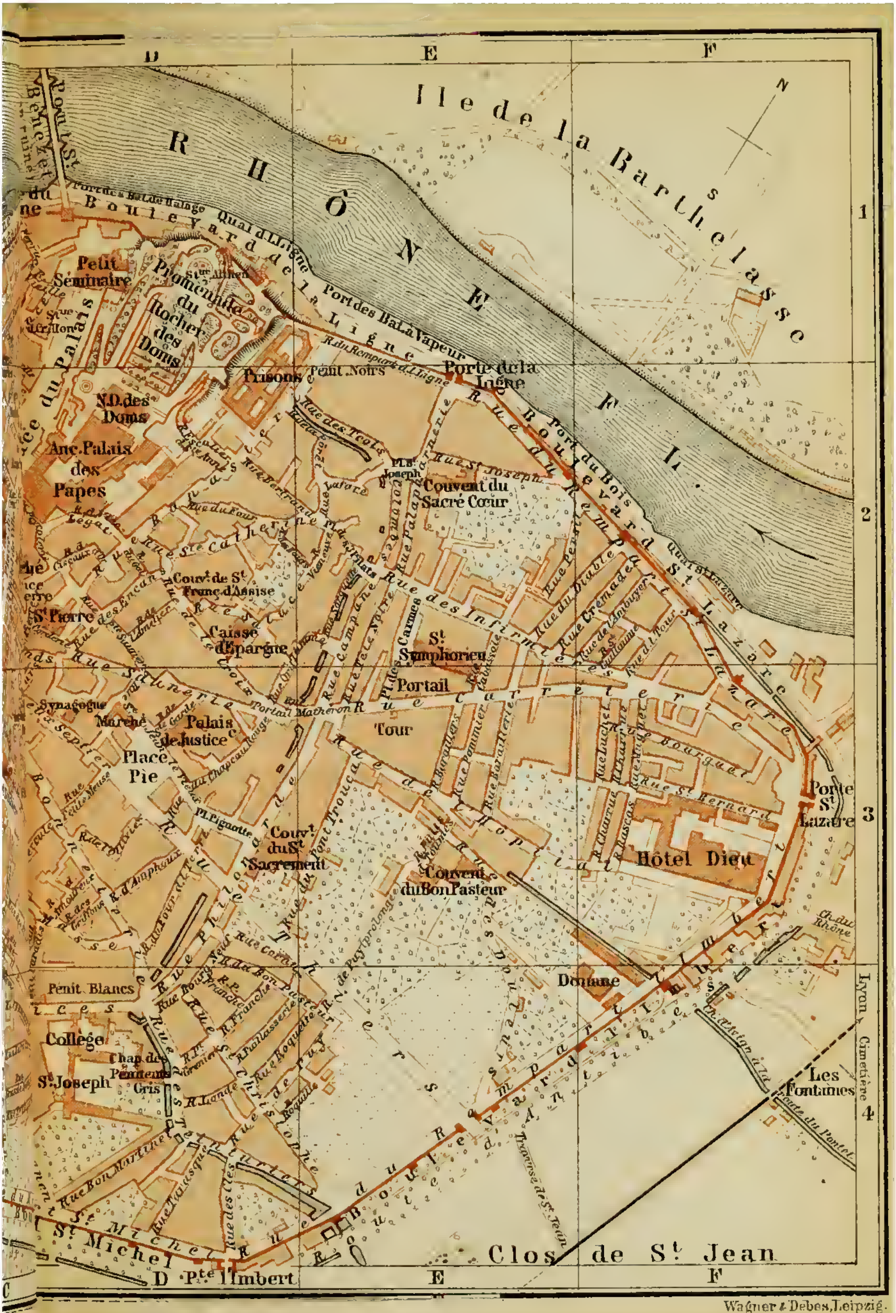

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

A cross-street to our left as we return from the Roman theatre leads to the *Cours St. Martin,* a fine promenade with a bronze statue, by P. Hébert, of *Count Gasparin* (1783-1862), agriculturist and politician, born at Orange.

Orange is about to be connected by rail with *Carpentras* (p. 74) and (23½ M.) *Isle-sur-Sorgue* (p. 73).

From Orange we may make the ascent of *Mont Ventoux* (p. 74). An omnibus (2 fr. 10 c.), starting at 3 a. m., plies in 5 hrs to (20 M.) *Malaucène* (Hôtel du Cours), a small town to the W., whence the summit is reached in about 5 hrs., with guide. In hot weather the ascent in this case is made at a very inconvenient time. — A diligence runs from Malaucène to Carpentras (p. 74).

Another public vehicle plies to (16 M.) **Vaison** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, a town with 2837 inhab., on the *Ouvèze*. The importance of this ancient place under the Romans is indicated by the numerous antiquities found here. It was the seat of a bishop until the 12th cent., and its former *Cathedral* and the old *Church of St. Quentin*, dedicated to one of the bishops, are interesting. Vaison also has a Roman bridge, some old fortifications, and a mediæval château. — Omnibuses ply hence to (10 M.) *Nyons* (p. 65) and to (16½ M.) *Carpentras* (p. 74).

The railway beyond Orange crosses the plain, at a considerable distance from the Rhone. The plain is much subject to the *Mistral,* or piercing N.W. wind, which prevails especially in winter and autumn on the shores of the Mediterranean, and which is beneficial in purifying the atmosphere. Plantations of cypress-trees have been planted in this neighbourhood as a protection against this wind. — Mont Ventoux is still visible on the left.

130 M. *Courthezon* (3280 inhab.) has some 14th cent. fortifications and a fine modern château. — 133½ M. *Bédarrides,* a small town at the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue,* the latter of which we cross. From (137 M.) *Sorgues,* a small industrial town, a branch-line runs to Carpentras (p. 74). 139½ M. *Le Pontet.* We now once more approach the Rhone.

142 M. *Avignon* (Buffet). Thence to *Marseilles,* see R. 13.

12. Avignon and its Environs.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; C, 3), Rue de la République, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; HÔTEL DE CRILLON (Pl. d), Cours de la République 43, new, with garden-restaurant, same charges; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. æ; C, 1), Place Crillon, R. 2½-4, L. ¾, A. ½-1, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; DU LOUVRE (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue St. Agricol 23, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. (the dining-hall is an old Gothic chapter-house); DU LUXEMBOURG (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue du Chapeau-Rouge, a little out of the way, but well spoken of, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Cafés. *De France*, *Février*, *de Paris*, etc., Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 2); others in the Cours de la République.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 60 c. for 3 pers.; at night 1 fr.; per hour, 1 fr. 50 c.

Tramways from the station to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, to the station at Pont d'Avignon, etc.; 10, 15 c. — **Omnibus** to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (½ hr.; 15 c.) from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de la République. — *Baths* at the Grand Hôtel.

Avignon, a town of 43,450 inhab., is the capital of the department of *Vaucluse* and the seat of an archbishopric. It is built on the left bank of the Rhone, above which rises a rock, crowned by the ancient palace of the popes and the cathedral. The buildings overlooking the town, and the old fortifications surrounding it, give it a marked and picturesque appearance, but with the exception of the Cours and Rue de la République, leading from the station to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, nearly all its streets are narrow, tortuous, badly paved and dirty, and a stay there is not very pleasant when the Mistral (p. 67) is blowing; though the saying: 'Avenio ventosa, cum vento fastidiosa, sine vento venenosa', is somewhat exaggerated.

Avignon, the ancient *Avenio*, powerful even before the arrival of the Romans, became under their dominion a flourishing colony, though it has preserved scarcely any relics of its ancient monuments. It owes its main interest to the fact that it was the residence of the popes from 1305 to 1377, seven of whom, from Clement V. to Gregory XI., reigned here (the latter transferred his seat to Rome in 1377), and it, along with the Comtat Venaissin, continued subject to the pontifical sway until it was annexed to France by the Revolution in 1791. Peaceable till this epoch, Avignon was then divided between two parties, the one favourable and the other opposed to the annexation; and the assassination of one of the former party was followed by the massacre of some adherents of the other, who had been arrested by order of the notorious Jourdain, nick-named Coupe-Tête. In 1815, also, the royalist reactionaries committed excesses in their turn, of which Marshal Brune, among others, was a victim. The population sank from 80,000 in the reign of Louis XIV. to 17,000 at the Revolution.

More truffles are produced in Vaucluse than in any other department in France (836,000 lbs. per annum out of a total of 5,720,000 lbs.). Next rank the departments of Basses-Alpes and Lot (660,000 lbs.), Dordogne, and Drôme (286,000 lbs.).

The ***City Walls**, skirting the railway and near which is the station, to the S. of the town, were built by the popes in the middle of the 14th century. They are very well preserved, and present an interesting example of the fortifications of that period. The gates alone are in part destroyed, but the encircling wall, enclosing an area not nearly occupied by the present population, still retains its 39 round or square towers, and its machicolated battlements. On the outside it is surrounded by boulevards.

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 4) is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Philippe de Girard* (1775-1845), inventor of the flax-spinning machine. The handsome Cours and the Rue de la République lead straight from the station to the *Place de l'Horloge* or *de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, the centre of the town, which is much frequented on fine evenings. The *Monument du Centenaire*, by Charpentier and Férigoule, erected here in 1891, commemorates the union of the Comtat Venaissin with France. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) has a 14th cent. tower, with a quaint clock with figures that strike the hours. Farther on is the *Theatre*, a modern Renaissance edifice with loggia, by Feuchères.

In the Rue du Collège-Rouge, to the left, is a house with a richly sculptured Gothic *Portal*; and here and there in the old town other

interesting private buildings may be seen. At many of the street corners are figures of the Virgin in niches.

The former **Palace of the Popes** (Pl. D, 2), a little farther on, to the right, is at present a barrack, though it is destined for a better fate and may eventually contain the gallery of paintings (p. 70). Permission to visit it must be obtained from the commandant, at the office in the Hôtel de Ville (ground-floor, to the right). The palace is a lofty and gloomy Gothic pile, commanding the town and its suburbs. It comprizes an irregular assemblage of buildings constructed under three different popes from 1336 to 1364. The S. part is the most modern; the N. the oldest. It had seven towers, one of which has disappeared, and the walls are 17-18 ft. thick.

In the INTERIOR the most interesting parts are the *Salle du Consistoire*, containing frescoes (Prophets) by *Simone Martini* or *Memmi* of Siena (d. 1344); the *Chapels*, with paintings by the same artist; and the great *Tour de Trouillas*, in which Rienzi was imprisoned in 1351, at the same time as Petrarch was entertained in the palace as a guest.

In the Place du Palais is a bronze statue, by Veray, of *Crillon* (1546-1615), the 'brave Crillon' of Henri IV. To the left, opposite the palace, is the former *Papal Mint* (Pl. C, 2), now the *Conservatoire de Musique*, built in the 17th cent. from Michael Angelo's designs. The chief ornaments of the façade (the only interesting part) are two huge garlands on the first story, a large shield on the second, and two eagles and two grotesque birds on the attic. The two lower stories have no windows. — At the end of the square is the ancient *Archbishop's Palace*, of the 14th cent., now used as a seminary (Pl. D, 2).

The **Cathedral** or *Notre-Dame-des-Doms* (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the palace, is a massive and sombre Romanesque church, of the 11th cent., often restored and in part rebuilt. The belfry is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The frescoes with which Simone Martini adorned the porch are almost obliterated.

INTERIOR. — The church is richly decorated. The galleries of the nave have rich Renaissance balustrades of marble. In the large chapel to the left is the Gothic tomb of Benedict XII. (d. 1342), and some frescoes by Eug. Devéria, in a very bad light; and in a chapel to the right is a statue of the Virgin, by Pradier. The lantern, at the entrance to the choir, also shows some traces of paintings, and in the choir itself is placed the ancient papal throne, in marble. The chief object of interest, however, is the *Tomb of John XXII.* (d. 1334), a masterpiece of the Gothic style of the 14th cent., unfortunately mutilated during the Revolution. It formerly stood in the middle of the church, but is now preserved in a closed chapel (gratuity), to the right of the choir, near the vestry. The pope is represented in a reclining position under a very rich Gothic canopy. — The chief paintings in the church include: *Pierre Parrocel*, St. Bruno, Annunciation; *Pierre Mignard*, Annunciation, in the last-mentioned chapel; *P. Parrocel*, Assumption, at the end of the choir; *N. Mignard*, Annunciation; *L. Levieux*, Presentation, in the nave; *N. Mignard*, Visitation, Purification, in the 4th chapel on the right.

To the N. of the cathedral is the fine **Promenade du Rocher des Doms** ('rupes Dominorum'; Pl. D, 1), extending to the verge of the plateau, which terminates abruptly about 300 ft. above the Rhone. It is em-

bellished with a bronze statue, by Brian, of *Jean Althen*, a Persian who in 1766 introduced the cultivation of madder, which long formed the staple commodity of the district, being used extensively in dyeing the Franch red military trousers before the introduction of the alizarine dyes. The best point of view is an artificial rocky eminence in the centre of the Promenade. The *Prospect embraces the course of the Rhone and its banks; Villeneuve on the opposite bank, with its citadel and ancient towers; in the distance towards the N.W. the Cévennes; N.E. Mont Ventoux; E. the Durance and the Alps; below the spectator the old town of Avignon.

From the promenade, to the left, are seen the ruins of the celebrated *Pont d'Avignon* or *St. Bénezet* (Pl. D, 1), across the Rhone. This bridge, built under the direction of St. Benezet by the 'frères pontifes', or 'bridge-making fraternity', has a 15th cent. chapel of St. Benezet. The festival of the saint (April 14th) is celebrated with dancing. Farther down a *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. B, 1) and a wooden bridge, on each side of an island, cross the river to Villeneuve.

The church of **St. Agricol** (Pl. C, 2), in the street of the same name, leading to the E. from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, dates from the 14-15th cent., and contains paintings by *Parrocel, N. Mignard, Fr. Vernet*, etc., and other works of art. — The Rue St. Agricol joins the Rue Joseph-Vernet, opposite the *Oratoire* (Pl.B,C,2), an attractive chapel of the 18th cent., with an Adoration of the Shepherds, by N. Mignard, as altar-piece.

The ***Musée** or *Museum Calvet* (Pl. B, 2, 3), farther to the left, in a fine 18th cent. mansion, halfway along the street, is one of the richest in the provinces. It was founded in 1810 by the physician whose name it bears, and who himself gathered together an important collection. It is open to the public on Sun. 12-4, and also on other days to strangers. The catalogue (2 fr.) includes notices of paintings belonging to the museum, which have since 1817 been restored to the churches and chapels of the town.

Ground-Floor. — Vestibule: *Roman Antiquities* found in the district. On the staircase to the first floor are two well-preserved Roman altars. 1st Gallery, on the right at the end of the vestibule: *Ancient and Modern Sculptures.* In the middle, *Veray*, Harvest woman; *Bosio*, Indian Maiden; *Simian*, Greek Art; *Pradier*, Cassandra; *L. Brian*, Faun, Mercury, unfinished; *David d'Angers*, bust of Cuvier. — 2nd Gallery, next the court: *Mediaeval and Renaissance Sculptures*, many from buildings in the neighbourhood. Tomb of Card. Brancas, a fine Gothic work adorned with statuettes; tomb of Urban V., also Gothic; Descent from the Cross, in gilded and painted wood; magnificent Renaissance chimney-piece, and one of the 17th cent.; fine marble high-relief of Justice, Strength, and Temperance, from the tomb of Marshal de Chahannes, who fell at Pavia (1525). On the ground-floor, to the left, is the *Town-Library*, with 110,000 vols. and 2850 MSS. — On the staircase: Jacob and Laban, a painting by *R. Levieux;* bust of P. Parrocel (1670-1739), painter at Avignon, by *Bastet* (1890).

First Floor. — Gallery. 1st Bay, from right to left: 377. *Van den Eeckhout*, Calvary; '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, 367. The Elements, 366. Fire (allegory); 426. *Steen*, Festival of Kings; 458, 459 (two sides). *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, St. Michael, Annunciation; 463. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, St. Jerome; 260. *Valentine*, Fortune-teller (differing from the picture in the Louvre); 368. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 482. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Portrait; 452. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Death of the Virgin; 253.

Simon de Châlons (who lived from 1545 to 1585 at Avignon, where there are numerous other works by his hand), Descent from the Cross; 447. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Pierre de Luxembourg, Bishop of Metz (d. 1387); 252. *Simon de Châlons*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, 462. Creation, 451. St. Lawrence, 450. Virgin and Child.

2nd Bay, to the right: 387. *Hobbema*, 421. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 430. *Teniers the Younger*, 362. *Brouwer*, Interiors; 371. *Craesbeke*, Family scene; 364. *Brueghel the Elder (?)*, Rustic scene; 427. *Steenwyck*, St. Peter in prison; 411. *Van der Neer*, Landscape; 410. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 418. *Rottenhammer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 365. *Brueghel the Elder (?)*, Village festival; 380. *Frans Floris (de Vriendt)*, Crœsus and Solon; 381. *Franck the Elder*, Miracle of the loaves; 460. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Adoration of the Magi; 389. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 399. *Mabuse*, Ecce Homo; 456. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Resurrection; 384. *Ger. van Haarlem (?)*, Adoration of the Child; 334. *Ricci*, Gipsies' retreat; 354. *Attributed to Zurbaran*, St. Barbara; 335. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 296. *Guercino*, St. Jerome; 475. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Portrait of Andrea Doria; 306. *Ann. Carracci*, Polyphemus and Galatea; 308. *Lod. Carracci*, Angels mourning over Jesus; 347. *Al. Turchi (Al. Veronese)*, Marriage at Cana; 319. *Francucci (Inn. da Imola)*, Holy Family (after Raphael); 307. *L. Carracci*, Holy Family; 312. *Lor. di Credi*, 464. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, 448. *Unknown Artist of the 14th cent.*, Madonnas; 318. *Jacobello del Fiore*, Virgin and Child; 322. *School of Giotto*, Coronation of the Virgin; 469. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Virgin and Child with St. Ann. — On the left side, where we begin again at the entrance, are French paintings: *Nic. Mignard (Mignard d'Avignon*; d. 1668), 192. Dead Christ, 191. Frederick Sforza, the vice-legate, placing Avignon under the protection of St. Peter of Luxemhourg; 199. *Pierre Mignard*, Mme. de Montespan and her son, the Duc du Maine; then several other works by *P. Mignard; Séb. Bourdon*, 51. Baptism of Christ, 54 (farther on). Portrait of the artist; *Levieux*, 177. Zachariah and St. John, 179. The angel appearing to Zachariah; 316, 315, 314, 317. *G. Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscapes; 209. *J. Parrocel*, Officers; *P. Parrocel*, 212. Madonna and Child, 213. Annunciation; 128-130. *Grimou*, Portraits; 158, 159, 160 (?). *Largillière*, Portraits (159. Marshal de la Feuillade); 211. *P. Parrocel*, St. Francis of Assisi; 97. *J. L. David*, Death of Jos. Barra (sketch); 83. *Couder*, Adoration of the Magi.

3rd Bay, to the left. Sea-pieces and landscapes by *Jos. Vernet*, of Avignon; 283. *Carle Vernet* (son of Jos.), Corso at Rome. — 4th Bay. Modern works of less importance: 162. *J. P. Laurens*, Jesus in Gethsemane; 4. *J. André*, Landscape. — 133. *Gudin*, View of Havre (1834); 118. *Géricault*, Battle of Nazareth (1799); 284, 285. *H. Vernet* (son of Carle), Mazeppa; 126. *Granet*, Jacques Molay's reception into the Order of the Templars; 286. *H. Vernet*, Jos. Vernet tied to a mast watching storm-effects.

The Adjoining Room, near the entrance, contains modern paintings; a magnificent ivory *Crucifix, 27½ inches high, with two extra arms, by Jean Guillermin (1659); curiosities; statuettes, enamels, etc. — In the Following Room are antiquities and curiosities; in the centre, vases and a bronze lamp; objects dating from the middle ages; medals. — The Last Room contains the rest of the medals and a small ethnographical collection, including a Buddha with 46 arms.

In the garden at the back of the Museum a monument was erected in 1823 by Mr. Charles Kensall to the memory of Petrarch's Laura. Her tomb was formerly in the Eglise des Cordeliers (Collège St. Joseph; Pl. D, 4), but was destroyed with the church during the Revolution.

In 1326 *Francesco Petrarca*, then 22 years of age, visited Avignon, and beheld *Laura de Noves*, who was in her 18th year, at the church of a nunnery. Her beauty impressed the ardent young Italian so profoundly, that, although he never received the slightest token of regard from the

object of his romantic attachment, he continued throughout his whole lifetime to celebrate her praises in songs and sonnets, and long after Laura's death in 1348 dedicated many touching lines to her memory.

The Rue Joseph-Vernet leads past the Musée to the Rue de la République. At the opposite corner, to the right, is the *Requien Museum* of Natural History (Pl. B, C, 3), open to strangers at any time, to the public on Sun. 12-4. It occupies part of a former Benedictine monastery (St. Martial), the Gothic chapel of which is now a *Protestant Church.*

From the Collège St. Joseph the Rue Philonarde runs to the N. to the Rue Carréterie (Pl. E, 3), at the beginning of which is a battlemented Gothic *Tower* and spire, the remains of an Augustinian monastery. Nearly opposite is a *Gateway,* in the Flamboyant Gothic style. — *St. Symphorien* or the *Eglise des Carmes* (Pl. E, 2, 3), in an adjoining square, contains a Martyrdom of St. Symphorien, by Ph. Sauvan, and other paintings, and a fine Renaissance font.

The Rue Saunerie leads to the W. from the Rue Carréterie to **St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic church of the 14th cent., with a façade of the 16th (recently restored). Above the portal is a Madonna by *Bernus,* and the doors are finely carved with scenes representing the Combat of Michael and Lucifer and the Annunciation (now concealed by panelling).

Interior. The stone organ-loft and the *Pulpit are in the florid Gothic style. The latter, by *Jacques Malhe,* is embellished with six marble statuettes from the tomb of John XXII. (Jacques d'Euse; p. 69), second of the Avignon popes (1316-1334). The church is adorned with paintings by *P. Parrocel, N. Mignard,* and *Simon de Châlons.* Above the font is a good bas-relief, and in the aisle are a Holy Sepulchre and Cruifixion. Some of the chapels contain modern frescoes and in one to the left is a Renaissance altar-piece.

P. Parrocel and Nic. Mignard are also well represented in the chapels of the *Pénitents Blancs* (Pl. C, 3), *Pénitents Gris* (Pl. D, 4), and *Pénitents Noirs,* to the E. of the prison (Pl. D, E, 2). In the last also are paintings by Levieux, Rimmaldi, Raspay, etc.

On the right of the Rue de la République is the *Church of St. Didier* (Pl. C, 3), of the 14th cent., with a Descent of the Holy Ghost, by Simon de Châlons (p. 71), and other works of art. Close by is the fine late-Renaissance *Hôtel Crillon,* with a Bearing of the Cross carved by an Italian artist in 1481.

John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon in 1873, is buried in a cemetery to the E. of the town.

Environs of Avignon.

An interesting excursion may be made to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, on the right bank, in 1/2 hr. from the Hôtel de Ville. Omnibus, 15 c.; the tramway ends at the station of Pont-d'Avignon (p. 70).

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, once a flourishing town under the popes of Avignon, has now only 2622 inhabitants. Several interesting buildings date from the papal period. Overlooking the town is the ancient *Fort St. André,* which has a fine enceinte flanked by

towers. In the interior are a convent and several houses inhabited by poor families. On the bank of the Rhone, opposite the Pont St. Bénezet d'Avignon (p. 70), are a *Tower* and other remains of the 14th cent. fortifications. — The *Parish Church* (also 14th cent.) contains some paintings by Avignon artists (Betrothal of St. Catharine, St. Bruno, by *N. Mignard;* Holy Family, Christ, by *Levieux*) and others (Tobias, by *Vouet;* Annunciation, by *Guercino;* Visitation, by *Ph. de Champaigne*). In the sacristy is an ivory figure of the Virgin (14th cent.). Adjoining the church are Gothic cloisters. — The *Hospice-Hôpital* possesses the very remarkable tomb of Innocent VI. (d. 1362), and a small *Museum* (open daily 12 to 4 or 6; small gratuity) containing a Holy Trinity, attributed to *King René* (p. 207), and several paintings by Avignon artists, etc.

Beyond the church the ascent to the fort leads to the right. Farther on, on the left of the main street, are the old *Hôtels de Conti* and *Pierre de Thury*. Then, to the right, the ruins of the Carthusian *Monastery of Val de Bénédiction*, which now forms an entire quarter of the town. Visitors may enter the cloisters and corridors that now form the streets of the quarter, and may inspect the exterior of the buildings without charge (the children are importunate beggars); the other points of interest are shown by an old woman who inhabits one of the former cells. The monastery was founded by Innocent VI., who was originally buried here (tomb, see above). — At the end of the street is an 18th cent. gateway.

From Avignon to the Fontaine de Vaucluse.

Railway to (15 M.) *Isle-sur-Sorgue*, and thence diligence (1½ fr. there and back; carr. 3-4 fr.) in connection with the trains from Avignon to (4½ M.) the village of *Vaucluse*, which is about ½ M. from the spring. Vaucluse is always attractive from its associations and its situation, but the Fontaine is interesting only when there is enough water to overflow from the grotto, which is rarely the case in summer or autumn.

The following pleasant excursion may be made from Avignon to Arles by travellers who send on their luggage to Arles or who hire a carriage at St. Rémy: to *Vaucluse* (p. 74), thence by rail to *Cavaillon* (p. 205), *Orgon* (p. 205), and *St. Remy* (p. 76), then on foot or by carriage, viâ the Alpines, to *Les Baux* (p. 79), by rail from *Paradou* (p. 79) to *Mont Major* (p. 79), and finally on foot to Arles (p. 76).

The railway, forming part of the Cavaillon line (R. 33), runs to the E. viâ (3½ M.) *Montfavet*, (5½ M.) *Morières*, (8 M.) *St. Saturnin*, and (10 M.) *Gadagne*. On a hill to the left is the ruined *Château de Touzon*. — 11½ M. *Thor* (2861 inhab.), on the Sorgue, with a 12th cent. Romanesque church. — 15 M. **L'Isle-sur-Sorgue** (*Hôtel de Petrarque-et-Laure; St. Martin*), with 6000 inhab., has a 17th cent. church, richly decorated with paintings and sculptures. To reach Vaucluse we turn to the right (as we come from the station) along the *Cours Salviati*, which skirts an arm of the Sorgue.

An omnibus plies hence to (11 M.) *Carpentras* (p. 74; fares 1 fr. 40, 1 fr. 15 c.). A railway is under construction.

The Road to Vaucluse turns to the left at the end of the above-

named Cours. Then, leaving the road to Carpentras on the left, it crosses a plain, and passes under an irrigation-aqueduct to *Vaucluse* ('Vallis clausa'; Hôtel de Petrarque-et-Laure, bargain advisable).

The ***Fontaine de Vaucluse,** immortalized by Petrarch, is situated 1/2 M. from the village. The spring, 'chiare, fresche, e dolci acque', is the source of the *Sorgue* and rises in a gorge, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, 650 ft. high, where it gushes forth from a cavern (25-30 ft. wide), accessible when the water is less abundant, at which time the spring issues lower down in numerous streamlets. The spring owes its origin to the filtration of water in the limestone plateau which extends E. as far as the valley of the Durance. Its volume varies from 1300 to 26,000 gallons per second and lower down it is used in working several factories. Petrarch retired to this spot in 1337. The ruins on the right bank are those of the *Château* of his friend Cardinal de Cabassole, Bishop of Cavaillon.

The rock above the spring may be climbed in about 1 1/2 hr. (fine view). The 'avens' or pits into which the water filters are also seen here.

From Avignon to Carpentras (Mont-Ventoux), 16 1/2 M., railway in 1-1 1/3 hr. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.). The branch-line diverges from the Lyons railway at (6 M.) *Sorgues* (p. 67). — 8 1/2 M. *Entraigues* (1900 inhab.); 10 1/2 M. *Althen-les-Paluds.* — 13 M. *Monteux* (3530 inhab.), on the Auzon, has the ruins of a papal château. — 16 1/2 M. **Carpentras** *(Hôtel de l'Orient; de l'Univers),* a manufacturing town of 9780 inhab., is the ancient *Carpentoracte.* The avenue, to the right from the station, leads to the *Hôtel-Dieu,* founded in the 18th cent. by Bishop Dom Malachie d'Inguimbert, whose bronze statue stands in front of it. Close by is the *Eglise St. Siffrein,* the former cathedral (1505-1519), with some interesting works of art. Beside it is the old bishops' palace, now the *Palais de Justice,* in the court of which is a small Roman *Triumphal Arch,* perhaps contemporary with the arch at Orange, and similarly decorated with trophies and chained captives, but without frieze or attic. — Farther on is an ancient *Town Gate,* a tower 120 ft. high. — Carpentras has a small *Museum* (open daily 9-12, and 2-4 or 5, except Wed. and holidays), a rich *Library,* and a fine *Aqueduct* (18th cent.).

Omnibus hence to (26 1/2 M.) *Nyons* (p. 65) viâ (16 1/2 M.) *Vaison* (p. 67); and to (11 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue* (p. 73), viâ *Pernes,* which has three ancient gates, a curious tower, and an old château. Railway under construction, see p. 73. — Another omnibus plies to (10 1/2 M.) *Malaucène* (p. 67).

Mont Ventoux (6270 ft.) is now usually ascended from *Ste. Colombe* (Inn), 11 1/2 M. from Carpentras viâ (9 1/2 M.) the little town of *Bédoin* (Hôtel du Mont-Ventoux). A road ascends to (11 M.) the summit. Carriage for 4 pers. from Carpentras, 40 fr.; omnibus to Bédoin, 1 fr.; carriage for 2 pers. thence to the summit, 12 fr. — This mountain, one of the last ramifications of the Alps on the S.W., forms a widely conspicuous isolated pyramid, and affords a very fine panorama. As its name indicates, it is subject to very violent winds. — The barren summit is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, and the sides, once well-wooded, have long been sterile and furrowed with ravines, but replanting has now been

undertaken by the government. Bee-keeping flourishes on the mountain during the hot season. On the top are an *Observatory*, a small *Hotel*, and a *Chapel*, visited by pilgrims on Sept. 14th.

From Avignon to Orgon, 21 M., local branch-line, viâ (4½ M.) *Barbentane* (see below), (12 M.) *Château-Renard* (5960 inhab.), 14 M. *Noves* (2110 inhab.), birthplace of Petrarch's Laura, and (18 M.) *Plan-d'Orgon*, also on the line to Tarascon. — 20½ M. *Orgon* (town-station). — 21 M. *Orgon* (railway-junction), see p. 205.

From Avignon to Digne viâ Apt, 79 M., railway in 7¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 10, 12 fr. 25 c., 7 fr.). — To (20½ M.) *Cavaillon*, see R. 33. — The line to Apt thence ascends the valley of the *Coulon* to the N.E. 25 M. *Robion*; 27½ M. *Maubec*. At (31½ M.) *Goult-Lumières* is the pilgrim-resort of Notre-Dame-des-Lumières. — 33½ M. *Bonnieux*. The little town, 3 M. to the S., retains its mediæval fortifications and has a 12th cent. church. About halfway between this and the next station the Coulon is crossed by the *Pont Julien*, a well-preserved Roman bridge, which is perhaps even older than the time of Julian. — 38 M. *Le Chêne*. — 40 M. **Apt** (*Hôtel du Louvre*), with 5725 inhab., on the Coulon, is the *Apta Julia* of the ancients. The *Cathedral*, dating from the 10-11th cent., though afterwards enlarged and altered, contains various interesting works of art, and has an 11th cent. crypt. — The line now crosses a small chain of hills to the valley of the Durance. 44 M. *Saignon*; 47½ M. *St. Martin-de-Castillon*; 51 M. *Viens*. — 52½ M. *Céreste* and (56½ M.) *Reillanne* are two old towns, with some interesting ruins. The *Largue* is crossed several times. — 60 M. *Lincel-St. Martin*. — 65 M. *St. Maime-Dauphin*, whence a branch-line diverges to (3½ M.) **Forcalquier** (*Lardeyret*; *Pascal*), with 3038 inhab., the ancient *Forum Calcarium*, in the Basses Alpes. — The line now passes through a short tunnel and emerges in the valley of the Durance, where it joins the railway from Grenoble to Marseilles viâ Aix (R. 34). — 69½ M. *Volx*, see p. 206. Thence to (16 M.) *St. Auban*, see p. 206; and from St. Auban to (13½ M.) *Digne*, see p. 201.

From Avignon to *Arles* and *Marseilles*, see RR. 13, 32; to *Aix*, see R. 33.

13. From Avignon to Arles.

21½ M. Railway in ¾-1¾ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — Route, partly by road, viâ Cavaillon and the Alpines, see p. 73.

Avignon, see p. 67. — The line crosses the *Durance*, near its confluence with the Rhone. 3½ M. *Barbentane*; the town, on a rock 1¾ M. to the right, has a fine 14th cent. tower (branch-line to *Orgon*, see above). 7½ M. *Graveson*.

13½ M. **Tarascon** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel des Empereurs*, R. 2-4, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Louvre*), a quiet town of 9260 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire (p. 40). Tarascon is said to derive its name from a monster called Tarasque who ravaged the country in the 1st cent. of our era and from whom it was delivered by St. Martha. A popular fête is still occasionally held in commemoration of this event. The Cours National, leading to the right from the station, and the Avenue de la République, which continues it, are the chief streets.

The *Church of St. Martha*, founded in the 12th and rebuilt in the 14-15th cent., contains seven paintings by Vien (scenes from the life of St. Martha; beginning in the right aisle); seven by P. Parrocel; a St. Francis of Assisi, by C. Vanloo, in the 5th chapel to the

right; a Pietà by Ann. Carracci in the 7th, etc. The crypt, the entrance to which is beneath the organ, contains the tomb of St. Martha (restored) and two other tombs.

The remarkable Gothic *Castle* of the 14-15th cent. has a highly interesting interior, but it is now used as a prison, and permission to visit it must be obtained at the 'mairie'. King René of Anjou, Count of Provence (see p. 207), completed this castle and resided there.

From Tarascon to *Nîmes*, see pp. 40, 41; branch to (17 M.) *Remoulins* (p. 44).

From Tarascon to St. Remy *(Orgon)*, 9 1/2 M., railway in 40-55 min. (fares 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). The trains start from a local station, near the other. The line skirts to the N. the little mountain chain of the *Alpines*, in which are the stone quarries-worked by the Romans for the buildings at Arles. The fertile plain is watered by the *Canal des Alpines*, and produces large quantities of flowers and vegetables instead of cereals. — 9 1/2 M. **St. Remy** (**Cheval-Blanc*, near the church), an unimportant town of 5640 inhab., with tree-shaded boulevards, contains an imposing modern church, with a Gothic belfry of the 14th century. St. Remy lies about 3/4 M. to the N. of two important Roman monuments, relics of the town of *Glanum Livii*, destroyed by the Visigoths in 480. One of these is a much injured *Triumphal Arch*, which, though not large and with but one arch, is well-proportioned and still shows fine remains of ornamentation and sculptures, representing captives. It dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era. The other building, situated close by, is a **Mausoleum*, called the *Tomb of the Julii*, from the inscription on the architrave. Pyramidal in form, it is nearly 60 ft. in height, and consists of three stories: a sort of square base, with bas-reliefs at the top; a rich arrangement of porticos with fluted half-columns; lastly a small round temple with ten fluted Corinthian columns, in which are two draped statues, with modern heads. According to some this graceful structure dates from the time of Cæsar (1st cent. B. C.), others assign it a less remote date. — The building a little to the left is an ancient priory (Romanesque church and cloisters) now converted into an asylum for the insane. — Walkers may proceed hence to *Les Baux* (p. 79) by following the Maussane road (p. 79); but those who wish to drive must return to St. Rémy and take a longer route (7 1/2 M.), beginning at the church (carr. 10 fr.; to Arles, halting at Les Baux, 20 fr.).

Beyond St. Remy the country is uninteresting. At (18 1/2 M.) *Plan-d'Orgon*, we join the line from Barbentane (p. 75).

The Arles railway now skirts the bank of the Rhone, with the Alpines on the left (see above). 16 1/2 M. *Ségonnaux*. To the left are the ruins of Mont-Major (p. 79), to the right is the (21 1/2 M.) town of *Arles* (Buffet).

Arles (*Hôtel du Forum, du Nord,* both in the Place du Forum, Pl. a, b; C, 3; R. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.) is a town of 24,288 inhab. on the left bank of the Rhone, near the point where it bifurcates and forms the Camargue delta (p. 80). On the right bank is the suburb of *Trinquetaille,* connected with the town by an iron bridge.

Arles, the *Arelate* of the ancients, the origin of which is doubtful, was a rival of Marseilles under Julius Cæsar. It soon became embellished with numerous buildings and was called 'the Gallic Rome'. Constantine often resided here and connected the commercial quarters of the right bank, now Trinquetaille, with the other side by a stone bridge. Christianity is said to have been introduced here by Trophimus, a disciple of St. Paul. Under Honorius the prefect of Gallia resided at Arles. The town remained independent for some time after the barbaric invasions, then was the capital of a kingdom (879), on the decay of which it became a republic (1150-

ARLES
1:9,800
Mètres
FAUBOURG DE TRINQUETAILLE
GRAND RHÔNE
FAUBOURG DES TEMPLIERS
FAUB. DES ALISCAMPS
FAUB. DE LA PORTE AGNEL
Grande Gare
Gare de Fonvieille
Lyon
Montpellier
Gare maritime
Rte de Camargue
Chemin de la Verrerie
Chemin de la Triquetaille
Cimetière
Pont Romain
Pl. Lamartine
Route d'Avignon
Pavillon de l'Observance
Usine à Gaz
Carmélites
Quai de la Roquette
Port d'Arles
les Arènes
Théâtre Antique
Cloître
St. Trophime
Hospice
Jardin de la Ville
Avenue Victor Hugo
Av. des Aliscamps
Cimetière
Caserne
Haras
Huilerie
Promenade de la Lice
Esplade du Marché Nf
Canal
Ancien emplacet d'l'Obélisque
Rue des Arènes
Rue Neuve
Rue Gambetta
Place du Forum
Pl. de la Républ.
Rue du Quatre Septembre
Sous Préfecture
Pal. de Constantin
Pl. du St. Esprit
Rue des Récollets
Rue des Bannes
St. Martin
St. Paul
Pl. d. l. Major
N. D. la Major
St. Pierre de Mouleyres
Réservoir
Tour
Pavillon
les Carmes
Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

1251). Finally submitting to Charles d'Anjou, Count of Provence, it thenceforward shared the fate of that province which was annexed to France in 1482. Arles is a port of some importance, although 27 M. from the mouth of the Rhone. — The women of Arles are famed for their good looks and tasteful costumes.

Arles still retains a part of its *Roman Ramparts,* on the N. and E. It is surrounded by fine boulevards; but in the interior, the streets are narrow, tortuous, and badly paved.

At the point where the street leading direct to the town from the station forks is the *Fontaine Pichot,* erected in 1887 to Amédée Pichot (1796-1877), the author and editor of the 'Revue Britannique', a native of Arles. The chief decoration of the fountain is a copy of Raphael's 'Poetry', painted on lava by Paul Baze, of Arles.

Farther on, to the left, is the ***Amphitheatre** *(Les Arènes;* Pl. E, 3), the largest of the kind extant in France, but not in such good preservation as that of Nîmes (p. 48). It is about 500 yds. in circumference; the longer axis is 150 yds., the shorter 116 yds. long; the arena 75 yds. long and 43 yds. wide. This arena, which probably dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era, possessed five corridors and forty-three tiers of seats, holding 26,000 spectators. The two stories of 60 arches, the lower being Doric, the upper Corinthian, present a most imposing aspect. The entrance is on the N. side, opposite the Rue du St. Esprit.

The Interior was formerly occupied by a number of dwellings tenanted by poor families, removed in 1825-30. After the Roman period the amphitheatre was employed by the Goths, then by the Saracens, and again by Charles Martel (who expelled the latter in 739), as a stronghold, three of the four towers of which are still standing. A staircase of 103 steps ascends the W. tower, which commands a pleasing survey of the neighbourhood. Bull-fights were occasionally exhibited here until recently.

The **Theatre** (Pl. D, 3), to the right beyond the amphitheatre, originally as large as the theatre at Orange (p. 66), is in a very dilapidated condition. It is said to have been begun under Augustus, though not finished till the 3rd cent.; its destruction began in the 5th cent., and its materials were used in the construction of several churches. In front of the stage-wall was a colonnade, of which two columns, one of African, the other of Carrara marble, are still standing. This theatre was richly decorated, and numerous works of art found here are preserved in the Museum (p. 78). The Venus of Arles, in the Louvre at Paris, was also discovered here. — Beyond the theatre is a *Public Garden.*

The street which skirts the stage of the theatre leads to the *Place de la République* (Pl. D, 3), where there are the other principal sights. In the centre is a *Roman Obelisk,* without hieroglyphics, belonging originally to an ancient circus, at the S.W. extremity of the town (Pl. A, 4). The base is a modern fountain, with four bronze lions by Dantan (1829). The total height of the monument is 67 ft., that of the obelisk itself 49 ft.

The * *Cathedral* of **St. Trophimus** (Pl. D, 3), to the E., is a very ancient building, founded, it is said, on the ruins of the Roman

prætorium and consecrated in 606. It has, however, been several times repaired, and the choir was added in 1430; while it has been recently restored. The emperor Frederick Barbarossa was crowned in this church in 1178. The Romanesque *Portal of the 12th cent. is supported by six columns resting upon lions, between which are saints and scriptural subjects; above it, Christ as Judge of the world.

The **Interior** contains little to interest the visitor, with the exception of several sarcophagi and pictures. In the large chapel to the right of the nave is an altar formed of an ancient sarcophagus, an episcopal tomb of the 17th cent., and a painting of the Adoration of the Magi, by *Finsonius*. To the right, before the sacristy, is another good painting. The dark chapel to the right of the apse is a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), with ten figures. In the left aisle are a Stoning of St. Stephen, by *Finsonius*, and a sarcophagus-front, below the font. — A flight of steps to the right of the choir (notice) leads to the *CLOISTERS, with round and pointed arches and remarkable capitals, dating from various epochs. The N. side is in the semi-antique style of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), the E. side dates from 1221, the W. side (the most beautiful) from 1359, and the S. side from the 16th century.

The ***Museum** (*Musée Lapidaire;* Pl. C, D, 3), occupying an ancient church opposite St. Trophimus, is particularly rich in antique and Christian marble sarcophagi, ornamented with bas-reliefs, brought from the Aliscamps (p. 79). It is open to the public on Sun., but may be visited on other days also.

In the middle of the nave are ancient sarcophagi, monumental columns, portions of friezes and very curious marble capitals, fragments of statues, leaden pipes from the Roman aqueduct. Towards the end are the Tomb of Cornelia Jacæna and another Tomb discovered during the construction of the railways in the Camargue. — In the choir an altar to Leda on which is a modern bust (inscription), some little fragments, and small antiques, such as vases, glass, bronzes, medals, jewels, terracottas. To the left, as we return, a statue of the Persian goddess Mithras, a singular looking statue (head wanting) with the signs of the Zodiac. In the 1st chapel is the original pedestal of the obelisk (p. 77). Between this chapel and the next, and opposite, on the other side, figures of dancing women (injured). 2nd chapel: ancient tomb of the daughter of Chrysogonus, with heads of Medusa; above, the Raising of Jairus's daughter. Opposite, Stag-hunt and boar-hunt, from a tomb of the 2nd century. Between this chapel and the next, a colossal head of Augustus. 3rd chapel: pagan and Christian sarcophagi or portions of them: Roman marriage, Miracle of the loaves. — On the other side of the door, in the corner, an antique granite pillar, brought from the port and furrowed by the hawsers of vessels; it bears an inscription in honour of the Emp. Constantine. Statue of Medea. 1st chapel, Olive Harvest, from an ancient sarcophagus. 2nd chapel, Sarcophagus-front (4th cent.). *3d chapel, the finest Christian sarcophagi: Christ's Miracles, Apostles, Good Shepherd, Washing the Disciples' feet, and Pilate washing his hands, Jesus with his Apostles and the Holy Women; Tomb of Concordus, a priest (portico); Passage of the Red Sea. 4th chapel, other interesting Christian tombs: Evangelists and Apostles (headless); Moses; medallions representing the deceased, Scenes from the lives of Susannah and Jonah. 5th chapel: sarcophagus with the Miracle of the loaves, cover of St. Hilary's tomb; fine altar of Apollo, which in 1822 was still in front of the stage of the ancient theatre; above, Apollo and the Muses. To the left of the choir, a fine female head, said to be Livia, upon an altar to the Bona Dea.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3), close to the cathedral, dates from 1673-1675, except the *Clock Tower* and the bronze figure of Mars

which surmounts it, which are of the middle of the 16th century. The arch of the vestibule is curious.

The *Place du Forum* (Pl. C, D, 3), a few min. to the left behind the Hôtel de Ville, is the ancient Roman forum, and is still the centre of the town, with the hotels and the principal cafés. To the left of the Hôtel du Nord are two antique columns with the remains of a pediment, said to have belonged to another building.

The *Palace of Constantine* (Pl. D, 2), near the Rhone, is shut in by houses on the N., but may be seen from the quay. Built by Constantine the Great in 306-330, it is said to have extended from the forum to the river, and was occupied by the rulers of the country till the 13th century. — In the former *Grand-Prieuré* (Pl. D, 2), close by, is the *Musée Réattu*, a small picture gallery (apply to the concierge), which contains works by old masters and paintings by Réattu of Arles (1760-1833), founder of the collection, etc.

The Gothic church of *St. Antoine* (Pl. D, 2), in the Rue du 4 Septembre, contains in the choir a large and richly adorned altar-piece of the 17th cent., and to the right of the entrance a metal font, supported on oxen.

The **Aliscamps** or *Champs-Elysées* (comp. Pl. F, 4), the ancient Roman burying-ground, were consecrated for Christian sepulture by St. Trophimus. In the middle ages this cemetery enjoyed such celebrity that bodies were brought to it from great distances, and Dante mentions it in his Inferno (IX, 112). Later it was neglected, the monuments destroyed and scattered, and the ground parcelled out. The remaining sarcophagi have, however, been collected, and placed along a promenade called the *Allée des Tombeaux*. They are numerous, but unornamented, the most interesting being now in the museum and the cathedral. The monument near the middle, to the right, beyond a little chapel, was erected in honour of magistrates who fell victims to the plague in 1721. At the farther end are the ruins of the *Church of St. Honorat*, rebuilt in the 11th cent., in the Romanesque style, and left unfinished. It has a Romanesque octagonal tower.

From Arles to Salon *(Mont Major; Les Baux)*, 28 1/2 M., railway in 1 3/4-2 1/4 hr. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — This branch-line runs to the S. of the *Alpines* (p. 76). — 3 1/2 M. **Mont-Major.** Above the station rises a rock crowned by the ruins of the famous **Abbey of Mont-Major*, founded in the 6th, but rebuilt in the 11-13th centuries. The large square *Tower*, 85 ft. high (fine view), the *Church*, and its *Cloister* are especially worthy of notice. Close by is the curious *Chapel of Ste. Croix*, and near the tower, a *Subterranean Chapel*, both of the 11th century. — 5 1/2 M. *Fontvieille*, a little town with important stone-quarries. — 9 M. *Paradou*, 3 M. to the S. of Les Baux. — **Les Baux** *(Hôtel Monte Carlo)*, with less than 350 inhab., was in the middle ages a flourishing town with ten times as many, and was the capital of one of the most powerful countships in Provence. The town owes its chief interest to the fact that its huge *Castle*, now in ruins, and many of the houses are hewn out of the rock on which they stand, so that walls, towers, and even whole buildings are actual monoliths, hollowed out, and quite independent of each other. The town retains

part of its *Ramparts*, also hewn out of the rock; and some of its houses have fine 15th cent. and Renaissance façades. There is a fine view from the hill above the castle. — *St. Remy* (p. 76) lies 5½ M. to the N. of Les Baux. — 10½ M. *Maussane*, the next station, is about 2½ M. from Les Baux. — 14 M. *Mouriès*; 19 M. *Aureille*. From (24 M.) *Eyguières* (2358 inhab.), a branch-line runs viâ Lamanon to (29 M.) Meyrargues (p. 206). We cross the Canal de Craponne and the Canal des Alpines. — 28½ M. *Salon* (p. 205).

FROM ARLES TO LUNEL (*Montpellier*), 28 M., railway in 1¼-1⅔ hr. (fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 15 c., 3 fr.). — This line crosses the *Grand-Rhône*, or principal arm of the river, and traverses the N. extremity of the *Ile de la Camargue*, the flat delta of the estuary of the Rhone, which is continually being added to by the alluvial deposits of the main arm. Its total area is about 300 sq. M., but a considerable proportion is occupied by marshes and lagoons (*Etang de Valcarès*, the largest, 10 sq. M.) and by vast arid plains. Drainage and reclamation are actively carried on, and some parts are planted with vines, which, however, produce wine of poor quality, best adapted for blending with Spanish wines. There are also rich pastures, over which roam flocks and herds of half-wild sheep, cattle, and horses. The Ile de Camargue is reached also by the new lines to Les Saintes-Maries and to the salt-works at Giraud (see below). — 7½ M. *La Camargue*. We cross the *Petit-Rhône* and the Canal de Beaucaire (p. 40).

11 M. **St. Gilles** (*Hôtel du Midi*), a squalid town of 5950 inhab., owes its origin to an abbey founded by St. Ægidius (St. Gilles). Pope Clement IV. (d. 1268) was born here. The *Church* has a 12th cent. *Portal, most lavishly decorated with marble and stone bas-reliefs, of great delicacy but unfortunately much mutilated. This portal recalls in its arrangement and style the portal of St. Trophimus at Arles, but it is even richer and has three bays. The rest of the church was only partly built after the original plan and style. The crypt is partly of the 12th cent.; and the sacristy dates from the original church. Behind the church is a tower containing a very skilfully constructed spiral staircase, called the *Vis de St. Gilles*, and in the neighbourhood is a *Romanesque House*, recently restored.

18 M. *Gallician*. 20 M. *Le Cailar*, also on the line from Nîmes to Aigues-Mortes (p. 52), which coincides with ours as far as the next station. At (24 M.) *Aimargues* (Cheval-Blanc, plain) we change carriages for Aigues-Mortes (see p. 52). 26 M. *Marsillargues*. 23 M. *Lunel* (p. 54).

FROM ARLES TO ST. LOUIS-DU-RHÔNE, 25½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10, 2 fr.). — This line crosses the *Canal de Bouc*, and follows the left bank of the *Grand-Rhône* through a marshy plain, between the Camargue (see above) and the *Crau* (p. 230). Five small stations are passed. To the left are the *Salins de Giraud* (salt-works).

25½ M. **St. Louis-du-Rhône** (*Gr.-Hôt. de St. Louis*), a small place of recent origin, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Rhone, hampered by the difficulty of navigating the lower course of the river. The Rhone is said to deposit yearly more than 22 million cubic yds. of alluvium at its mouth. A tower, built in 1737 on the sea-shore, is now 4½ M. inland, and four signal-towers along the course of the river have similarly been rendered useless since the time of the Romans.

FROM ARLES TO LES SAINTES-MARIES, 23 M., local railway across the *Camargue* (see above). Starting from the suburb of Trinquetaille, this line runs to the W. of the Etang de Valcarès and skirts the *Petit-Rhône*. Farther on, a branch diverges to the *Salins-de-Giraud*, 23½ M. from Arles.

23 M. **Les Saintes-Maries**, a small and once prosperous town on the Mediterranean, formerly on an island in the Rhone, owes its name to Mary of Bethany, Mary, the mother of James, and Mary Magdalen, who, according to tradition, landed here accompanied by Sara their servant, Lazarus, and St. Maximin (p. 209). The *Church*, containing the relics of these saints, is an interesting edifice, rebuilt and fortified in the 12th century. — Aigues-Mortes is about 12½ M. distant.

Lons le Saurier
Neuchâtel Lausanne
Lac de Genève ou Léman
Lausanne
St. Claude
Nyon
Evian
Thonon
Villeneuve
Aigle
Ormont
Diablerets
Bex
St. Maurice
Gr. Moeveran
Dt. de Morcles
Sion
St. Leonard
Gex
Mt. Colomby de Gex
Crêt d. l. Neige
Coppet
Versoix
Douvaine
GENÈVE
Carouge
Oyonnax
Nantua
Montréal
Izernore
St. Jean
Ambronay
Ambérieu
St. Rambert
Bugey
AIN
Bellegarde
Billiat
Crêt du Nû
Frangy
Vuache
Rhône
Crêt d. l. Goutte
St. Julien
Mt. Salève
Reignier
Cornier
la Roche
Bonneville
le Môle
Cluses
Taninges
Sixt
Magland
Mont Buet
HTE. SAVOIE
Thorens
Pic d. Jalouvre
la Balme de Silingy
Pringy
Parmelan
Annecy
Seyssel (Ain)
Seyssel (Hte. Savoie)
Rumilly
Culoz
Gd. Colombier
Lagnieu
St. Sorlin
Crêt de Pont
Menthon
Talloires
la Tournette
Thônes
Pte. Percée
Sallanches
la Gde. Forclaz
C. des Aravis
Passy
Servoz
le Brévent
Tête à l'Âne
Chamonix
Aig. Verte
Aig. d'Argentière
Gdes. Jorasses
Mt. Maudit
Mont Blanc
St. Gervais les Bains
Mt. Joli
Mt. Tondu
Col d. l. Seigne
Cramont
Courmayeur
Pré St. Didier
Morgex
Martigny-Ville
Bourg
Saxon
Riddes
Orsières
Col de Balme
Liddes
Bourg St. Pierre
Gd. Combin
Mt. Vélan
Gd. St. Bernard
Valpelline
Etroubles
Mt. Fallère
Aosta
Villeneuve
Bca. di Nona
Mte. Emilius
Cogne
Gran Paradiso
Gr. S. Pietro
Ceresole Reale
Locana
Mte. Levanna
Col de Girard
Alpi Graje
Albertville
Faverges
Ugines
Beaufort
Aig. du Gd. Fond
Pt. St. Bernard
la Thuile
Bourg St. Maurice
Ste. Foy
Mt. Ormelune
Aig. de la Gde. Sassière
Tignes
Val d'Isère
Mt. Iseran (Col)
Moûtiers
Aime
Centron
Crêt du Rey
Mt. Bellachat
SAVOIE
Massif de la Vanoise
Pralognan
Bessans
Pte. de Charbonel
Roche Melon
Mte. Civrari
Bussoleno
Susa
Exilles
Avigliana
Rivoli
Giaveno
Belley
Molard de Don
Tandamet
Brens
Yenne
Lac du Bourget
Aix les Bains
Mt. du Chat
Dent du Chat
Chambéry
St. Genix
les Abrets
la Tour du Pin
St. Chef
Lyon
Bourg
St. Rambert
Voiron
Rives
les Échelles
St. Béron
Montmélian
Pontcharra
Allevard
Pic du Frêne
Crolles
Dent de Crolles
Chamechaude
Grande Chartreuse
Vallée de Graisivaudan
Tullins
ISÈRE
St. Marcellin
Vinay
Sassenage
GRENOBLE
Uriage
Pont de Claix
Vizille
Taillefer
le Bourg d'Oisans
la Grave
la Meije
Col du Lautaret
St. Christophe
la Bérarde
Massif du Pelvoux
les Écrins
Aig. d'Olan
Pic des Opillous
Vallouise
Pte. de la Grande Rayolle
Briançon
Mt. Genèvre
Cesana
Chaberton
Pragelato
Fenestrelle
Perosa
Pinerolo
Cumiana
S. Germano
Praly
Pta. Cornour
Torre Pellice
Bricherasio
Villafranca
Cavour
Barge
Mte. Viso
Paesana
Saluzzo
Revello
Sanfront
Casteldelfino
Sampeyre
Bellino
Mte. Nebin
Alpes Cottiennes
St. Michel
St. Jean de Maurienne
Modane
Mt. Thabor
Valloire
Salbertrand
Vercors
St. Martin en Vercors
Gde. Moucherolle
la Chapelle en Vercors
Villard de Lans
Vif
la Mure d'Isère
Pierre Châtel
Monestier de Clermont
Gresse
le Gd. Veymont
Mt. Aiguille
Clelles
Col de Rousset
Chamaloc
Die
Livron
Valence
Mens
Corps
la Salette
Valbonnais
l'Obiou
St. Maurice en Trièves
Châtillon en Diois
Lus la Croix Haute
Col de la Croix Haute
Dévoluy
Orcières
St. Bonnet
Gap
Tête de Vautisse
St. Crépin
Mont Dauphin
Guillestre
Vars
Embrun
Châteauroux
Savines
les Crottes
HAUTES ALPES
Aig. de Chambeyron
St. Paul
Veynes
Aspres s. Buëch
Mte. de Céuse
Serres
Beaurières
Luc en Diois
Bellegarde
Sisteron
3°40'
4°40' E. de Paris
46°
45°
1 : 1,000,000
Kilomètres
Engl. Miles
Gravé et impr. par
Wagner & Debes

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14. From Paris to Chamonix.

a. By the direct route.

445 M. in 18¼-20¼ hrs.; fares, including railway and diligence, fr. 45, 58 fr., 41 fr. 25 c. Return-tickets (127 fr. 15, 95 fr. 50, 67 fr. 15 c.), ailable for a fortnight, are issued in the season. Sleeping-cars (to neva) by the evening-expresses in summer; dining-cars between Mâcon d Geneva. — The trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris. — For tails of the first part of the journey, see *Baedeker's Northern France.*

I. From Paris to Cluses.

417 M. Railway in 12-14¼ hrs., fares 75 fr. 45, 51 fr., 33 fr. 30 c. — ıe line is to be continued to Le Fayet (Bains de St. Gervais), 13 M. yond Cluses, and thence viâ Chamonix to the Swiss frontier.

Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris.* — To (273 M.) **Mâcon,** see pp. 2-6. ere our line diverges from the line to Lyons (R. 1). Continuation the route hence to (367 M.) **Bellegarde,** see RR. 2, 4.

Beyond the *Valserine Viaduct* and the *Crédo Tunnel* (p. 29) the line diverges from that to Geneva, crosses the Rhone, enters a tunnel of 300 yds., and skirts the frontier. The Fort de l'Ecluse continues in sight for a long time behind us. To the left are the Jura and the valley of the Rhone. — 375 M. *Valleiry* (on the right, the Salève; see below); 379 M. *Viry;* 382 M. *St. Julien* (steam-tramway to Geneva, see p. 30); 384 M. *Archamps;* 387 M. *Bossey-Veyrier.*

Ascent of the *Salève. This interesting ascent (1 hr.; 5 fr.) is made by means of electric railways starting respectively from *Veyrier*, a village to the left of the station (tramway from Geneva), and from *Etrembières* (see below), 1¼ M. to the S. of Annemasse, viâ *Mornex* (*Hôt. Beausite; Hôt. de Savoie; Pens. Bain, etc.), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève. The two lines unite at *Monnetier* (2336 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with fine view; *Hôt. du Château de Monnetier, *de la Reconnaissance, *Trottet), a village situated between the two summits of the Salève, whence the *Petit-Salève* (2959 ft.) may be ascended in ½ hr. The railway ascends the **Grand-Salève** (4280 ft.) in ½ hr. (on foot, 1½ hr.), its terminus (Restaur.) being near the *Treize Arbres* inn, ¼ hr. below the summit. Superb view of Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, etc. — The descent may be made viâ the *Grande Gorge*, about 10 min. above the inn, to (1½ hr.) *Bossey-Veyrier* (see above). For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

The line skirts the N. flank of the Salève and reaches the banks of the *Arve,* affording a view of the Alps with the Môle in the centre. We then join the Annecy line (p. 39) and cross the Arve. — 390 M. *Etrembières* (ascent of the Salève, see above).

391 M. **Annemasse** (1427 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare,* at the station, moderate; *National,* in the town). Mont Blanc, more than 37 M. distant in a straight line, may be seen from the station, between the Môle and the double Pointe d'Andey (p. 87) in the foreground.

Railway to *Geneva*, see p. 90; to *Evian* (Martigny), see p. 90; to *Annecy* and *Aix-les-Bains*, p. 39. — Steam-tramway to *Samoëns*, see p. 95.

Continuation of railway to (401 M.) **La Roche**, see p. 40. The line to Cluses diverges here to the left from the Annecy line, crosses the *Foron* and beyond a short tunnel descends into the Arve valley; view first to the left, then to the right. Mont Blanc is visible at the head of the valley. 406 M. *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly.* Then across the *Borne* and the Arve to —

408½ M. **Bonneville** (1457 ft.; *Couronne,* expensive; *Balance*), a little town of 2213 inhab., picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. To the S. is the rocky Pointe d'Andey, to the N. a spur of the Môle. On a mound to the N. is the *Château de Bonne,* now a prison. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve,* on the right bank of which stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73 ft. high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. To the right we obtain a superb view of Mont Blanc.

The **Môle** (6130 ft.; fine view) is ascended in 3½-3¾ hrs. from Bonneville viâ (20 min.) *Lépargny*, *Gallinous*, and the couloir of the *Pertuis;* or

viâ *Reyret*, the *Col de Reyret* (3040 ft.), the *Grange à Béroud* (1¾-2 hrs.), and (¾ hr.) the *Lardère* (4980 ft.), on which is a refuge hut. Hence to the summit ¾ hr. Splendid panorama. — Ascent from St. Jeoire, see p. 94.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165 ft.; good view) is ascended in 3 hrs. viâ (¼ hr.) *Pontchy* and (¾ hr.) *Andey*; or in 3½ hrs. viâ (¾ hr.) *Thuet*, (1 hr.) *Brison* (Inn), and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, whence the summit is reached in ¾ hr. Carriages may proceed as far as Brison viâ *Vougy*. — To the S.E. is the long rocky chain of the *Vergy* or *Bargy* (7560 ft.), with the *Pic de Jallouvre* (8000 ft.).

The line skirts the right bank of the Arve, traversing a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains, and crosses the *Giffre*. From (413 M.) *Marignier* (1530 ft.; Hôt. de la Vallée-du-Giffre) a steam-tramway runs to (3½ M.) Pont du Risse, near St. Jeoire (p. 94), where it joins the Samoëns tramway. On the hill to the left is the castle of *Châtillon* (see below).

417 M. **Cluses** (1590 ft.; **Hôtel de la Gare*, with buffet; *Revuz*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, déj. or D. 3½ fr.), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, is the present terminus of the Chamonix line.

From Cluses to Taninges (*Sixt*), 6 M., carriage-road viâ the (4½ M.) *Col de Châtillon*. The old road is shorter and is recommended to pedestrians; to the col, 1 hr. — *Taninges*, see p. 95.

II. From Cluses to Chamonix.

St. Gervais-les-Bains.

28 M. (railway under construction). Diligence (Forestier's) thrice daily in connection with the trains in 6 hrs. (4¾ hrs. on the return), fare 7 fr., return-ticket 14 fr. After presenting his ticket at the 'bureau de la correspondance', the traveller should lose no time in securing a place; but a seat in one of the supplementary carriages, used when the number of passengers requires it, is preferable to one in the inside of the diligence proper. When the number of passengers is not great, it is sometimes advisable not to purchase a ticket before reaching Cluses, as a seat may be obtained at a lower rate in the rival diligence (Neyrac's 'Messageries Nationales Franco-Suisses et Berlines du Mont Blanc'). In any case this should be remembered for the return. — The Chamonix diligences also carry passengers for (2¼ hrs.; 5 fr.) *St. Gervais-les-Bains*, but put them down at *Le Fayet*, ¼ M. from the baths and 2¼ M. from the village. The diligence from Chamonix to Annecy and Albertville passes through Le Fayet in the morning. — Carriage (5 pers.) from Cluses to Chamonix, 50 fr.; to St. Gervais-les-Bains, 30 fr. — *Comp. the Map*, p. 92.

The Chamonix road enters a narrow gorge, traversed by the Arve. — Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1625 ft.), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750 ft. above the road, is seen the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.).

4½ M. *Magland*. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Arreu* and the *Pointe Percée*, and on the left, the bold precipices of the *Aiguille de Varens* (p. 88). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road crosses the Arve, and leads straight on through the broad valley, at first through wood, and affording a continuous *View of the Mont Blanc group. The chief

summits, in successive order from right to left, are the Aiguille du Glacier, Aig. de Trélatête, with its vast glacier, Aig. de Bionnassay, Dôme du Goûter, behind, Mont Blanc itself, then the Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aig. du Midi, etc.

10 M. **Sallanches** (1788 ft.; *Hôt. des Messageries)*, a small industrial town, with a fountain, commemorating the Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace by Cambos (1890). The church and the Hôtel de Ville have mural paintings by Ferrary and Viccario. — To Annecy and Albertville, see p. 118.

The view of the Mont Blanc group is more extensive from the heights surrounding Sallanches, and even from the *Montagne de St. Roch* to the W. — One of the best points of view is the **Pointe Percée** (9025 ft.), ascended without difficulty from this side in 5-5½ hrs. viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Praz-ès-Ros* and the (2 hrs.) *Col des Verts*. — The **Pointe d'Arreu** (8095 ft.) requires 6 hrs., viâ *St. Roch* (see above) and the *Cascade* and (2 hrs.) *Chalets of Doran*. — The **Aiguille de Varens** (8165 ft.), 6½ hrs., with guide, viâ the *Chalets de Varens* and the *Désert de Platé*, is rather difficult, but affords a most magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

Behind (12½ M.) *Domancey* rise, to the left, the *Mont d'Arbois* (6000 ft.) and *Mont Joli* (p. 105). As we approach Le Fayet we see evident traces of the catastrophe of 1892 (see below).

At (15½ M.) *Le Fayet* (1860 ft.; Hôtel du Pont), by the bridge over the *Bon Nant*, the road to St. Gervais diverges. — To *Sixt*, viâ the *Désert de Platé*, see p. 95.

St. Gervais-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DES BAINS, at the Etablissement, rebuilt in 1893. — *HÔTELS DU MONT-JOLI, *DU MONT-BLANC, *DES ETRANGERS, in the village, 20 min. above the baths, where there are also several hôtel-pensions. — PUBLIC CONVEYANCE from the village to Chamonix at 3.45 p. m.; to *Ugines* (Annecy, Albertville) at 7.20 a. m. (see p. 117).

St. Gervais-les-Bains consists of two distinct parts, the *Baths* and the *Village*. The *Baths* (2075 ft.) are built at the head of a wooded gorge whence the Bon-Nant issues, at the foot of the mountain on which the village stands. In 1892 the bursting of a glacier-lake on the Tête-Rouge, one of the Mont Blanc group (p. 104), entirely devastated the beautiful wooded gorge, sweeping away the Etablissement, with great loss of life. The etablissement has been rebuilt somewhat higher up on the mountain-side, with the hotel above it, overlooking the valley of the Arve. The thermal sulphur-springs are used both externally and internally for skin-diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

The *Village* (2680 ft.) occupies a picturesque open situation, 2½ M. from Le Fayet by the Ugines road, or 1¼ M. by the short-cut. A steep path ascends to it from the baths in 20 min., from which, about 5 min. from the village, a footpath diverges to the *Cascade du Crépin* (50 c.), a pretty waterfall of the Bon-Nant. — Red jasper is quarried here.

Pedestrians may follow the bridle-path past the pyramids of earth known as the *Cheminées des Fées* and over the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105 ft.),

hetween the *Tête-Noire* (5800 ft.; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460 ft.), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). — A longer hut more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) leads over the *Col de Voza* (p. 104). We follow the Contamines road (see below) to (2 M.) *Bionnay*, a hamlet at the confluence of the Bon-Nant and the torrent of Bionnassay, which was almost completely destroyed in 1892. Thence ascending the valley of the latter stream, we pass *Bionnassay*, and join the route mentioned on p. 104.

The *Mont Joli* (p. 105) may be ascended from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. — To the *Gorges de la Diosaz*, 3½ M., see below. — To *Ugines*, see p. 117. — To *Les Contamines* (p. 105), carriage road in 2 hrs.

The road ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting, and enters the wooded valley of (19½ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel, above which is an ancient Roman gallery; the road then returns to the Arve, and comes once more in sight of Mont Blanc.

A road diverges here to the left to (½ M.) *Servoz*, whence we may visit (1 hr., there and back) the ***Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge (Hôt. de la Diosaz; à la Fougère) is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks. Visitors should penetrate as far as the *Gorge de Soufflet*, the most imposing part, with a triple waterfall.

21 M. *Les Montées* is an inn by the *Pont Pélissier*, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. About ½ M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 104), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the (22½ M.) *Pont Ste. Marie* and again higher up. — 24 M. *La Gria.* The glaciers of Mont Blanc now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glacier de la Gria* and *de Taconaz;* then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 100), near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. 25½ M. *Pont de Perralotaz*, beyond which, to the left, we pass an artificial ruin and a pond, constructed by an Englishman.

28 M. *Chamonix,* see p. 96.

b. Viâ Geneva.

About 447 M. in 18¼-20¼ hrs.; no through-tickets. Passengers must change stations at Geneva at their own expense. Trains start from the Gare de Lyon at Paris.

I. From Paris to Geneva.

388 M. Railway in 11¾-20¼ hrs.; fares 70 fr. 10, 47 fr. 35, 30 fr. 90 c. — Sleeping and dining cars, see p. 85. — *From Paris to Geneva viâ Lyons*, 422 M., in 14-20¼ hrs. (fares 76 fr. 25, 51 fr. 50, 33 fr. 60 c.); see pp. 2, 27.

To (367 M.) *Bellegarde*, see p. 85. Thence to (388 M.) *Geneva,* see pp. 28, 29. — **Geneva**, see p. 29.

II. From Geneva to Chamonix.

57 M. RAILWAY to (29 M.) *Cluses;* thence DILIGENCE to (28 M.) *Chamonix.* Through-journey in 7 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 45, 11 fr. 75, 10 fr. 50 c.); return-tickets (22 fr. 15, 19 fr. 90, 17 fr. 85 c.) valid for a week are issued in the season; also circular-tickets (37, 33, 30 fr.) valid for a fortnight returning viâ the Tête-Noire and Martigny (or vice-versâ, but this is not recommended). — Trains start from the Gare des Eaux-Vives (p. 29), according to French time (56 min. behind Swiss time).

2 M. *Chêne,* a large Genevese village, the birthplace of L. Favre, engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel, to whom a statue was erected here in 1893. The *Foron* here marks the frontier of Savoy. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Annemasse* (p. 86); no custom-house examination. Thence to *Chamonix,* see p. 94.

c. Viâ Evian, Martigny, and the Col de Balme.

I. From Paris to Martigny.

454 M. RAILWAY in $21^1/_2$-$25^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 82 fr. 25, 55 fr. 55, 38 fr. 60 c.). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon.

A shorter and cheaper, but not quicker, route from Paris to Martigny runs viâ Dijon, Pontarlier, and Lausanne (fares 64 fr. 55, 43 fr. 55, 30 fr. 75 c.); see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

To (391 M.) *Annemasse,* see p. 86. — 395 M. *St. Cergues.* — The Lake of Geneva is approached on the left. — *Machilly.* — 400 M. *Bons-St. Didier.*

The ascent of the **Voirons** (4775 ft.; *Hôtel de l'Ermitage; du Chalet,* unpretending), is made hence in $2^1/_2$-4 hrs., either on foot or by carriage (omnibus thrice a week in summer). The panorama from the summit is very fine, including Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, etc.

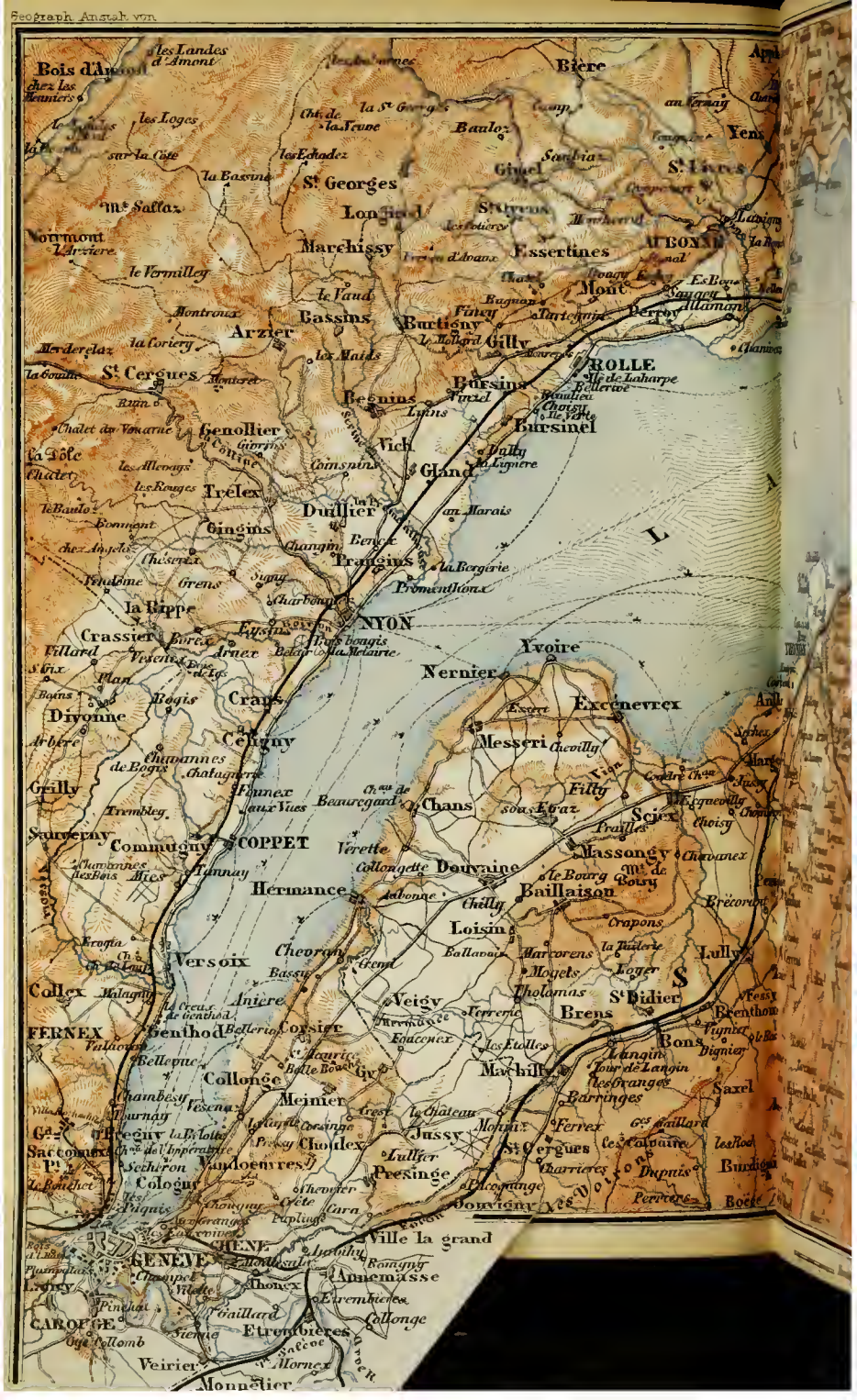
404 M. *Perrignier.*

410 M. **Thonon-les-Bains** *(Hôtel de l'Europe; *des Bains; *de France)* is a town of 5780 inhab., rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of Chablais and the residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. The lower part of the town, with the harbour, is known as *Rives,* and is connected with the upper part by a cable-tramway. Thonon has recently become a watering-place with an Etablissement de Bains.

Steamer to *Geneva,* see p. 30. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E., viâ *Concise,* is the *Château of Ripaille* ('ripa', bank), the retreat of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), antipope and cardinal. — At *Les Allinges,* 3 M. to the S.W. of Thonon, are the ruins of a 10th cent. château.

FROM THONON TO SIXT. Road to (21 M.) Morzine, path thence to (15 M.) Samoëns, and road thence to (4 M.) Sixt. — The road ascends the valley of the *Drance* viâ (13 M.) *Le Biot* (Inn; mail-gig from Thonon) and (16 M.) *St. Jean-d'Aulph* (Hotel), with the ruins of a monastery. About $2^1/_2$ M. farther a road diverges on the right viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Les Gets* (3645 ft.) to (10 M.) *Taninges* (p. 95). — 21 M. *Morzine* (Hôt. des Alpes). The path hence to (5 hrs.) Samoëns viâ the *Col de la Golèse* (5480 ft.; p. 92) continues to ascend the valley of the Drance; that (5 hrs.) viâ the *Col de Jouplane* (5635 ft.) leads more to the W., to the right of the *Pointe d'Angolon* (6880 ft.). From the former of these routes a path diverges to the left viâ the Col de Coux (p. 91) to Champéry, $5^1/_2$ hrs. from Morzine. — *Samoëns,* and thence to *Sixt,* see p. 95.

Beyond Thonon the road crosses the *Drance* and passes near Amphion (p. 91).


Geograph. Anstalt von
Bois d'Amont
les Landes d'Amont
Bière
Apples
Yens
St Livres
St Georges
Longirod
Marchissy
Essertines
Mont
Arzier
Gassins
Burtigny
Gilly
ROLLE
Bursins
Bursinel
Genollier
Trélex
Duillier
Gingins
Trangins
Nyon
Crassier
Ivoire
Nernier
Excenevrex
Divonne
Céligny
Messery
Chans
Sciez
Massongy
Commugny
Coppet
Douvaine
Baillaison
Hermance
Loisin
Versoix
Collex
Veigy
St Didier
Brens
Fernex
Benthod
Corsier
Bons
Collonge
Meinier
Jussy
Presinge
Vandoeuvres
Cologny
Domigny
Ville la grand
Genève
Annemasse
Thonex
Etrembières
Carouge
Veirier
Monnetier

Wagner & Debes Leipzig
L É M A N
LAUSANNE
MORGES
Ouchy
Renens
Belmont
Savigny
Lutry
Villette
Cully
St. Prex
St. Sulpice
Pully
Pudoux
Chexbres
Chardonne
Corsier
VEVEY
Tour de Peilz
Clarens
Vernex
Montreux
Territet
Veytaux
Chillon
Villeneuve
CHATEL St. DENIS
Semsales
Albeuve
Neirivue
Montbovon
Moléson
Allières
Cope de Moine
Rochers de Naye
EVIAN
Meillerie
Maxilly
Tollon
St. Gingolph
Bret
THONON
Publier
Amphion
Neuvecelle
St. Paul
Larringes
Champagne
Marin
Bernex
Novel
Armoy
Feterne
Vinzier
Chevenoz
Allinges
Liaud
Reyvroz
Vacheresse
la Forclaz
la Vernaz
Orcier
Draillant
Vailly
Bonnevaux
La Chapelle
Abondance
Richebourg
Lullin
Habère Poche
Habère Lullin
le Biot
Seytroux
St. Jean d'Aulph
l'Abbaye d'Aulph
Pt. de Chevasse
Chatel
Troistorrents
MONTHEY
Colombey
Muraz
Vionnaz
Vouvry
Noville
Rennaz
Chessel
AIGLE
Yvorne
Corbeyrier
Leysin
Ollon
Roche
BEX
Massongex
St. MAURICE
S A V O I E
Kilomètres Maasstab 1: 250,000 English miles

416 M. **Evian-les-Bains.** The station (omnibuses) is $^1/_2$ M. from the town. — 416$^1/_2$ M. *Bains d'Evian* is the nearest station to the town.

Hotels. Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, d'Evian, Fonbonne, de Paris, all of the first class, with corresponding charges; Beaurivage; de France, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 2$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; des Alpes, de la Paix, des Etrangers (7-8$^1/_2$ fr.), National, du Nord, all in the Grande Rue. — **Cafés.** *Casino, Théâtre, Bellevue, Français, Globe*, etc.

Baths, 1$^1/_2$-3 fr., less to suhscrihers. Admission to Casino, $^1/_2$ fr. for a concert, 1 fr. per day, 10 fr. per month, 15 fr. per season.

Steamboats to *Geneva, Le Bouveret*, and *Ouchy*, etc. — Rowing Boats, 3 fr. for the first hr., 2$^1/_2$ fr. for the second, 2 fr. each additional hr.

Evian, with 2777 inhab., is well situated on the Lake of Geneva. It possesses two cold mineral springs and is an important watering-place, frequented mainly by fashionable French society. The *Baths* are in the middle of the town; the *Casino* near the lake.

An omnihus (50 c.) plies hence to (3 M.) **Amphion** *(Grand Hôtel; Hôt. des Bains)*, another watering-place on the lake, touched at by some of the steamers. — Excursion to *Ouchy*, the port of Lausanne, hy steamhoat in 40 min., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. *Dent d'Oche*, see below. The Dent is also ascended from *Bernex* (2930 ft.; Inn), 8$^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Evian, in 5 hrs. viâ the chalets of Oche. — Excursions hy carriage from Evian to various points in the neighhourhood are arranged in the season (apply Grande Rue 27).

420 M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde;* 423 M. *Meillerie.* The Geneva boats call at this and the two following stations. — 426 M. *St. Gingolph* (Hôtel du Lion-d'Or; Suisse), a village lying half in France and half in Switzerland, the boundary being the *Morge.*

The **Blanchard** (4642 ft.; view), to the S.W., may be ascended hence in ahout 2$^1/_4$ hrs. viâ the (1 hr.) little French village of *Novel* (*Inn). — The **Dent d'Oche** (7985 ft.), farther on in the same direction, is ascended from Novel in 5 hrs. (guide) viâ ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Granges* and (2$^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Chalets d'Oche.* The summit is reached heyond a couloir and an arête. We may descend viâ *Bernex* to Evian (see ahove). — The *Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.), on the frontier to the S., and the *Grammont* (7145 ft.), on Swiss territory, hetween St. Gingolph and Vouvry (see helow), are longer ascents of the same kind.

430 M. *Le Bouveret* (Hôtel de la Tour) is at the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, about $^1/_4$ hr. from the point where the Rhone enters it. The French and Swiss railways join here. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* — 435 M. *Vouvry.* — 441 M. *Monthey.*

To the S. W. of Monthey opens the heautiful *Val d'Illiez, 15 M. in length, watered by the *Vièze*, in the upper part of which lies **Champéry** (3385 ft.; **Dent-du-Midi; Alpes; *Berra; *Croix-Fédérale)*, 8$^1/_2$ M. from Monthey (omnibus in summer daily in 3$^1/_4$ hrs.). This is the starting-point for excursions to the **Galeries* (20 min.; view); to the *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.); to the **Culet* (6450 ft.; 3 hrs.); to the **Dent du Midi* (10,450 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; fatiguing); to the *Tour Sallières* (10,587 ft.; 9-10 hrs.; difficult); to the *Dents Blanches* (9100 ft.; 6 hrs.); etc. See *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

From Champéry to Samoens viâ the Cols de Coux and de la Golèse, 6$^1/_2$ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At a ($^3/_4$ hr.) small *Shrine* we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets, and looking hack on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the **Col de Coux** (6310 ft; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine. On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path

bearing to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5480 ft.). Beautiful view. We may descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes* and the hamlet of *Les Allamans* (to the left) into the *Valley of the Giffre*, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 95). Road thence to (4 1/2 M.) *Sixt* (p. 95).

From Champéry to Sixt viâ the Col de Sagerou, 8-9 hrs., arduous, only for adepts (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonaveau;* thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little climbing is necessary. In 1/4 hr. more the path by the Col de Clusanfe to the Dent du Midi (p. 91), or to Vernayaz (see below), diverges to the left. Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Clusanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (1/2 hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917 ft.), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Dents Blanches* (p. 91) and (l.) *Mont Ruan* (10,100 ft.; 3 hrs. from the pass; repaying). We descend thence to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* and (1/2 hr.) *Borée*, and along a steep rocky slope into the (1/2 hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1 1/4 hr. more *Sixt* (p. 95).

The railway beyond Champéry crosses the Vièze at Monthey, and approaching the Rhone, joins the railway to Geneva viâ Lausanne.

445 M. **St. Maurice** (1377 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel Grisogono,* at the station; *Hôt. des Alpes,* etc.), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum,* is supposed to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. — Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley,* with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey.*

Beyond (449 M.) *Evionnaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the ***Pissevache,** a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe,* which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230 ft. (3/4 M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon).

451 M. **Vernayaz** (1535 ft.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient,* 1/2 M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorges, first class; *Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. de la Gare*), the starting-point of the road to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 112). Carriage to Le Châtelard 25 fr.; guide (unnecessary), 6 fr.

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorges du Trient,** which may be ascended for 1/2 M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand-Hôtel.

The tower of *La Batiaz* (1985 ft.), the relic of an old château once belonging to the bishops of Sion, appears on a hill to the right, commanding a fine view of the Rhone Valley (1/4 hr. from the bridge; adm. 30 c.). The train crosses the *Drance.*

Thonon
St Jean d'Aulph
1° 30'
Montey
S. MAURICE
Verossaz
Haut Serre
Petite Dent
Val d'Illiez
Champéry
Dent du Midi
Evionnaz
Collonges
Outre Rhône
Dorenaz
Mieville
Vernayaz
Salvan
MARTIGN
Bourg
la Croix
Morcles
Essert la Pierre
Montriond
Essert Romand
Morzine
les Gets
les Beaux
Samoëns
Sixt
Arrache
la Barme
Mt. Chesery
Roche Grise
Forclaz
les Hautforts
Sur la Pierre
Les Dents Blanches
Mt. Ruan
Tour Sallières
Fontanabran
Finhaut
Bel Oiseau
Le Perron
Valorcine
Trient
Barberine
Croix de Fer
Le Buet
Col d'Anterne
Col de Coux
Col de Golèse
Col de Sageroux
Col de Balme
Col de la Forclaz
Champex
Gl. du Trient
Gl. des Rosses
Gl. de Foilly
Pic de Tanneverge
Ch. de Pertuis
Salanfe
Col de Jouplane
Sixt Echenaz
Pte de Nyon
Pte de Chéry
Pte de Ressachaux
Le Fourneau
Les Creuses
Giffre
Rhône

Genève
Albertville
Aoste
Arve
St. Martin
Sallanches
Servoz
CHAMONIX
Argentière
Le Tour
Les Houches
St. Gervais
MONT BLANC
Aig. du Midi
Aig. de Bionnassay
Dome du Goûter
Mt. Maudit
Mt. Blanc du Tacul
Glacier d'Argentière
Mer de Glace
Gl. des Bossons
Glacier de Miage
Gl. de la Brenva
Val Ferret
Val Veni
Allée Blanche
Entrèves
Courmayeur
Pré St. Didier
La Thuile
Morgex
Les Contamines
St. Nicolas de Véroce
Mégève
Mt. d'Arbois
Col du Bonhomme
Col de la Seigne
Col des Fours
Vallon de Chavannes
Gds. Jorasses
Aig. Verte
Aig. du Géant
Col du Géant
Col de Balme
Col d'Anterne
Aig. de la Floria
Aig. du Goûter
Gravé et imprimé par
Kilomètres 1:250,000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

454 M. **Martigny** (1560 ft.; *Hôtel Clerc; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; Grand St. Bernard*) presents an animated appearance in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Tête-Noire and the Col de Balme to Chamonix, over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta, and for the Val de Bagnes. The midges are troublesome in autumn.

For continuation of the railway to *Brigue*, the *Great St. Bernard Road*, etc., see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

II. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ the Col de Balme.

(Alternative routes, see pp. 109, 112. The public conveyances, starting from Martigny at 8 a. m., run viâ the Tête-Noire.)

From Martigny to *Chamonix*, 10 hrs. (6 hrs. to the Col de Balme); carriage-road from Martigny to 1/4 hr. beyond the Col de la Forclaz or to Trient and from Le Tour to Chamonix. Carriage from Martigny to Trient for 1-3 persons, 30 fr., 4 pers., 40 fr.; from Le Tour to Chamonix, with 1 horse, 6 fr., 2 horses 9-10 fr. Luggage, see p. 109. A guide (12 fr.) may be dispensed with. Horse or mule with attendant, 24 fr. The road is so bad from the Col de Balme to Le Tour that it is better to walk. There are several inns and chalets on the road where refreshments may be had.

Beyond Martigny we follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* to the (1 1/2 M.) *Drance Bridge* (1640 ft.), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off. 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 10 min. *Sergnieux* (3820 ft.); 1/4 hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the (3/4 hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (Restaur.), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997 ft.; *Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, déj. 2 1/2 fr.; *Restaur. Fougère*, moderate), 3 hrs. from Martigny. Road to the Tête-Noire, see p. 111.

From the pass a nearly level path leads to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) ***Glacier de Trient** (lower end 5560 ft.), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view about 1/2 hr.'s climb up the left side).

After a descent of 1/4 hr. the bridle-path (guide-post) to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road, and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 111). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *natare*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (1/4 hr.) a cantine and (1/4 hr.) the chalets of *Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6660 ft.), and (1/2 hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7225 ft.; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière,

Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; far below stretches the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and still farther to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, beyond the Col de la Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer *View is obtained from **La Balme** (7590 ft.), the second eminence to the right, with a wooden cross, about 1/4 hr. N. W. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677 ft.), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N. E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (1 hr., with guide).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arve*, which rises on the Col de Balme. — 1 1/4 hr. *Le Tour* (4695 ft.); carriages, see p. 93. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. — About 1/2 M. beyond Tour we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the glacier, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach *Argentière* (p. 110). Continuation of the road to *Chamonix*, see p. 110.

d. Viâ Annemasse, Sixt, the Col d'Anterne, and the Col du Brévent.

I. From Paris to Sixt.

422 M. by the direct route; 423 M. viâ Geneva, where stations must be changed (p. 89). Steam-tramway from Annemasse to (27 1/2 M.) Samoëns, and road thence to (4 1/2 M.) Sixt.

To (392 M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 86. The road by which the tramway runs leaves the valley of the Arve to the right, and passes *Mallebranche*, *Bas-Monthoux*, and *Bourly*. — 3 1/2 M. *La Bergue*, to the S.W. of the Voirons.

The **Pralaire** (4630 ft.), the S. peak of the Voirons (p. 90), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ (3/4 hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

5 M. *Bonne*, on the Menoge; branch-tramway to (8 M.) Bonneville, see p. 86. 7 M. *Pont de Fillinges*, at the confluence of the Menoge and the Foron. — 10 1/2 M. *Ville-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the Pointe des Braffes, to the right the Môle.

13 M. **St. Jeoire** *(Couronne)*, near which is the *Château de la Fléchère*. A statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-1871), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis tunnel, has been erected here. — 13 1/2 M. *Pont du Risse*. Tramway to Marignier (p. 87).

The **Pointe des Braffes** (4945 ft.) is easily ascended from St. Jeoire in about 3 hrs. — The **Môle** (6130 ft.; fine view; p. 87) may be ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. (3 1/2 hrs. of which are practicable for horses) viâ *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Pinget*, *Char-d'Aval*, *Char-d'Amont*, and *l'Ecutieu*.

Farther on we enter the pretty *Valley of the Giffre*. — 16 M. *Mieussy*, to the W. of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (p. 95). The road rounds the *Roc de Suets* (3000 ft.) and skirts the Giffre.

20½ M. **Taninges** (*Balances*), a small industrial town, near which is the old *Abbey of Mélan*, now a seminary. Route to Cluses, see p. 87.

The **Pointe de Marcelly** (7105 ft.) is ascended hence in 4½ hrs. viâ *Les Pontets* and *Grand-Planay*. — Interesting route from Taninges to (31½ M.) *Thonon*, viâ (6 M.) *Les Gets* (Inn), etc.; see p. 90.

We return to the left bank of the Giffre. — 24 M. *Verchaix*.

27½ M. **Samoëns** (2490 ft.; **Croix d'Or*, moderate; *Commerce*, unpretending), with 2530 inhab., on the Giffre. Good view from the little chapel, 10 min. above the church.

From Samoëns we may proceed, to the N., either to the left viâ the *Col de Jouplane* (6685 ft.; Inn), or to the right viâ the *Col de la Golèse* (5485 ft.) in 4 hrs. to *Thonon* (p. 90). — To *Champéry*, on the N., in 6½ hrs. viâ the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux* (6825 ft.); see p. 91.

Beyond Samoëns we thread a defile, where the Giffre forms a waterfall, 157 ft. in height, and enjoy a fine view of the *Sixt Valley* to the left and of the Vallée des Fonds (p. 96) to the right.

30½ M. **Sixt** (2483 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*), a small town grouped round a convent known as the *Abbaye de Sixt*. In spring when the melting of the snow swells the streams the neighbourhood of Sixt presents a most striking appearance owing to the magnificent cascades which precipitate themselves from the mountains into the valley. In the upper part of the valley alone, known as the *Fer à Cheval* (horse-shoe), as many as thirty waterfalls may be counted; but from midsummer onwards their number is reduced to five or six. — Near *Fond-de-la-Combe*, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road), is a waterfall under a snow vault 100 paces in depth.

From Sixt to Champéry viâ the *Col de Sagerou* ((5 hrs.; 7915 ft.), see p. 92. The Col is to the W. of **Mont Ruan** (10,100 or 9995 ft.), the ascent of which is easily made thence in 4½ hrs. with a guide. The view is very fine but intercepted on the E. by the Tour Sallières and inferior to that from the Buet (p. 96). — The **Avaudru** (8310 ft.), more to the W., is ascended from Sixt in 5 hrs., viâ the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Salvadon* (5285 ft.), whence also the ascent of the *Sambet* (7330 ft.; 2 hrs.) may be made.

The **Pic de Tanneverge** or *Tenneverge* (9780 ft.) which rises imposingly at the head of the Sixt valley may also be ascended from the Col de Sagerou in 5½-6 hrs., with a guide (difficult). It may also be climbed from the *Col de Tanneverge* (7845 ft.; 7 hrs. from Sixt) in 2½ hrs., but there is no hut on that side in which to sleep. The descent to Sixt by the latter route takes 6 hrs. The view resembles that from Mont Ruan, but the Lake of Geneva is not seen, though the view of the Sixt valley is better. From the Col de Tanneverge we may descend to the chalets of *Emosson*, in not less than 1 hr., in the *Valley of Barberine*, and thence ascend again to the (½ hr.) *Col de la Gueula* (6380 ft.), whence we may reach in 1½ hr. one of the routes from Chamonix to *Finhaut* (p. 112).

The ascent of the **Pointe Pelouse** (8120 ft.) is made from Sixt in about 6 hrs. viâ the *Lac de Gers* (huts). The summit affords a very fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to Le Fayet and St. Gervais (p. 88), viâ the *Désert de Platé* ('lapiaz'; p. 116) and the *Escaliers*, resembling the path from the Gemmi (Switzerland).

II. From Sixt to Chamonix viâ the Col d'Anterne and the Col du Brévent. The Buet.

11 hrs. (20 M.) Mule-track; a very interesting excursion, as it commands the finest view of Mont Blanc, but long and fatiguing as the cols are generally crossed about midday. If the weather is settled and there has been no snow, a guide (18 fr. there and back) may be dispensed with. Provisions should be taken as only a little milk can be reckoned on during the journey.

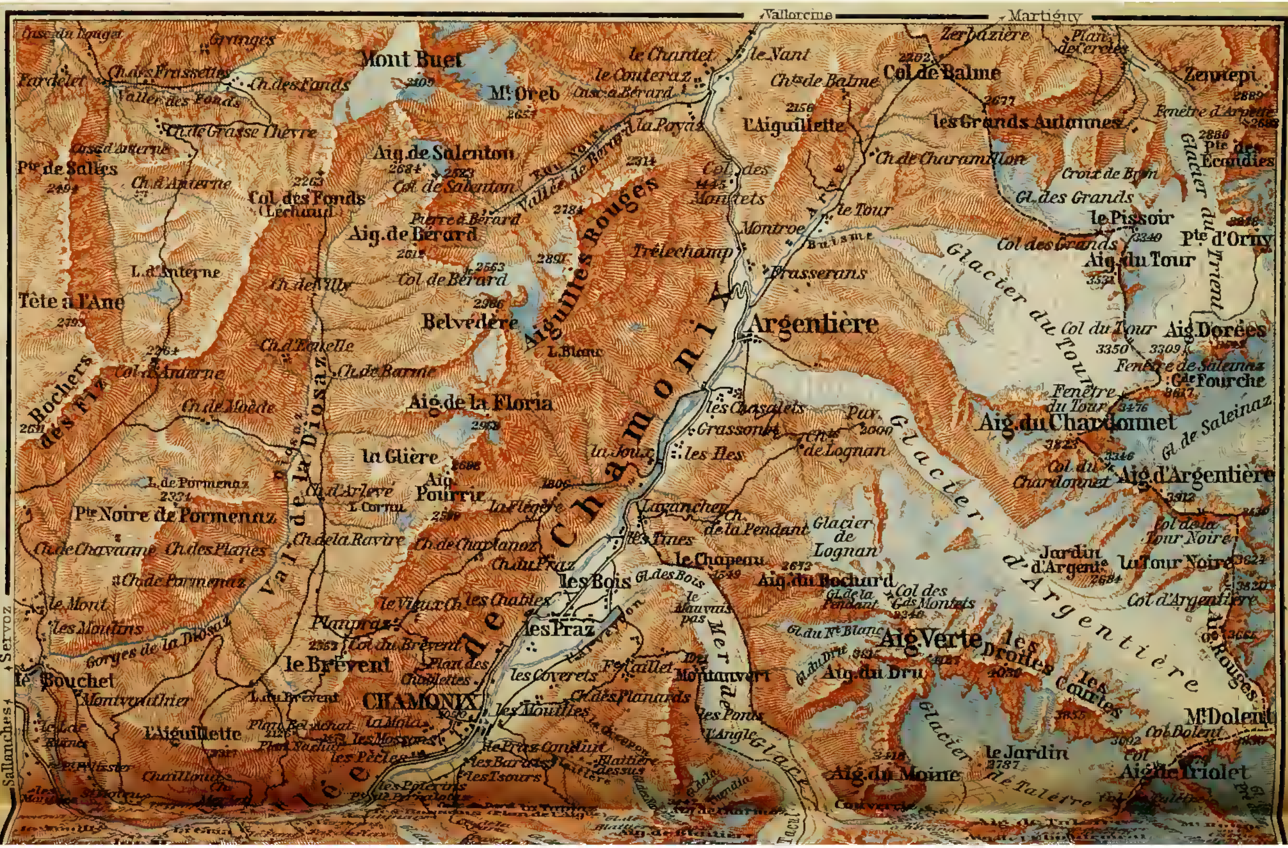
We first ascend the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (1/2 hr.) *Salvagny* (in front rises the beautiful Pointe de Sales), beyond which it mounts the grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade de Rouget* (right), to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4550 ft.), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (see below). About 5 min. farther up, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col Léchaud and the Buet, see below), following a wide curve past the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* to (1 hr. more) the saddle of the *Bas du Col d'Anterne*. Then leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* (6690 ft.), above which rises the Tête à l'Âne (9165 ft.), and in 1 1/2 hr. reach the ***Col d'Anterne** (7425 ft.), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc suddenly breaks upon our sight. We descend to the left (the path to the right leads in 2 1/2 hrs. to Servoz), passing the chalets of *Moëde* (6160 ft.), into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1 1/2 hr. by a wooden bridge (5530 ft.). We once more ascend, passing the chalets of *Arlevé*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col du Brévent** (8075 ft.), which also commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Thence the descent leads chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* (Inn, dear; to the Brévent, see p. 100) and *Les Chablettes* (restaurant) to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX OVER THE BUET, 13-14 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 28 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see above. Thence the route leads to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Col Léchaud* or *des Fonds* (7325 ft.), and ascends over loose stones and snow to the top of the ***Buet** (10,200 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. A somewhat laborious descent leads down by the *Vallée de Bérard* and the Martigny road (pp. 111-109) to (5-5 1/2 hrs.) *Chamonix* (see below).

15. Chamonix and its Environs.

Hotels. *HÔT. IMPÉRIAL, HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE ET DE LONDRES, *HÔT. ROYAL, at these, R., L., & A. from 5, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *HÔT. DU MONT-BLANC, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-5, D. 5 fr.; *COUTTET, frequented by the English, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, D. 4 fr.; *HÔT. DES ALPES, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr. — Less expensive: *HÔT. DE LA POSTE, R., L., & A. 2-3, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *BEAU-SITE, R. from 1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.; DE FRANCE & DE L'UNION, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *SUISSE, similar charges; *CROIX BLANCHE, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *DE LA PAIX, same charges.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, or the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the



Vallorcine
Martigny
Servoz
Sallanches
Mont Buet
Mt. Oreb
Col de Balme
Zerbazière
le Nant
le Couteraz
la Poya
L'Aiguillette
les Grands Autannes
Aig. de Salenton
Col des Fonds
Aig. de Bérard
Col de Bérard
Belvédère
Aiguilles Rouges
Trélechamp
Montroc
le Tour
Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Aig. du Tour
le Pissoir
Aig. Dorées
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Glacier d'Argentière
Aig. Verte
les Droites
les Courtes
Mt. Dolent
Aig. de Triolet
le Jardin
Aig. du Moine
Aig. du Dru
Montanvert
Mer de Glace
Aig. du Bochard
le Chapeau
Glacier de Lognan
les Bois
les Praz
les Tines
Chamonix
Vallée de Chamonix
le Brévent
Planpraz
Aig. de la Floria
la Glière
Aig. Pourrie
Val de la Diosaz
Pte. Noire de Pormenaz
Tête à l'Ane
Rochers des Fiz
Pte. de Salles
le Bouchet
Gorges de la Diosaz
les Moulins
le Mont
Col d'Anterne
L. d'Anterne
Col de Salenton
Pte. d'Orny
Zenepi
Glacier du Trient
Pte. des Ecandies
Col du Tour
Fenêtre de Saleinaz
Gde. Fourche
Gl. de Saleinaz
Jardin d'Argentière
la Tour Noire
Col d'Argentière
Col des Montets
Glacier de Talèfre

Orsières
St Gervais
Aoste
Petit St Bernard
les Houches
le Fouilly
la Gria
les Chavants
Belles Fuces
Pav. de Bellevue
Mt Lachat
le Gros Béchat
Pierre Ronde
Col de Tricot
Aig. de Tricot
Aig. de Bionnassay
Dôme du Gouter
Aig. du Goûter
Gd Plateau
Pt Plateau
MONT BLANC
4810
Mt Maudit
Mt Blanc du Tacul
Aig. du Midi
Aig. de la Tour
les Gds Mulets
Gl. des Bossons
Gl. de Taconnay
Gl. de Bionnassay
Gl. de Miage
Dôme de Miage
Aig. Grise
Rocher du Mt Blanc
Aig. Blanche de Péteret
Aig. Noire de Péteret
Mt Rouge
Mt du Brouillard
Glacier de la Brenva
Mt de Brenva
la Tour Ronde
les Flambeaux
Aig. Marbrées
Aig. du Géant
Col du Géant
Glacier du Géant ou du Tacul
Aig. de Rochefort
Mt Mallet
Gdes Jorasses
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. de l'Eboulement
Aig. de Talèfre
Mt Rouge
Cabane de Triolet
Glacier de Triolet
Glacier de Leschaux
Mt Gruetta
Pts Jorasses
Col des Hirondelles
Aig. de l'Evêque
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. du Plan
Tête Carrée
Aig. de Trélatête
Aig. de la Scie
Aig. du Glacier
Aig. de Combal
Glacier de Miage
Gl. de l'Allée Blanche
Val Veni
Val Ferret
Entrèves
Courmayeur
Mt Chétif
Dollone
Tête d'Arp
Mt Fortin
Mt Percé
Mt Berio Blanc
Tête des Jeunes
Tête de Crammont
Pré St Didier
Morgex
Palesieux
Verrand
Tête Ruminaz
Tête de Licone
Aig. de Chambave
Mt de la Bernarde
Tête d'Entre deux Sauts
Glacier des Glaciers
Col de la Seigne
Gravé et impr. par
Kilomètres
1:150,000
English Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 98). The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires*. The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Henri Devouassoud*, *Benoit Simon* (nicknamed *Benoni*), and *Jules Simond*, of Praz; *Fran.*, *Alf.*, and *Jos. Simond*, of Lavancher; *Gasp.* and *Jos. Simond*, of Les Mossons; *Ed.* and *Aug. Cupelin*; *Jul. Bossonney*; *Fréd.*, *M.*, and *Adolphe Folliguet*; *Alph.*, *Michel*, and *Fréd. Payot*; *A. Tournier*; *Mich. Savioz*; *Fran. Meugnier*; *Mich.*, *Aug.*, and *Jos. Dessailloud*; *Jean-Jos. Burnet*; *Alf.* and *P.-Ch. Comte*; *Jos. Cachat*; *Jos. Tournier*; *Alex Couttet*; *Arist. Farini*, etc.

Horses and Mules. The same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Loppé*, a well-known painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (fee to the servant).

English Church Service during the season (p. 98).

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 98) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 98) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 98), descend to (1 hr.) Les Tines (p. 99), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 99; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at *Argentière*, should leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 110) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *La Joux* (p. 110), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 100) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITIÈRE, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (hardly worth the ascent; adm. ½ fr.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 101) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — To the JARDIN (p. 99) from the Montanvert (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 100) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more (in the latter case guide desirable).

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3445 ft.; pop. about 4000), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N. E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Ouches. It is bounded on the S. E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *d'Argentière*, *des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons*; and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743,

when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the *Mercure Suisse*. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists Saussure, De Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, and is now visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal rises the ***Saussure Monument,** by *J. Salmson,* unveiled in August, 1887, on the centenary of Saussure's ascent of Mont Blanc (p. 102). A small monument to the guide *J. Balmat,* who made the first ascent in 1786, stands in front of the church.

The ***Montanvert,** or *Montenvers* (6303 ft.; 2-2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux,* and *Glacier de Talèfre),* and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about 4½ M. long and ½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (¼ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles.* We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after ¼ hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards,* to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4880 ft.; Rfmts.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 109). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) ***Hotel du Montanvert** (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 9 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the ***Mer de Glace** and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517 ft.); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and lower down, the *Aig. du Bochard* (8765 ft.); to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214 ft.); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800 ft.), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085 ft.), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,160 ft.); and immediately to our right tower the *Aig. de Charmoz* (11,295 ft.) and *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼ hr.) *Chapeau,* opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (10 min.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier (15-20 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 3 fr., to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (Rfmts.), skirting which we then descend by a narrow path along the '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, to the (40 min.) Chapeau.

The ***Chapeau** (5080 ft.; *Inn*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochard,*

is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background *Mont Mallet* (13,085 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,160 ft.); to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,295 ft.), *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.), *du Plan* (12,050 ft.), and *du Midi* (12,610 ft.), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950 ft.), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210 ft.), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,710 ft.).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, and leads through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel du Mauvais-Pas* (p. 110). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 109). — Another path, 1/4 hr. shorter but rather rough, diverges to the left about 20 min. from the Chapeau, and descends by the moraine, leaving the source of the Arveyron to the left, and then by *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 109).

The ***Jardin** (9145 ft.; guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle*; here we take to the crevassed Mer de Glace, and ascend it for 2 1/2-3 hrs. to the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*. We now turn to the right, ascend past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the Séracs (3/4-1 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the Talèfre Glacier to the (25 min.) Jardin. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary. — Another route is offered by the *Chemin de Couvercle*, on the right bank of the Séracs de Talèfre, though it has been little used since the lowering of the level of the Mer de Glace has rendered it difficult of access.

The **Aiguille de Charmoz** (11,295 ft.) is scaled (with guide) from the Montanvert in 5 1/2 hrs. or more, according as one or more of its five peaks are climbed. We first reach (3 hrs.) a rocky platform at the foot of a couloir above the *Glacier des Nantillons*, to the S. of the Aiguille, and thence ascend to the (2 1/2 hrs.) N. peak by the E. side of the mountain. About 2-3 hrs. are required to reach the fifth peak. The fourth appears to be the highest.

The **Aiguille du Dru** (12,517 ft.), a difficult peak, adapted only to experienced mountaineers, is ascended from the Montanvert in about 12 hrs. We climb a couloir exposed to falling stones; ascend a vertical 'cheminée' 160 ft. high; traverse the couloir to the col by means of an insecure ladder; cross another col with the precarious aid of a rope; and beyond a narrow cornice and several difficult cheminées, finally reach the top by passing astride along rocks and a snow-arête, with precipices of 3000 ft. on either side.

The ***Flégère** (5925 ft.; ascent from Chamonix 2 1/2-3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690 ft.), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to (1 1/2 M.) *Les Chables*. The direct foot-path diverges to the left immediately on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through meadows (marshy at places) to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz*, diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve and is

joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (25 min.) the *Pavillon du Praz* (Rfmts.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, well spoken of, R. $2^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.). The *View embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte;* to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan,* and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening light is most favourable.

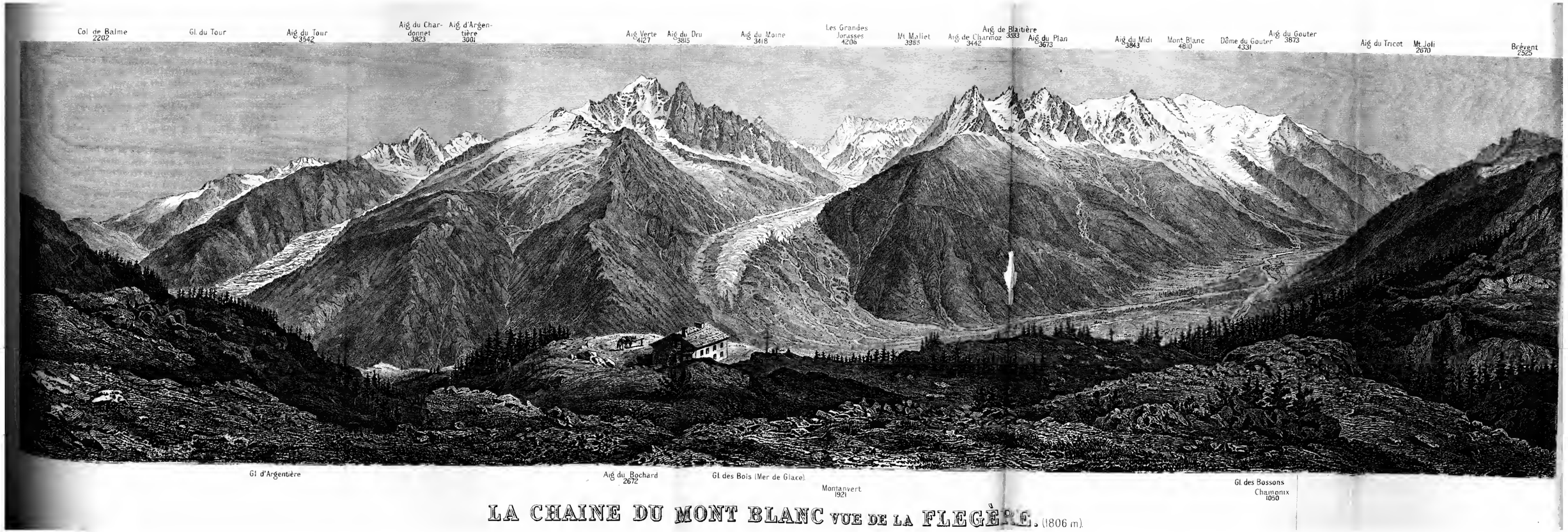
From the Flégère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the *Pavillon de la Floria*, whence the **Aiguille de la Floria** (9690 ft.), affording a magnificent view to the W. as far as the Lake of Geneva, may be ascended, with guide, in 3 hrs. — The ascent of the **Belvédère** (9730 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs. from the pavilion), the highest peak of the Aiguilles Rouges, is also interesting but difficult. Splendid view. — The descent from the Flégère may also be made on the Argentière side by a path which the traveller should have pointed out to him. At *La Joux* (p. 110) a bridge over the Arve is reached, from which we may proceed either on the left bank or on the right bank as far as the *Pont des Chosalets* (p. 110). — *Argentière*, p. 110.

The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère. and follows the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) Inn of *Planpraz* (see below), which is visible from the Flégère. Thence we ascend steeply to the left for $1^1/_4$ hr., finally through a cheminée, with iron bars.

The ***Brévent** (8275 ft.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. The bridle-path ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Mola* and *Les Mossons*, and ascends through wood to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Plan-Nachat* (4833 ft.; Inn), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Plan Bel-Achat* (6975 ft.; Restaurant with beds, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, $1^1/_4$ hr. more. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of Dauphiné.

The ascent may also be made viâ *Planpraz* (see above), either by the direct footpath (3 hrs.) or viâ the Flégère (see above).

To the ***Glacier des Bossons**, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix 6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). We may cross the glacier in either direction, but the right side is more usually chosen for the ascent (path on the other side, see p. 101). We follow the Cluses road to



LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE. (1806 m).

the other side of the (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 89), and turn to the left beyond an inn. In 1/2 hr. more we reach the *Pavillon Foncière* (Rfmts.), on the moraine of the huge *Glacier des Bossons*, which has once more begun to advance. Fine view of the glacier, which has ice-needles rising to the height of 200 ft., while it is overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943 ft.). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,610 ft.) and *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights 1 fr.). The glacier should not be crossed without a guide (comp. p. 100); on the (1/2 hr.) opposite moraine is a hut where refreshments may be obtained. Thence we descend, passing over two brooks, to the (1/2 hr.) path to the Pierre Pointue (see below).

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue** (6722 ft.) is another favourite point (bridle-path, 2 1/2-3 hrs.; mule 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Praz-Conduit, Les Barats,* and (1/4 hr.) *Les Tsours;* here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (Inn), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins.* After 5 min. the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see above. We now ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265 ft.). Then through wood and pastures to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (Restaurant, déj. 3 1/2 fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; and there is also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7650 ft.), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910 ft.) is another fine point (1 1/4 hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see p. 103) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands-Mulets* (see p. 103), 2 1/2 hrs. distant (guide necessary). — A pleasant way back from the Pierre-Pointue is by the **Plan de l'Aiguille** (1 1/2 hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins.* We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487 ft.), lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Midi* (see below). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance at either side. We descend by the *Chalets-sur-le-Rocher* to *Tsours* and (2 hrs.) *Chamonix.* — To the **Aiguille du Midi** (12,610 ft.), passing the *Pierre à l'Echelle* (see above), the *Cabane de l'Aiguille du Midi* (11,690 ft.), and the (6 1/2 hrs.) *Col du Midi* (11,810 ft.), a difficult ascent (8 1/2 hrs., with guide). Splendid *View. We may ascend by the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Géant* in 9 hrs. to Chamonix.

FROM CHAMONIX TO THE BUET *(Sixt)*, 9-10 hrs., with guide, a laborious but interesting ascent (23 fr. returning on the same day, 28 fr. for two

days). Viâ (6 M.) *Argentière* to the (3 M.) entrance of the *Vallée de Bérard*, by the Tête-Noire road, see p. 111 (driving thus far preferable). Ascending the picturesque valley to the left, we reach in 3 hrs. the *Châlet de la Pierre à Bérard*, where it is advisable to spend the night. Hence to the summit, a fatiguing walk of 3½ hrs., alternately over débris and over snow. Descent to (4 hrs.) *Sixt*, see p. 96.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* viâ the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 96; to the *Argentière Glacier*, see p. 110.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur viâ the Col du Géant, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, hut most interesting, and not difficult for adepts (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 98) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must sometimes be mounted by ladders. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943 ft.), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,160 ft.; first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,030 ft.), between the *Aiguille de Saussure* (11,570 ft.), on the right, and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,605 ft.) on the left, with two refuge-huts and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Pavillon du Mont-Fréty* (p. 108) and Courmayeur.

Other Passes over the Mont Blanc Range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the **Col de Triolet** (12,160 ft.) and the **Col de Talèfre** (11,730 ft.), both at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,415 ft.), to the S. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 60 fr.); the **Col des Hirondelles** (11,420 ft.), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (guide 60 fr.); the **Col de Miage** (11,165 ft.), to the right of the *Aig. de Miage* (13,150 ft.; guide 60 fr.).

16. Mont Blanc.

Mont Blanc (15,730 ft.), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,365 ft.; Finsteraarhorn 14,025 ft., Ortler 12,800 ft.), but not the highest mountain in Europe if the Caucasus, with Mount Elbruz (18,525 ft.), be included in the continent, has since 1860 formed the boundary between France and Italy. It is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure (p. 98) with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations. In 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. The ascent, which is made almost daily in summer, is much facilitated by the old Inn on the *Grands-Mulets*, 7 hrs. from Chamonix, and the *Vallot Observatory and Refuge*, 1½ hr. below the top; while on the top itself is the *Mont Blanc Observatory*. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines, are distinguishable.

I. Ascent of Mont Blanc.

According to the regulations of the guides at Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter

(50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hôtel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person.

FROM CHAMONIX the ascent usually takes three days, the first night being spent at (7 hrs.) the Grands-Mulets and the second at the Refuge Vallot or the Grands-Mulets. On the first day travellers ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 101) and the *Pierre-à-l'Echelle* (about 4 hrs.; p. 101), and then cross the *Glacier des Bossons*, where the difficulty begins, to the (3 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,005 ft.; *Inn* with 4 rooms; bed, L., & A. 12, lunch 3, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4½ fr.), where there is an observatory. On the second day they proceed by the (3 hrs.) *Petit-Plateau* to the (1 hr.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900 ft.), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme* (Dôme du Goûter, to the right, see below) and the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,325 ft.), on which is the *Refuge Vallot* or *Cabane des Bosses*, built in 1890-91 (gratis by day; 10 fr. each at night), 1½ hr. below the summit of **Mont Blanc**, which is reached viâ the *Bosses du Dromadaire*. A longer but safer route leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau, by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,310 ft.). — On the top is an *Observatory*, built in 1893, consisting of a timber erection in the form of a truncated pyramid, 32 ft. long by 16 broad, and 50 ft. in height. The dwelling-rooms are in the sunk floor. The structure rests entirely upon the snow, as the borings, even at the depth of 40 ft., failed to find the rock.

FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 88) the ascent is made by the *Col de Voza* (p. 104) and the *Glacier de Tête-Rouge* (10,300 ft.), on which was the water-filled cavity the bursting of which caused the catastrophe at St. Gervais (p. 88). The night is spent at the (8-10 hrs.) Cabane (12,530 ft.) on the S. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,710 ft.); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosses* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. This route, though more difficult and dangerous, is more interesting than the preceding, and is recommended to experienced mountaineers (fine weather necessary).

FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 107), 14 hrs.: by the *Combal Lake* (p. 107), the *Glacier de Miage* (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur), and the *Cabane du Dôme* (10,235 ft.; spend night), at the foot of the *Aig. Grise;* thence viâ the *Glacier du Dôme* and *Dôme du Goûter* to the *Refuge Vallot* on the *Rocher des Bosses* (see above).

A most interesting excursiou, free from danger, is the ascent of the **Dôme du Goûter** (14,210 ft.; see above), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands-Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

II. The Tour of Mont Blanc.

The TOUR OF MONT BLANC is an easy aud interesting expedition. The paths are good, with the exception of a short distance on the Col des Fours, where the bridle-track ends. We command fine views from the Col de Voza, the Col du Bonhomme, the Pointe des Fours, and the Col de la Seigne, while the environs of Courmayeur are amongst the most beautiful spots in the Alps. To complete the circuit of Mont Blanc we may reach Martigny viâ the Col de Ferret (p. 108) or the Great St. Bernard, and return to Chamonix viâ the Col de Balme (p. 93) or the Tête-Noire (R. 17). — A passport will be found convenient in satisfying the enquiries of the French aud Italian customhouse-officers.

BRIDLE-PATH. Three days: 1st, to Contamines, 5¾ hrs. (or to Nant-Borant, best night quarters, 7¾ hrs.); 2nd, to Motetts from Contamines, 5½ hrs. viâ the Col des Fours, or 6½ hrs. viâ Chapiu; 3rd, to Courmayeur, 6½ hrs. Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Nant-Borant in one day. Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge, in which case Chapiu is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable for others, especially over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

We follow the Cluses road (p. 89) from Chamonix to (3½ M.) the hamlet of *La Gria*, turn to the left at a large iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Gria* to (¾ M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, plain), with a picturesquely situated church. A few paces beyond the church, and on the other side of the brook (guide-post), a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the (1 hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in 2½ hrs. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947 ft.), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter), and the valley of the Arve.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. beyond Les Houches, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5495 ft.; *Inn* closed; simple refreshments in the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926 ft.) and the *Prarion* (p. 89), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. We may descend either on the right bank of the stream by *Bionnassay* to Contamines, or by a better and shorter route skirt the slopes to the left to the undermentioned bridge over the Bionnassay brook, where we join the route from the Pavillon de Bellevue, and thence descend along the left bank.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,360 ft., rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* below the chalets near the end of the glacier. The flood from the Glacier de Tête-Rouge (p. 103) which destroyed St. Gervais-les-Bains (p. 88) in 1892 descended by the bed of this stream. Now a tolerable bridle-path, the route descends on the left side of the valley to (1¼ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joli* (p. 105), with the *Mont Roselette* (8825 ft.) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. du Tricot, de Trelatête*, etc.). — Beyond (18 min.) *La Villette* the path (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 89), which we follow to the left. The road crosses the *Torrent de Miage* before reaching the hamlet of *Tresse*. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the church of *St. Nicolas-de-Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *La Chapelle* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3927 ft.; *Hôtel Union,* R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; *du Bonhomme*), a large village with a handsome church.

The ***Mont Joli** (8290 ft.) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (p. 104) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; Inn ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc, which from this point shows irregular outlines and majestic peaks quite in contrast to the regular and harmonious curves it presents as seen from the Flégère or the Brévent. Ascent from *Mégève*, see p. 118. — The *Pavillon de Trélatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trélatête to Nant-Borant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines to *St. Gervais*, see p. 89; over the *Col Joli* to *Beaufort*, see p. 122.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends steeply to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and across the (½ hr.) deep gorge of the Bon-Nant, to the (10 min.) *Chalets of* **Nant-Borant** (4780 ft.; *Inn.* R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the *Glacier de Trélatête* and the *Col de Béranger* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguille de Varens (p. 88).

From Nant-Borant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne in 7 hrs. viâ the **Col du Mont Tondu**, or *Col du Glacier* (9205 ft.), trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trélatête* (6485 ft.; Inn), which overlooks the *Trélatête Glacier*, and mount the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tondu* (10,485 ft.; beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to *Mottets* (p. 106), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the Col de la Seigne (p. 106). — Over the **Col de Trélatête** (11,425 ft.), immediately S. of the Aiguille de Trélatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Combal Lake* (p. 107), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5625 ft.), a small inn, at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapiu 8-10, Mottets 10-12 fr., higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see p. 106). Mule from Nant-Borant to the Croix 5 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) *Plan Jovet* (6435 ft.), with a few huts.

Besides the route over the Col des Fours (p. 106), a shorter, but more difficult route leads to Mottets viâ the *Col d'Enclaves* (8810 ft.), between the Mont Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves (4 hrs. from Nant-Borant to Mottets).

On the (½ hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543 ft.) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm.

At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680 ft.), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, and follows the left bank of the brook of the same name to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gitte* (5490 ft.) and to *Beaufort* (p. 122) in $3^1/_2$ hrs. more. Guide to La Gitte advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* and *de la Bonne-femme,* here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), past a good spring (where a halt is usually made), and finally ascend to (40 min.) the **Croix du Bonhomme** (8155 ft.), where a splendid view of the Tarentaise Alps is obtained, with the fine snow-pyramid of Mont Pourri (12,430 ft.) rising in the centre. The route here divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones, to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) —

Chapiu or *Les Chapieux* (4950 ft.; **Soleil; Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, $1^3/_4$ hr. below Mottets (see below).

From Chapiu to Bourg-St. Maurice (Tarentaise), 3 hrs. The path, at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of *Le Crey* and *Bonneval*, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. *Bourg-St. Maurice*, see p. 125.

The direct route to Mottets ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, across snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8890 ft.), to the right of which rises the *Pointe des Fours* (10 min.), a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) a group of chalets (6570 ft.) and the (20 min.) huts of *Le Glacier,* where the path from Chapiu comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840 ft.), and ascend the left bank to (20 min.) the two houses of —

Mottets (6225 ft.; *Mme. Fort's Inn;* mule to the Col de la Seigne 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers.* To the N. rises the *Aiguille du Glacier* (12,520 ft.), with the extensive *Glacier des Glaciers.*

Route to Les Contamines viâ the *Col du Mont-Tondu*, see p. 105; to the Plan Jovet viâ the *Col d'Enclaves*, see p. 105.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8240 ft.), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the ***Allée Blanche,** an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N. W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

Environs of the Col de la Seigne. — To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. du Glacier* (12,520 ft.) and *Aig. de Trélatête* (12,900 ft.), then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge buttresses of the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, adjoined by the *Mont Maudit;* farther on, to the left of the *Aig. de l'Estelette*, towers the bold and isolated *Aig. Blanche de Péteret* (13,490 ft.), ascended for the first time in 1885, by Mr. H. Seymour King. Farther to the right, in the background, rise the peaks of the Great

St. Bernard, beyond which appear the snowy *Mt. Velan*, *Grand Combin*, etc. In the valley lies the green Lac de Comhal. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, hut it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

A path to the S.E. of the Col de la Seigne leads to the *Glacier du Breuil*, whence we may ascend the *Pointe de Léchaud* or *Montagne de la Seigne* (3 hrs.; 10,255 ft.), which commands a magnificent view. Difficult paths descend hence to (3 hrs.) Les Mottets (p. 106), viâ the *Col du Breuil* (9520 ft.) and the *Col de l'Oueillon* (ahout 8870 ft.). — Another path from the Col de la Seigne leads to the (1 hr.) *Col des Chavannes* (8550 ft.), whence we may reach the road to the *Little St. Bernard* (p. 109) at (2¼ hrs.) *Pont-Serrant*, viâ the *Vallon des Chavannes*. — The *Pointe de Léchaud* (see above) may be ascended in 2 hrs. from the Col des Chavannes viâ the arêtes.

Beyond the Col de la Seigne the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the (½ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7230 ft.; occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135 ft.), at the end of a level plateau. Good path from this point. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend, enjoying a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Aiguille de Trélatête*, to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which (¾ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6363 ft.), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, or *Dora*, which issues from the lake, and descend along the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with boulders. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (10 min.) the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420 ft.), with a fine view of the Jorasses and the tooth-like Dent du Géant, etc.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (¾ hr.) the *Chalet de Purtud* (left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. 20 min. *Chalet de Notre-Dame-de-Guérison*; a little farther, beyond the wood, which has suffered from avalanches, on the left is the Aiguille de Péteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the Pavillon du Mont-Fréty (p. 108) and the jagged Dent du Géant. Beyond the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Guérison* or *de Berrier* (4710 ft.), a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (p. 108), and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (½ hr.), we cross the Dora, pass the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *Hôtel Royal, *Angelo, in both R., L., & A. 5-6, déj. 3½, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Union; *Mont-Blanc, ½ M. to the N. of the village. — *Restaurant Verney*, with R. — *Café du Mont-Blanc*. — *Etablissement Hydrothérapique Tavernier*, with café-restaurant. — As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 97).

Em. Rey, *G. Petigax*, *L.* and *J. Proment*, *J. M. Lanier*, *J. Gardin*, *Al. Berthod*, *P.* and *A. Puchoz*, *J.* and *L. Croux*, and *P. Revel* are recommended.

Courmayeur (4015 ft.), a considerable village, with four mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.), but is seen from the Pré-St. Didier road, $^1/_2$ M. to the S.

The ***Mont de Saxe** (7735 ft.; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being prominent. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, viâ *La Saxe* (p. 107) and *Villair*, to the *Chalets du Pré* (6670 ft.) and the (1 hr.) nearer summit. The descent may be made viâ the *Chalets de Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The ***Crammont** (9080 ft.) is one of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur. The ascent is made more conveniently from *Pré-St. Didier* (see below) in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide unnecessary for the experienced). We follow the Little St. Bernard road as far as the first tunnel (20 min.), then ascend to the right viâ ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Chanton* (5970 ft.) to ($2^1/_2$ hr. more) the summit. About 5 min. below the top is a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. — This route is joined by a bridle-path which leaves the road at *Elevaz*, 1 hr. from Pré-St. Didier, beyond the second tunnel.

Interesting excursion to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Pavillon du Mont-Fréty** (7125 ft.; Restaurant; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,030 ft.; p. 102) a steep ascent of $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12 fr.). — Ascent of the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,185 ft.; 5-7 hrs.) very difficult.

The ascent of the **Grandes Jorasses** (13,800 ft.; 14 hrs. with guide) is a difficult expedition, with the risk of avalanches. We follow the *Val Ferret* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Planpansière*, then turn to the left and proceed at first through wood, afterwards over a glacier and up steep rocks (very toilsome; a rope is placed to aid climbers) to ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) a *Hut* (9185 ft.) of the I. A. C. A farther climb of 6-8 hrs. viâ the *Rocher du Reposoir* brings us to the summit.

To Chamonix viâ the Col du Géant (comp. p. 102), 14 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). — Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 103.

To Martigny viâ the Col Ferret (8325 ft.), 14 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. This is the shortest route to Switzerland (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — To *Aosta*, omnibus in 4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

To Bourg-St. Maurice viâ the Little St. Bernard, 36 M.; carriage-road; 9-10 hrs.' walk by short-cuts (carr. 30-40 fr., bargaining necessary; mule 15-20 fr., 8-10 fr. to the hospice). The road descends in windings to the Doire and enters a wooded gorge on its left bank. At (50 min. from Courmayeur) *Palésieux* we cross to the right bank. Pedestrians will find the old road preferable on account of the view; it keeps along the height to the left, and joins the other road beyond —

$2^1/_2$ M. **Pré-St. Didier** (3280 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Univers; Restaur. de Londres*), a village with baths. We now diverge to the right from the road to Aosta, which continues to follow the valley of the Doire. The road ascends to the S.W. in the valley of the *Thuile*, where it passes through two tunnels. At *La Balme* we cross the Thuile. — At ($8^1/_2$ M.) **La Thuile** (4725 ft.; two *Inns*), we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* or *Ruitor*. The stream descending from it forms the fine **Cascades of the Rutor*, about 2 hrs. from the village. The *Tête du Rutor* or *Ruitor* (11,495 ft.)

may be ascended from La Thuile (7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) by a route passing two refuge-huts, one (3½ hrs.) at a height of 8085 ft., the other (10,660 ft.) on the Col du Rutor. — The road beyond La Thuile makes numerous curves (short-cuts for walkers) and crosses the Thuile thrice, the second time at (1¼ M.) *Pont-Serrant* (5415 ft.) by a bridge 100 ft. in height. Vallon des Chavannes, etc., see p. 107. — We next pass (1 hr. from the bridge) the *Cantine des Eaux-Rouges* (6740 ft.), the *Lac de Verney* (to the right), and the *Col du Petit St. Bernard* (7175 ft.), on which there is a Roman column ('Colonne de Joux', *i. e.* Jovis), with a statue of St. Bernard, ¼ hr. from the hospice. There are also the remains of a so-called 'Cirque d'Annibal', thus named in memory of Hannibal, who is supposed to have entered Italy by this pass in 219 B.C. — 16 M. **Hospice of the Little St. Bernard** (7063 ft.), on the frontier between France and Italy, an establishment resembling the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, on the road from Martigny to Aosta. This convent also was founded by St. Bernard of Menthon (p. 114), and is inhabited by monks of the same order. Travellers are nominally sheltered and entertained gratuitously, but meals of a better kind are served at a special table 'à prix fixe'. In any case the traveller should bestow in alms at least as much as he would have had to pay at a hotel. — The *Mt. Valaisan* (9455 ft.), 2 hrs. to the S.E., the *Mt. Belvédère* (8665 ft.), 1½ hr. to the N.E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9625 ft.), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain. — The road now descends gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère *(Tarentaise)* and the Savoy Mts. the whole way. The wide curves of the carriage road are cut off by an old Roman road, to the right, on which lies *St. Germain* (4180 ft.). — 34 M. *Séez*, on the road to Tignes (p. 125), is the first place of importance on the carriage route. — 36 M. *Bourg-St. Maurice* (see p. 125).

17. From Chamonix to the Valais.

Two Roads and a Bridle-Path connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to (4¼ hrs.) Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads viâ the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to (4¼ hrs.) Martigny, and the other to the left viâ Finhaut and Salvan to (4 hrs.) Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, already described on p. 94. — Swiss time is 56 min. in advance of French time.

a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire.

8½ hrs. Road, traversed by passengers with circular-tickets from Chamonix. Omnibus 16 fr.; carr. and pair 35-40 fr., bargaining necessary; return-carriage, less. An early start is necessary if the traveller does not mean to break his journey or sleep at Martigny. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel (1½-2 fr.).

Chamonix, see p. 96. — The road ascends the valley and crosses the *Arve*. — ½ hr. *Les Praz* (Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; *National or Couttet, moderate). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. — At (½ hr.) *Les Tines* (*Hôt. de la Mer de Glace) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 99); and another path leads to the Pavillon de Lognan (see

below). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (1/4 hr.) *Lavancher* (3848 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais-Pas, 10 min. above the road, R. 2 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 99; to the Pavillon de Loguan, see below. — 1/4 hr. *Les Iles;* on the opposite bank (bridge) lies *La Joux* (p. 97). — 5 min. *Grassonet.* — 25 min. *Les Chosalets,* where we cross the Arve. To the left is the path to the Flégère mentioned at p. 100.

1/4 hr. (5 M. from Chamonix) **Argentière** (3963 ft.; **Couronne,* R., L., & A. 3, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540 ft.).

Pavillon de Lognan and *Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path (guide 6, mule 6 fr.) from Les Chosalets (see above) to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6560 ft.; Devouassoud's Inn); 1/4 hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In 1/2 hr. more (guide necessary) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses *(Mer de Glace d'Argentière).* The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *'Jardin'* (8805 ft.), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — A path descends to the S.W. from the Pavillon viâ the chalets of *Lognan* and *La Pendant* to (2 1/2 hrs.) Les Tines or to Lavancher (see above; comp. the Map).

Excursions from the Pavillon de Lognan. — To the Montanvert (p. 98) viâ the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,630 ft.), 8 hrs. with guide, difficult. The summit of the col is between the Aig. Verte and the Aig. du Bochard, at the top of the *Glacier de la Pendant.* — To Courmayeur (p. 107), viâ the **Col du Mont Dolent** (11,985 ft.), between *Mont Dolent* (12,565 ft.) and the *Aig. de Triolet* (12,725 ft.), 14 hrs. with guide, very fatiguing. The descent may be made by the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar* to the chalets of the same name or to the *Cabane de Triolet* (8475 ft.), and to the *Val Ferret* (p. 108). — To the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540 ft.), 7 hrs. with guide, difficult. — To the *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,835 ft.), 8 hrs., with guide, difficult. — To Orsières, on the road from the Great St. Bernard to Martigny (p. 93), viâ the *Col du Chardonnet,* 11-12 hrs., with guide, first part of the route difficult, and the second part more so. We mount the very steep Argentière Glacier to (4 1/2 hrs.) the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,975 ft.), situated between the Aig. du Chardonnet and the Aig. d'Argentière, and thence follow the névé of the *Glacier de Saleinaz,* round the *Grande Fourche* (11,865 ft.), and cross the (1 1/4 hr.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,855 ft.). We descend by the *Glaciers de Trient* and *d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (8830 ft.) and (6 hrs.) *Orsières* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — The **Col d'Argentière** (11,545 ft.), which commands a fine view, is situated between the *Tour-Noire* (12,545 ft.) and the *Aiguilles Rouges* (12,025 ft.). A dangerous descent leads thence viâ the *Glacier de la Neuva* to the chalets of *La Folly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 108).

Beyond the village the new road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond (25 min.) *Trélechamp* (4590 ft.; Rest. du Col des Montets) we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (15 min.) *Col des Montets* (4740 ft.) is on the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends. At (20 min.) *Poyaz* (Hôt. du Buet) a finger-post indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard,*

or *à Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which takes ½ hr. (½ fr.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200 ft.), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 96). Our road crosses the (¼ hr.) *Eau-Noire* (Cantine; to the waterfall 10 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655 ft.). Mont Blanc is seen for the last time between the hamlet of *Nants* and Vallorcine.

10 min. **Vallorcine** (4232 ft.; pop. 640), the church of which lies to the left farther on. The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. In ¼ hr. more we reach the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the *Barberine*, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one ½ hr. higher up (1 fr.). We cross (¼ M.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684 ft.), the boundary between France and Switzerland.

Le Châtelard (*Hôtel Suisse au Châtelard*, R. 2-3, déj. 2½-3, D. 3½-4 fr.), on the banks of this stream, is half-way between Chamonix and Martigny. About 6 min. farther on, beside the ruins of a hotel, burned down in 1886, the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road to Martigny; to the left the road to Vernayaz (see below).

The Martigny road crosses the (5 min.) Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas (mauvais pas)* descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, on the other side of which runs the Vernayaz road. — Our road penetrates the (40 min.) **Tête-Noire** by the *Roche-Percée* tunnel. We next reach (10 min.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003 ft.). A wooden belvedere, on the left 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the romantic gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A steep path descends by the hotel to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel requires 25-30 minutes. — A path leads direct from the ravine to Finhaut (p. 112).

The road here turns to the right into the sadly thinned forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on. In ½ hr. we reach the village of **Trient** (4250 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes; du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 93). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,585 ft.) with the fine *Glacier de Trient* (p. 93).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply in zigzags and at a guide-post is joined by the route from the Col de Balme to the Forclaz. — ½ hr. *Col de Trient*, better known as the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997 ft.; Inns, see p. 93). The view hence is limited, but 1½ M. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as

far as Sion. At our feet lies Martigny, reached in 2 hrs. by the road (p. 93), or in 1½ hr. by the steep old bridle-path. — 6 M. *Martigny*, see p. 93.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz viâ Finhaut and Salvan.

7¾ hrs. Road as above to Châtelard, thence by a route, practicable only for light vehicles, but more picturesque than the preceding (see p. 109). Carr. for 1 or 2 pers. 50 fr. — In 1894 a service of diligences like the Tête Noire diligences plied on this route (fare 16 fr.).

To *Châtelard*, see p. 111. Thence to Vernayaz, 4 hrs. — The narrow road ascends from the ruined hotel (p. 111) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right and continues at nearly the same level. — ¾ hr. (1 hr. 25 min. from Le Châtelard) **Finhaut**, or *Finshauts* (4060 ft.; **Hôtel Beauséjour*, **du Bel-Oiseau*, both moderate), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way, to the *Pont Mystérieux* and the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 111).

A good path leads hence to the W. to (2 hrs.) the **Col de la Gueula* (6380 ft.), situated to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau, commanding a splendid view. Thence we may proceed to Sixt, viâ Emosson and the Col de Tanneverge (p. 95). — The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655 ft.) is easily ascended in 4 hrs. from Finhaut, with guide.

Ascending a little, then level again, the road (splendid view) descends through wood in many windings, and leads along the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3260 ft.). Here it crosses the (1 hr.) **Gorges du Trièg*e ('Buffet' at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to (½ hr.) **Salvan** (3035 ft.; **Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi; des Gorges du Trièg*e; **Bellevue; Union*, moderate). Engl. Church Service in summer. A huge erratic block here exhibits some curious prehistoric carvings.

To the **Cascade du Dalley*, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. viâ the hamlet of *Les Granges*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pisssevache Fall (p. 92).

Viâ the Vallon de Salanfe, to the N.W. of Salvan (good guides), we may make the ascent of the **Dent du Midi** (10,695 ft.), and of the peaks that adjoin it: *Cime de l'Est* (10,435 ft.), *Cathédrale* (10,385 ft.), *Forteresse* (10,455 ft.), *Dent Jaune* (10,540 ft.), *Doigt*, etc.; all of which are difficult. The Dent du Midi is also ascended from Champéry (p. 91).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut trees and crossing the stream about 50 times, descends the steep slopes in thirty windings to (1 hr.; up 1½ hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail.-stat., p. 92).

18. Annecy and its Environs.

Arrival. By the railway, see R. 7; by the la e, pp. 115, 114; by the mountain-routes, pp. 118, 117. — Luggage from beyond Evires (p. 40) is examined here. — Omnibus from the station to the steamboat, 50 c.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel d'Angleterre, Rue Royale, R. 3-10, B. 1-1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½ fr.; Gr.-Hôtel Verdun, Promenade du Pâquier; de l'Aigle, Rue Royale, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; du Commerce, same street. — **Cafés:** *du Théâtre*, Promenade du Pâquier, in the Rue Royale, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Royale, beside the Hôtel d'Angleterre.

Lake Steamers, see p. 114. — *Carriages* to Albertville and Chamonix, see p. 117.

Annecy (1475 ft.), with 11,947 inhab., is an old fashioned-town with linen factories. Formerly the capital of the County of Genevois, it later belonged to the Dukes of Savoy and the Kings of Sardinia. In 1860 Savoy was ceded by the latter to France, and Annecy is now the chief town of the department of *Haute Savoie* and the seat of a bishopric. It is beautifully situated near the pretty lake of the same name (p. 114) and is recommended as a pleasant resting-place, though in itself it has little of interest. The old part of the town is traversed by canals, and several streets retain arcades and vaulted passages.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the Rue Royale, where we turn to the left. On the same side is the *Chapel of the Visitation*, belonging to the convent of that name. This convent is not the one founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Johanna of Chantal, which was near St. Maurice (see below), but the chapel possesses the bodies of the two saints (d. 1622 and 1641). Architecturally of no importance, it is richly adorned with marbles and paintings and in the choir are two sculptures, in marble, relating to St. Francis and St. Johanna.

The Rue du Pâquier, the continution of the Rue Royale, leads to the Promenade (see below). The street on the right, on this side of the arcades, leads to *Notre-Dame*, an uninteresting church with a Romanesque steeple.

At the end of the town next the lake is an ancient fortified *Château*, with square machicolated towers, which dates from the 14-16th centuries. It is now a barrack.

The *Promenade du Pâquier*, with its fine trees, extends in a straight line from the street of the same name, at some distance from the lake, towards the heights which border it on the N.E. It affords charming views of the lake and of the Tournette. As we enter it, on the right is the *Theatre* (with a café); towards the middle, on the left, facing the lake, is the *Préfecture*, a large and handsome modern building in the style of Louis XIII. In front of it is a bronze statue, by Becquet, of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with a statue of *Berthollet* (p. 114) in bronze, by Marochetti. Farther on is the 15th cent. church of *St. Maurice*.

Between the canal and the theatre stands the *Hôtel de Ville,* which contains a *Museum* (open on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sun. 9-12 and 1.30-4; on Sun. only from Aug. 1st to Sept. 30th; open to strangers on other days also). This museum boasts few works of art, but it is interesting as a local museum well illustrating the characteristics of Savoy. The collections of natural history and of industrial products, which occupy seventeen rooms, are both important and instructive, owing to their admirable classification and useful explanatory labels; and there is also an ethnographic collection, lacustrine and Roman antiquities, and a model of Sommeiller's rock-drilling machine. — The Hôtel de Ville also contains the *Library,* open at the same times on weekdays as the museum; closed Aug. 1st to Sept. 30th. The *Cathedral,* in the Rue de l'Evêché, near Notre-Dame, on the right coming from that church, is a Gothic building (16th cent.) of little interest.

The pleasant *Promenade des Marquisats*, on the hill-side on the right bank of the lake, affords views of the lake and its surroundings.

Excursions from Annecy.

Lake Steamers, five times daily or oftener, in summer, to the end of the lake in 1-2 hrs. (fares 1 fr. 40, 90 c.), round the lake in $2^1/_4$-3 hrs.; restaurant on board. — Steamboat-office, Rue Royale 11. — The opening of the railway from Annecy to Albertville (p. 117) will probably be followed by changes in the steamboat-service.

The ***Lake of Annecy** (1470 ft; 9 M. long and $^3/_4$-3 M. wide) is surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and pretty villages and villas, overtopped by mountains, with the Dents de Lanfon and the rocky pinnacles of the Tournette to the S.E. and the long ridge of the Semnoz to the S.W.

The pier is beside the canal near the Jardin Public. The steamer steers at once across the lake to *Veyrier,* at the foot of the mountain of the same name. Thence it returns to *Sévrier,* on the road to the Semnoz (p. 115), or proceeds to *Menthon,* the old *Castle* of which was the birthplace, in 923, of St. Bernard of Menthon, the founder of the hospices on the Great and Little St. Bernard. Here, too, are sulphur-baths and some remains of Roman buildings. We now recross the lake to *St. Jorioz*, opposite the *Roc de Chère,* which separates, on the other bank, Menthon from Talloires. From St. Jorioz to the Col de Leschaux (Semnoz), see p. 115. — Sometimes the steamers omit St. Jorioz and proceed at once to *Talloires* (Hôt. de l'Abbaye; Beau-Site; guide, Jean Lovy), about 1 hr. from Annecy, the principal village on the lake, prettily situated and well sheltered from the cold N. and N.E. winds by the Tournette and other mountains. It has an old *Abbey* (9-11th cent.), now dissolved. The celebrated chemist Berthollet (1748-1822) was born here. Ascent of the Tournette, see p. 116. — We are now at the finest point on the lake, at the entrance of the second part of it, which is hidden from Annecy by the Roc de Chère and a peninsula on the opposite bank.

— *Duingt,* the next stopping-place, with its old castle, on this peninsula, is very picturesque. The steamer finally turns at *Bout-du-Lac,* near the hamlet of *Doussard,* whence there is a public conveyance, in connection with the steamers, to Albertville (p. 117).

To THE SEMNOZ, 10 M. by road, then an ascent of $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. on foot. The road skirts the right bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Sévrier,* and thence ascends to the right to the *Col de Leschaux* (3030 ft.; Inn), to the S.E. of the summit, where the ascent proper begins.

Private carriage to the col, 12-15 fr. In 1894 a service of public vehicles plied to the col on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (alternating with the service from Aix-les-Bains, p. 39), descending on both sides of the col on the same days (fare to the col, from Annecy 3, from Aix-les-Bains 5 fr.). It has been, however, proposed to establish a daily service; while the construction of a cable-railway has been begun. Full information on application to the Comptoir Général d'Escompte, in the Rue Royale at Annecy. Horse or mule to the summit 5 fr. — Pedestrians should take the steamer to *Sévrier* or still better to *St. Jorioz,* when it touches at these places (see p. 114), and ascend thence to the col in about 2 hrs., viâ *Epagny, Monetier, Entredozon, Lovray,* and *St. Eustache,* chiefly in the valley of the *Laudon.*

The ***Semnoz** (5590 ft.) is a mountain, covered with woods and pastures, which extends to the S. of Annecy and to the W. of the lake for a length of about 12 M. The principal summit is the *Crêt de Châtillon,* just below which is a *Hotel,* where tourists stop to see the sunset and sunrise (enquiry should be made beforehand at Annecy). Although the mountain is not very high, it is a celebrated point of view and has been styled the Rigi of Savoy. The panorama includes, from left to right beginning on the N., the lakes of Geneva and Annecy, the Parmelan, the Tournette, the Swiss Alps with Mont Blanc, the Alps of Dauphiné, the Lac du Bourget, and the Jura chain.

To THE PARMELAN, also an interesting and easy excursion. A good path leads to the summit, on which is a club-hut supplied with provisions.

The shortest route for pedestrians leads viâ *Villaz,* about 1 hr. to the S.E. of the station of St. Martin-Charvonnex (p. 40), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. viâ the *Chalet de Disonche.* The ascent used formerly to be made viâ *Naves,* 2 M. to the N. of Sur-les-Bois (see below) and thence by the *Chalet Chapuis* (p. 116) in less than 3 hrs. The route now recommended leads viâ La Blonnière (carriage thus far in $2^1/_2$ hrs., 15 fr.) whence it attains the summit in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. more. A guide is not needed unless the traveller desires to explore the 'lapiaz' (see p. 116).

On leaving Annecy we take to the E., behind the Préfecture, the old road to Thônes (p. 118), which passes (3 M.) *Sur-les-Bois,* a hamlet before which the Naves road (see above) diverges to the left. We then descend a picturesque defile of the Fier between the *Montagne de Veyrier* on the right and the *Montagne de Lachat* on the left. We cross (about $2^1/_2$ M.) the *Pont St. Clair* to the left, leaving on the same side the old Roman road from Albertville to Geneva, where there is still an inscription, and ascend past the village

of (7½ M.) *Dingy- St. Clair* (Inn) into the valley at the head of which is the Parmelan. The road extends to the hamlet of *La Blonnière,* 3 M. higher up. Near the farther end of that village we turn to the left, descend to a brook, and then ascend by a steep path, or by rounding the valley to the right, to the (½ hr.) first plateau (3705 ft.), where there is a chalet commanding a fine view of the valleys of the Fier and the Fillière, and of the town and lake of Annecy. A path among fir-trees to the right next brings us to the (¼ hr.) *Chalet Chapuis* (7315 ft.), and beyond that a good path (1 hr.) to the foot of the perpendicular rocks which give the Parmelan the appearance of a vast fortress. We finally climb the *Grand Montoir* by a zigzag path (½ hr.), furnished with steps and iron bars. The ***Parmelan** (6085 ft.), whose summit and club-hut are within ¼ hr. of the top of the Grand Montoir, is not only a mountain of singular and imposing aspect but one of the best view-points in the district and farther remarkable for the strange plateau in which it culminates. The panorama is similar to that from the Semnoz but more extensive, and the view of Mont Blanc, which suddenly appears as we reach the top, is very striking. The plateau of the Parmelan, like the Désert de Platé (p. 95), is a great expanse of bare and crevassed rocks called *'lapiaz'*, presenting many curious shapes and containing caverns full of ice, the most remarkable of which is known as 'l'Enfer'.

To THE TOURNETTE, a stiff climb but devoid of danger and recommended to mountaineers. The ascent takes about 6 hrs. from Talloires, Thônes, or Doussard, which are respectively about 1, 1½, and 3½ hrs. from Annecy. A guide (10 fr.) and provisions should be taken and may be obtained at the above starting-points, or even farther on. — From *Talloires* (p. 114), whence the ascent is the steepest, shortest, and most interesting, we mount at first to the E. to *St. Germain*, which may be reached by carriage. Thence the route leads by the hamlets of *La Pirraz*, *Verel*, and *La Sauphaz*, to the *Col du Nantet* (4375 ft.). Bearing to the S. we proceed to the *Chalets du Nantet* and *de Loo* or *l'Haut* (4510 ft.), 3 hrs. from Talloires. Finally, by the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Casset* and the *Arpeiron*, to the W. of the *Montremont Valley*, we reach the foot of the sheer cliffs of the Tournette, from 1300 to 1600 ft. high. We ascend these by a 'cheminée' to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From *Doussard* (p. 115) we follow the Albertville road to (2½ M.; omnibus) *Villard*, and thence proceed N. viâ (¼ hr.) *Vesonne* to (1 hr.) *Montmin* (3430 ft.) and the *Prés de Lars*, from which the ascent zigzags up to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From *Thônes* (p. 118) a good path leads to the S., at first along the Fier valley, to *Les Clefs* and (50 min.) *Belchamp*, then to the S.W. to (about 2½ hrs.) the *Chalets de Rosairy*, where the more difficult part of the ascent (about 2½ hrs.) begins. The last part is made by iron ladders to the *Fauteuil*. — The ***Tournette** (7730 ft.), rising conspicuously on the banks of the Lac d'Annecy, to the S.E. of the town, is the chief height in the neighbourhood, and like the Parmelan it presents immense walls of rock surmounted by a plateau. In the midst of the latter rises a huge rock, 100 ft. high and apparently inaccessible. This is the *Fauteuil*, of which the ascent can only be made by a 'cheminée', furnished with iron ladders fixed to the rock. The view from the top is naturally very like that from the Semnoz and Parmelan, but more extensive, including for instance the Aravis range (p. 118). The Tournette is almost opposite Mont Blanc and at just such a distauce as to afford a view of that chain at once comprehensive and detailed. The giants of the Tarentaise and Dauphiné are also well seen, while the picture is

completed by smiling valleys, lakes, and plains. Sunrise and sunset are often very beautiful as seen from this mountain.

FROM ANNECY TO ALBERTVILLE BY THE LAKE AND FAVERGES. This route is performed by steamer and diligence in connection thrice daily, in 4¼ hrs. in all (fares 4 fr. 15, 3 fr. 65 c.). — A railway is being constructed on the S.W. bank of the lake from Annecy to (27½ M.) Albertville.

To *Bout-du-Lac* (Doussard), see p. 115. The road (18½ M.) ascends the broad valley of the *Eau-Morte* to Faverges, which is seen long before we reach it. To the left rises the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.), the principal peak of the minor range separating Faverges and Albertville. In clear weather Mont Blanc comes into view on the left.

6 M. **Faverges** *(Hôtel de Genève; de la Poste)*, a town of 2780 inhab., with an old château converted into a silk factory. To Thônes viâ the Col de Serraval, see p. 118; to Frontenex (Albertville) viâ the Col de Tamié, see p. 121.

Our road turns to the N.E. and quits the valley of the Eau-Morte. Mont Blanc is still in sight, and nearer at hand, is the Charvin (p. 118). We cross the *Chaise* and follow its right bank, skirting the Dent de Cons. To our left rises the snow-clad summit of the Mont Pourri (p. 124).

13½ M. *Fontaines-d'Ugines* (1350 ft.; Hôtel de Chamonix; Carrin). *Ugines*, on a hill about ½ M. to the left, is an ill-built little town, with a ruined castle. Road to Chamonix, see below. We recross the Chaise, which a little farther on joins the *Arly*, and then we follow the right bank of the latter to (18½ M.) *Albertville* (p. 121).

FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX. — a. VIÂ THE RAILWAY, THE DIRECT ROUTE BY THE RHONE VALLEY, see RR. 7, 14. — b. VIÂ THE LAKE, THE VALLEY OF THE ARLY, AND ST. GERVAIS, 54½ M. — A combined service of steamboats and diligences (starting at 8 a. m.) performs the journey in summer in 11½ hrs. (fare 17 fr. 40, 16 fr. 90 c.). — A most interesting journey, though somewhat long; the new line from Annecy to Albertville (see above), which, when opened, may be used as far as (22½ M.) *Ugines* for this route, will shorten it.

To *Bout-du-Lac* and (13½ M.) *Fontaines-d'Ugines*, see p. 115 and above. — We turn to the left and at the foot of Ugines pass into the wooded and picturesque gorge of the *Arly*. We cross the stream four times in rapid succession, and beyond the hamlet of *Héry* twice more by two bridges, between which is a tunnel. After a second tunnel we cross two affluents of the Arly.

27½ M. *Flumet* (3000 ft.; Cheval-Blanc), a large village, with a customs station (for travellers in the reverse direction) and a ruined castle. Road to Annecy viâ the Col des Aravis, see p. 118. — The main road continues to ascend the valley of the Arly, which expands farther on. We leave a fine bridge to the right, and cross the stream twice. Mont Blanc by-and-by comes in sight, on the right, and the Buet in the line of the valley. — 30 M. *Le Pratz.*

33½ M. *Mégève* (3690 ft.; Conseil; Tissot), a village where déjeuner is usually taken. The *Mont Joli* (p. 105; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), to the S.E., may be ascended hence (6 hrs. there and back).

The road now turns in the direction of (10 M.) *Sallanches* (p. 88), viâ (5 M.) *Combloux*, a village before which opens a fine *View of the upper valley of the Arve and of Mont Blanc.

Travellers bound for Chamonix diverge to the right, about 1¾ M. beyond Mégève. Their road farther on turns to the E., and continuing at a considerable elevation, also commands a striking view of the valley of the Arve, Sallanches, the Aiguille de Varens (p. 88), the Pointe du Colloney, and of Mont Blanc. — Beyond (38½ M.) *Le Fréney* we cross a lofty bridge spanning the gorge of the *Bon-Nant*, in which lies St. Gervais-les-Bains (p. 88), to the left; and then turn to the N.

40 M. *St. Gervais-le-Village* (p. 88), from the other side of which we descend in a long curve to (42½ M.) *Le Fayet*, where we join the road from Cluses to Chamonix (p. 88).

FROM ANNECY TO FLUMET (CHAMONIX) VIÂ THE COL DES ARAVIS, about 11 hrs., carriage-road, a highly interesting route, especially from the Col onwards. An omnibus (office in the Rue du Pâquier) in connection with the trains plies to Thônes in 3 hrs. (fares 2½, 2 fr.). There is at first a choice of roads: the new road, followed by the omnibus, along the left bank of the lake almost as far as Menthon and then to the N. viâ *Alex*; and the old road, a little longer, viâ the Pont St. Clair (p. 115), and then direct up the Fier valley where it joins the preceding route. Good views are obtained, on the left of the Parmelan and on the right of the Tournette and the striking *Dents de Lanfon* (5520 ft.). — **Thônes** (2055 ft.; *Hôt. de Plain-Palais*) is a well-situated little town (2935 inhab.) at the junction of the Fier and the Nom, 10 M. from Annecy. Ascent of the Tournette see p. 116. A route leads hence to the E. in 6 hrs., over the *Col de Serraval*, to Faverges, on the Annecy and Albertville road (p. 117). By continuing up the Fier valley to the left of *Les Clefs* (p. 116) we may reach the *Charvin* (7920 ft.), an ascent recommended to botanists, and easily made in 6½-7 hrs. from Thônes. — The road to Flumet next ascends the Nom valley viâ *Les Villards* and (5 M.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (3320 ft.). On the left diverges a road to (4½ hrs.) Bonneville, viâ the station of St. Pierre-de-Rumilly (p. 86) and (2½ M. farther) *Petit-Bornand*; another road, branching off from this road, leads in ½ hr. (from St. Jean-de-Sixt) to *Grand Bornand* (3054 ft.), partly burned down in 1894, a place noted for its 'reblochons' (cheeses) and poultry. — The road to Flumet continues to ascend the valley of the Nom, which bends to the S., and passing (1 hr.) *La Clusaz* (3410 ft.; Inn) and several hamlets reaches the (1½ hr.) broad and long ***Col des Aravis** (4915 ft.; Chalet-inn), between the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.), on the right, and the *Porte des Aravis* (7650 ft.), on the left. The view of the Mont Blanc range is superb. The Col is near the centre of the Aravis chain, which extends from Faverges, on the N.E., to the Arve valley on the E. of Cluses (p. 87), and includes the peaks of the *Charvin* (7920 ft.; see above), to the S., and the *Rocher de la Balmaz* (8700 ft.), *Tête-Pelouse* (8470 ft.), *Pointe-Percée* (9025 ft.; p. 88), and *Pointe d'Arreu* (8095 ft.) to the N. We descend by the left bank of the Aravis brook to (1 hr.) *La Giettaz* (3640 ft.; Hôtel des Aravis) and thence in 2 hrs. more to *Flumet*, where we join the road to Chamonix viâ the valley of the Arly (see p. 117).

19. From Lyons to Chambéry.

a. Viâ St. André-du-Gaz.

66 1/2 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 25 c.).

To (40 M.) *St. André-le-Gaz*, where we change carriages, see p. 144. — The line for Chambéry here diverges to the E. 43 1/2 M. *Les Abrets-Fitilieu;* 46 M. *Pressins*, the junction of the line from Virieu-le-Grand viâ Belley (p. 28). The view of the Grande Chartreuse range (p. 155), on the right, improves as we proceed, the most conspicuous point being the Dent de Crolles (p. 156), a long white plateau ending in a sheer precipice. 48 1/2 M. *Pont-de-Beauvoisin* (Poste), an industrial town of 1493 inhab., on the *Guiers* or *Guiers-Vif*, deriving its name from a bridge built in the 16th century. We cross the river. — 52 M. *St. Béron* (1050 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare).

From St. Béron an omnibus plies viâ the *Gorge de Chaille*, with cliffs 500-650 ft. high, to (6 M.) *Entre-deux-Giers (les Echelles)*, the present terminus of the tramway line from Voiron viâ (10 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence the Grande Chartreuse is easily reached (comp. p. 155). — About 2 1/2 M. before Les Echelles the road passes through a tunnel 100 yds. in length, thus avoiding the former flights of steps ('échelles') in the defile traversed by the old road. In this defile (keeper at the entrance, 1 fr.) are the interesting **Grottes des Echelles.** Near the entrance is a chalet-hotel, and at the other end is *St. Christophe-la-Grotte.*

Our route next passes at a considerable height above a wooded ravine, on the left, and farther on we get a good view to the left. — 55 M. *Lepin-Lac-d'Aiguebelette* (Hôt. Berthet) is a station to the S. of the *Lac d'Aiguebelette*, which is 2 1/2 M. long by 1 1/4 M. broad. Beyond a short tunnel the lake is again seen; then another tunnel, taking over 5 min. to traverse. — 60 M. *La Cascade-de-Couz*, named after a waterfall, 160 ft. in height but insignificant in summer, which is seen on the right farther on. The line now rapidly descends past vine-clad slopes on the left, while on the other side of the Chambéry valley is the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 121). After a wide sweep to the N.W., we join the line viâ Aix-les-Bains (see above). — 66 1/2 M. *Chambéry* (see below).

b. Viâ Culoz and Aix-les-Bains.

86 M. Railway in 3 3/4-6 1/4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 55, 10 fr. 55, 6 fr. 80 c.).

To (63 M.) *Culoz*, see R. 4. Thence to (86 M.) Chambéry, see R. 5.

86 M. **Chambéry.** — **Hotels.** — Hôt. de France, Quai Nézin 5, near the Boulevards; Hôt. des Princes, Rue de Boigne 4; *du Commerce, Rue Vieille-Monnaie 8; de la Poste, Rue d'Italie 9, to the left beyond the theatre; Hôt. de la Paix, opposite the station, for which it serves as buffet, R. & A. 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.

Cabs. Per drive, with one horse 3/4, two horses 1 fr.; at night (10-6) 1 and 1 1/4 fr.; per drive 1 3/4 or 2 1/4, at night 2 or 3 fr.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 60 c. — **Omnibus** and **Tramway** to *Challes*, see p. 121.

Chambéry (885 ft.) is a town of 20,922 inhab., on the *Leisse*. It was formerly the capital of Savoy, as it is now of the department of that name, which was part of the duchy ceded to France by the

treaty of 1860 together with Nice. It is the seat of an archbishop. Like many old capitals Chambéry has a distinct individuality and though of somewhat monotonous appearance, is a flourishing town and an important intellectual and industrial centre (silk-gauze factories). There are also some considerable benevolent institutions, due in great part to the munificence of General de Boigne (d. 1830), who acquired a large fortune in India in the service of the Mahratta princes.

Turning first to the left and then to the right by the Rue de la Gare and crossing the river, we reach the *Palais de Justice*, a modern building of little merit. In front of it is the statue of *Ant. Favre* (1557-1624), the eminent jurist and father of Vaugelas, a modern bronze by Gumery. Behind it is a *Public Garden*.

Opposite the Palais de Justice is the MUSÉE, opened in 1889 in a former market (adm. free on Sun. and Thurs. 1-5 p. m.; on other days 50 c.).

On the GROUND FLOOR are various collections including sculptures, casts, a lacustrine collection, wood-carvings, Savoyard costumes and faïence, etc. — On the FIRST FLOOR is a *Library* of 40,000 volumes.

SECOND FLOOR. Paintings. Room I. *Maignan*, Voice of the tocsin; casts. — R. II. Ancient works, the best of which are: 345. Madonna; 297. Portrait; 176. *Santi di Tito*, Crucifixion; 53. Circumcision; 56. Last Supper. — R. III. Copies and modern paintings. — R. IV. Portraits; ancient furniture. — R. V. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Magi; fragment of a picture 'riddled with bullets and broken by the heretics'; 174. *Calabrese*, Judith; 314. *Molin*, Judas and Satan; 175. *Calabrese*, Dido; 177. *Feretti*, Descent from the Cross; 16. *Allori*, St. John, etc.

On this side of the Place du Palais, along the bank of the Leisse are the boulevards, which extend as far as the theatre. At the beginning is a *Monument* commemorating the first union of Savoy with France in 1792, by Falguière. Farther on is a *Fountain Monument*, commemorating Gen. de Boigne (see above). The statue stands on a marble *Column* supported by a pedestal with four elephants from whose trunks the water issues. The *Theatre* is handsomely decorated.

The *Cathedral*, near at hand on the right, dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. The interior is decorated with painted representations of Flamboyant sculptures and some fine modern glass.

The Rue de Boigne, which begins at the fountain and is in part bordered by lofty arcades, passes near the handsome modern *Hôtel de Ville*, and leads towards the imposing château. Of the original CHÂTEAU, built upon an eminence and founded in the 13th cent., only three towers, a block next the town, and the chapel are left. The last, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, has fine vaulting and some ancient stained glass. The château is now partly occupied by the préfet, the military commandant, etc. Visitors are permitted to ascend the round tower (20 c.; fine view). At the top of the approach from the Rue du Lycée, near this tower, is the handsome *Portail St. Dominique* (14th cent.), removed from an old convent and rebuilt here. Behind the château are a small *Museum* and a

Botanic Garden. — We may return to the station by the Rue du Lycée which issues from the Place du Palais near the boulevards.

The neighbourhood of Chamhéry affords many interesting walks and excursions. Of special interest is *Les Charmettes* to the S. (1 hr. there and back; adm. 1/2 fr.), a country-house, little altered since it was the abode of Rousseau and Mme. de Warens. — The **Bains de Challes** (*Hôt. du Château; de France; du Centre; du Pavillon*; villas and furnished apartments), 3 1/2 M. to the E. of Chamhéry (omnibus and tramway), possess mineral springs containing an unusually large quantity of sulphate of sodium (hath 2 fr.). The *Bath-Establishment* is situated in a *Park*, in which there is also a *Casino* (adm. 1 1/2, season-ticket 20-40 fr.). — The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5115 ft.; fine view) takes 4 1/2-5 hrs. Carriages can go hy the Châtelard road as far as (8 M.) *Les Déserts* whence the ascent may be made in 1 1/2-2 hrs. A shorter (4 hrs.) hut steeper ascent on the W. terminates in a 'cheminée', provided with ladders. On the summit is a huge cross. — *Cascade de Couz*, see p. 119.

From Chamhéry to *Modane*, R. 5; to *Grenoble*, R. 26; to *Albertville*, see below. To the *Grande Chartreuse* viâ St. Béron, see p. 119.

20. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moûtiers.

The Tarentaise.

47 M. Railway. — To (30 M.) *Albertville* in 1 1/2-1 3/4 hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.); thence to (17 M.) *Moûtiers* in 1 hr. 8 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Chambéry, see p. 119. — We follow the line to Modane (R. 5) as far as (15 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 31). The railway to Albertville, for which we change carriages, bends to the left and ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. High up on the other bank, at the confluence of the Isère and Arc, is the fort of *Montperché*. 21 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with Roman antiquities. On the left is *Montailleur*, with an old castle and an isolated tower on a mamelon. — 25 M. *Frontenex*. To the left the *Montagne de la Sambuy* (7225 ft.).

A road leads hence to (11 M.) Faverges (p. 117) over the (5 M.) **Col de Tamié** (2980 ft.) from which there is a fine view. Beyond the Col is (1/2 hr.) the old abbey of *Tamié* and the gorge of the same name (Inn) and farther on a fine waterfall on the Eau-Noire.

29 1/2 M. **Albertville** (1180 ft.; *Hôt. Million*, dear; *Hôtel des Balances*, both at some distance from the station; *Hôt. de la Gare*), a pleasant town of 5854 inhab., received its present name in 1835 in honour of king Charles Albert of Sardinia. It consists of two parts divided by the Arly: *l'Hôpital* on the right bank, and *Conflans*, the older and higher part, on the left. L'Hôpital contains the station and a new Gothic church. Conflans, on the left bank, is picturesque but ill-built. It contains a *Convent* (12th cent.), and some remains of its old walls, including a *Gate*, at the other side of the town. In the *Church* are a finely carved wooden pulpit, a gilded altar-piece, and several curious fonts. — The diligence office is in the Rue de la République, on the left, coming from the station.

From Albertville to *Annecy*, see p. 117.

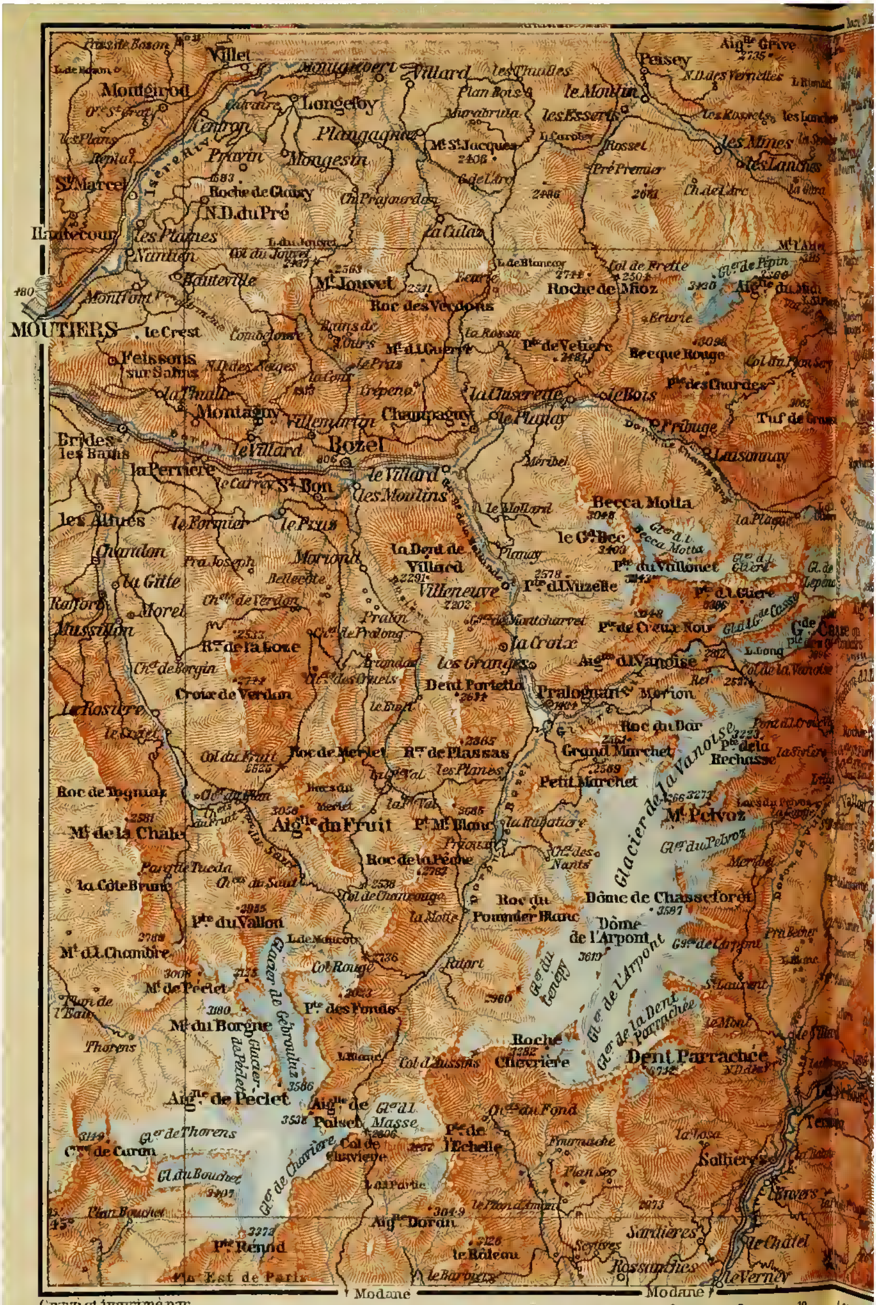
FROM ALBERTVILLE TO CHAMONIX VIÂ UGINES, 46 M., carriage-road, with diligence service starting at 9.25 a. m., in $10^1/_4$ hrs. (fare $14^3/_4$ fr.). As far as (5 M.) *Fontaines-d'Ugines* (p. 117), we follow the Annecy road; thence to Chamonix, see p. 117.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, $12^1/_2$ M., omnibus daily in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). We cross the Arly, turn at once to the left below Conflans and ascend farther on, to the right, the pretty valley of the *Doron de Beaufort*, passing (2 M.) *Venthon* and *Villard de Beaufort* and crossing the stream three times. **Beaufort** (2625 ft.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*) is a pleasantly situated little town, dominated by the château of *La Salle*. — Thence through the *Gitte Valley* to the *Col du Bonhomme* and viâ the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*, 9-10 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), see p. 106. — TO ST. GERVAIS VIÂ THE COL JOLI, 10 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. There is a carriage-road as far as ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Haute-Luce* (Molière Inn), then a bridle-path to *Belleville* and a path, indistinct in places, to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) **Col Joli** (6560 ft.), on the S. of Mont Joli (p. 105), from which there is a view of Mont Blanc. Descent by *Contamines*, see p. 105.

The railway from Albertville to Moûtiers crosses the Arly and ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. The lower part of the valley is broad and the slopes on the left are planted with vines. Best view to the right. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Tours*; $5^1/_2$ M. *La Bâthie*, above which, on the left, are the ruins of the *Château de la Bâthie*. About $1^3/_4$ M. to the right are the ruins of *Esserts-Blay*. At the head of the valley on the right, between the *Grand Arc* (8165 ft.), on the right, and the *Bellachat* (8165 ft.), on the left, is the *Col de Basmont* (5270 ft.), leading into the Maurienne (Aiguebelle; p. 138). Opposite (N. E.) is the *Tournette* (8050 ft.) which must not be confounded with the mountain of that name near Annecy (p. 116). — 8 M. *Cevins*, or rather *La Roche*, a hamlet of that parish.

Here begins the **Tarentaise**, the southern part of Savoy, which includes the *Upper Valley of the Isère* and the *Valley of the Doron de Salins*, its tributary. The two rivers rise among the highest mountains of France, after the mighty summits of the Mont Blanc and Pelvoux ranges, and they descend between three other chains of mountains which have a general direction from S. to N., so that their slopes are for the most part covered with pastures and woods. The Tarentaise presents therefore, in addition to Alpine scenery of the highest rank, a variety of aspects, such as the Alps of Dauphiné, for instance, lack. It was little known to tourists till within the last twenty years, and it is even now less visited than it deserves. Its mountains for part of the *Graian Alps*, which extend to the plains of Piedmont between the Dora Riparia and the Dora Baltea.

Beyond Cevins the valley contracts. The train traverses two tunnels and crosses to the left bank of the Isère. To the left are the ruins of the *Château de Briançon*, whose lords were at one time the terror of the neighbourhood. The railway returns to the right bank. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon*, at the confluence of the Celliers torrent and the Isère. A good bridle-path ascends the Celliers valley to (7 hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 31) viâ the *Col de la Madeleine* (6510 ft.), between the *Gros Villan* (8820 ft.), on the right, and the *Cheval Noir* (9300 ft.), on the left. — To the left,



Gravé et imprimé par

Kilometres

Bourg-St Maur
Nº Dº de Rhêmes & Cérésole
Suse
1:250,000
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
la Grande Parei
Aigle du Glacier
Aigle du St Esprit
Thuria
Bussac (Nord)
Traversière
Bussac (Sud)
Bec de Sambeina
Col d'Entrelor
Mt Tout Blanc
Col Rosset
Col de la Goletta
Gde Parei
Tsanteleina
Pte de Basei
Pte de la Galise
Col de Rhêmes
Col de Bailletta
Col d'Galise
Tignes
Aigle Percée
Rochers Rouges
Col d'Tourne
Col du Palet
Val d'Isère
Rochers de Prumecou
Rochers de Bellevarde
Rochers du Charvet
Rochers de Genepy
Col de Fresse
Col d'Leisse
Col du Mt Iseran
Aigle Pers
Aigles Rousses
Pte de l'Uja
Occidental
Mt Levanna
Oriental
Ouille Noire
Pte des Arses
Col des Fours
Pte de la Sana
Vallon d'l Leisse
Rocher du Col
Pte des Roches
Pte de Méan Martin
Bonneval
Vallon d'l Rocheure
Aigle de Méan Martin
Pte du Vallonbrun
Pte d'Audagne
Pte du Gd Fond
Pte de Chalanson
Col de Séa
Pte du Châtelard
Villaron
Gd Roc Noir
Pte du Vallonet
Pte du Gd Vallon
Bessans
la Goulaz
Mt Collerin
Uja de Ciamarella
Vincendières
Averole
les Gdes Pareis
Pte d'Arnès
Lans-le-Villard
Pte de Soliette
Pte de Charbonel
Ouille d'Arbéron
Croce Rossa
Col du Mt Cenis
Pte de Ronce
Pte du Gd Fond
Pte de l'Autaret
Roche Michel
Pte du Lamet
Pte del Fort
Lac du Mt Cenis
Mt Lera

beyond another tunnel, rises another ruined castle. The valley again expands. On the right opens the valley of the Morel, leading from Aigueblanche to the Col de la Madeleine. The heights of the Vanoise (p. 135) begin to appear in the line of the valley. — 15½ M. *Aigueblanche* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), beyond which is a ravine where the road rises considerably and the railway traverses another tunnel, nearly 2½ M. in length. To the right is the confluence of the Isère and the Doron de Salins.

17 M. **Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise** (1575 ft.; *Hôtel Vizioz*, fairly good; *Hôt. Bertoli*, less expensive; both in the Place), a town of 2397 inhab., on the Isère, formerly the capital of the Tarentaise, is the seat of a bishopric which owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the Cathedral is worth seeing, including a Renaissance enamelled reliquary, a jewel-casket of the 12th cent., an abbot's staff belonging to St. Pierre II. (?), an episcopal throne in walnut-wood, and an ivory statuette of the 16th century.

From Moûtiers to *Bourg-St. Maurice* and *Val d'Isère*, see R. 21; to *Salins*, *Brides*, *Pralognan*, etc., see R. 22.

Excursions. Those who do not intend proceeding to Pralognan should at any rate pay a visit to *Brides-les-Bains* (p. 132).

To Mont Jouvet. The ascent of this mountain, which is also made from Brides-les-Bains (p. 132), Bozel (p. 133), and Aime (p. 124), is among the finest and easiest in the Tarentaise (10 hrs. there and back; guide, 8-10 fr., mule 6 fr.). Passing *Feissons-sur-Salins*, we reach in 2 hrs. the *Roc du Diable* or the *Croix de Feissons* (4757 ft.), on the first plateau, where by diverging a few min. from the path, we obtain a fine view of the Isère valley. Presently looking back we see, on the left, the Vanoise glaciers, with the Grand Bec, the Pointe de la Recbasse, the Dôme de Chasseforêt, etc.; while to the right of these glaciers are the Aiguilles de Polset and de Péclet, and on this side of them, the Aiguille du Fruit, the Croix de Verdon, etc. — We now follow for ½ hr. a good path through wood and ascend for another ½ hr. to the right through clearings, then to the N.E. over pastures to the foot of the Jouvet. At length, 4 hrs. after starting, we come in sight of the summit between two nearer ones, the chief of which is the *Grande-Côte* (8015 ft.) on the right. About ¾ hr. farther is a chalet and ¼ hr. beyond is the *Chalet-Hôtel* of the C. A. F. (moderate; tariff). To reach the (20 min.) summit we ascend the arête on the left, which may be easily climbed even by ladies. The ***Mont Jouvet** or *Jovet* (8410 ft.), which has been styled the Rigi of the Tarentaise, is, owing to its isolated position between the valleys of the Isère and Doron, one of the chief view-points of the district. It affords a very striking panorama, in which the chief objects are, to the N., Mont Blanc and its neighbours, to the E. the Grand Combin and Monte Rosa, to the S.E. the Vanoise range, and to the S. the lofty summits of Dauphiné, with the fan-shaped Barre des Ecrins. Aime and Bozel, not seen from the top, are respectively N. and S.; the descent to either takes 3½-4 hrs.

To the Pointe de Crève-Tête, also 10 hrs., with guide (6 fr.); bridle-path to within 10 min. of the top. The way is either viâ (1½ hr.) *Fontaine-le-Puits*, on the eastern declivity, and the (1 hr.) *Col de la Coche* (to which another wooded path leads direct), or better viâ (1½ hr.) *Le Bois* and (1¼ hr.) *Les Avanchers*, on the N. side. The two paths start on the W. of Moûtiers to the left and right respectively from a bridge over the Doron. The **Pointe de Crève-Tête** (7635 ft.), the upper extremity of the mountain mass which rises to the S. of Aigueblanche, between the valleys of the Morel and Doron, affords also a very fine view of the Tarentaise,

particularly of the Isère valley above and below Moûtiers, of the valley of the Doron, Mont Blanc, the Vanoise range, and Mont Pourri or Thuria to the E.

21. From Moûtiers to Tignes and to Val-d'Isère viâ Bourg-St. Maurice.

I. From Moûtiers to Val-d'Isère.

16 1/2 M. to Bourg-St. Maurice. DILIGENCE (3 fr., banquette 4 fr.) thrice a day in 4 hrs. Thence to (17 1/2 M.) *Tignes* in about 6 1/2 hrs. or to (21 M.) *Val-d'Isère* in about 8 hrs. by a carriage-road. A carriage from Bourg to Ste. Foy (2 hrs.) costs 6-10 fr. and a mule thence to Tignes not more than 12 fr. including the attendant (the usual charge for a day); all the way from Bourg-St. Maurice a mule would cost only 12-15 fr. Seat in a carriage to Ste. Foy, 2 fr. It is proposed to establish a diligence-service to Ste. Foy.

The road, a continuation of that from Albertville, ascends the right bank of the *Isère* which turns to the N.E. at Moûtiers and is quite as striking in this upper portion of its course as it is below Moûtiers. Beyond (3 3/4 M.) *St. Marcel* is the *Détroit du Sieix*, a defile with three short tunnels. On the right is the little village of *Centron*, on the site of the ancient town of the same name. Then another defile. 7 1/2 M. *Villette*. On the right rises Mont Jouvet (p. 123), and farther off are the glaciers of Mont Pourri. — 8 3/4 M. *Aime* (2265 ft.; Hôt. du Petit-St. Bernard), the *Axuma* of the Romans, is now only a village. It has some inscriptions and other interesting antiquities, and outside the village, on the bank of the Isère, is an old church built of antique materials.

A good road, in part practicable for carriages, leads to the N. to (7 hrs.) *Beaufort* (p. 122), viâ the (4 hrs.) *Col du Cormet* (about 6560 ft.), on the N. of the *Crêt du Rey* (8660 ft.), the ascent of which is, however, shorter from Villette (see above). It commands a wide view to the N.

The ascent of *Mont Jouvet* (p. 123) is somewhat shorter from Aime than from Moûtiers. We cross the bridge over the Isère and follow a good bridle-path viâ *Longefoy*, to the S.W.; thence a path ascends to the S. by the *Lake* and *Col du Jouvet*.

High up on the right is the village of *Macot*, near which are some old argentiferous lead mines. 12 1/2 M. *Bellentre* (Hôtel Savoyen).

About 7 1/2 M. to the N. is *Les Chapelles* (night-quarters), whence the *Roignais* (9845 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. viâ (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lancevard*.

About 3/4 M. from the village a path diverges on the right to (1 M.) *Landry* and (3 M. farther) to **Peisey** (4265 ft.; *Hôtel Collin*), a large village with abandoned lead and silver mines.

Mont Pourri or *Thuria* (12,430 ft.), one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, alike striking in itself, in its situation, and in the view it commands, has seldom been climbed, owing to the length and difficulty of the ascent. A dangerous ascent leads viâ the *Grand Col* (9635 ft.) on the N., whence we take 6-7 hrs. to reach the principal summit by the arête and the glaciers. There is a refuge-hut of the C. A. F. at the foot of the col (about 8700 ft.). A preferable ascent may be made on the S. side (9 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), viâ the (3 1/4 hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (p. 125; night-quarters), the *Glacier de Platières*, and the (2 hrs.) *Pas de l'Echelle*, by which we gain the arête.

The valley of Peisey forks beyond the village. Taking the left branch we pass (3/4 hr.) the ancient lead and silver mines, and thence skirt the

Aiguille du Midi de Peisey (11,025 ft.; ascent, see p. 129) to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* and (about 2 hrs.) the *Col du Palet* (p. 128), by a rough path leaving on the right the *Lac de la Plagne*, and on the left the path to the Col de la Tourne (p. 129). — By the right branch, we may cross in 5 hrs., viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col des Frettes* (8215 ft.), to *La Chiserette*, in the Champagny valley (p. 128).

The glaciers of Mont Pourri are seen to great advantage on the right as we leave Bellentre. In front of us is the range which is dominated by the *Roc de Belleface* (9385 ft.) and the *Lancebranlette* (9620 ft.), to the left of the Little St. Bernard (p. 109).

16 M. **Bourg-St. Maurice** or *Le Bourg* (2805 ft.; **Hôtel des Voyageurs* or *Mayet*, plain, déj. or D. 3 fr.) is a busy little place owing to its situation near the frontier and on the road to the Little St. Bernard. Near the hotel is a house with a façade completely covered with fine modern sculptures.

From Bourg-St. Maurice to *Courmayeur* viâ the *Little St. Bernard*, see p. 108; to the *Col du Bonhomme*, viâ *Bonneval* and *Chapiu*, p. 106.

Bonneval-les-Bains, with a mineral spring and a small *Bath-Establishment*, is only about 4 M. from Bourg-St. Maurice. The waters resemble those of St. Gervais and Aix-les-Bains.

The Tignes road now turns with the valley of the Isère to the E. and crosses two tributary streams, the *Torrent des Glaciers* and the *Reclus*, which descend on the left from the Bonhomme and the Little St. Bernard. — 1½ M. *Séez* (2965 ft.), a village beyond which the Little St. Bernard route diverges to the left (18 M.; in about 3 hrs. by short-cuts). The snow-peaks at the head of the valley begin to come in sight. Our road again approaches the river, passes a fine waterfall, and mounts an incline 2 M. long, from which there is a good retrospective view.

6½ M. (2½ hrs. from Bourg) *Ste. Foy* (3450 ft.; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc; du Mont-Iséran; du Café-Traiteur; Gacon, well spoken of), opposite *Villaroger* (3610 ft.), whence the Col du Mont Pourri (p. 124) may be ascended in 5½ hrs.

A path leads to the E. from Ste. Foy to (7½-8 hrs.) *Valgrisanche*, in the valley of that name. It crosses the *Col du Mont* (8635 or 8680 ft.; about 3½ hrs. from Ste. Foy), between the *Bec de l'Ane* (10,475 or 10,560 ft.; easily ascended from the col in 1 hr.), on the left, and the *Pointe d'Archeboc* (see below), on the right, and descends to (2 hrs.) *Fornets*, where quarters for the night may be obtained.

At (2¼ hrs.) *La Crau* a path diverges to the left from the path from the col and leads to the right to the *Chalets de la Sassière* (6685 ft.), 3½ hrs. from Ste. Foy, whence the **Tête du Rutor** or *Ruitor* (11,445 ft.; with guide; tolerably easy) may be ascended in 6½-7 hrs. We ascend by the *Combe*, the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier* (about 8530 ft.), and the (2½ hrs.) *Col de l'Avernet* (about 10,600 ft.), then mount the side of the (¼ hr.) *Vedettes*, several rocks beyond the frontier, to the great *Glacier du Rutor* and to the (1 hr.) *Col du Rutor* (about 11,000 ft.). At this point, where we join the ascent from Valgrisanche, is a hut of the C. A. I. Splendid *View from the summit, about ½ hr. farther. — The ascent may also be made from La Thuile, on the N.W., on the road to Pré-St. Didier (p. 108).

The **Pointe d'Archeboc** (10,770 or 10,755 ft.) is easily ascended in about 6 hrs. from Ste. Foy. The route leads at first through wood, above the Tignes road, and beyond La Thuile enters a valley, the last village in which is *Le Plan* (7250 ft.), 4 hrs. from Ste. Foy. Thence we proceed to

the N. E. by the *Lacs Verdet*. The summit is on the frontier, overlooking the *Glacier de l'Ormelune*, and the Val Grisanche, on the Italian side.

10 M. *La Thuille* (4175 ft.; Mont-Vanoise Inn), a hamlet beyond which the valley gradually contracts and increases in grandeur. Its slopes are partly clothed with pines and larch. On the opposite side numerous silvery torrents descend from the glaciers of Mont Pourri. There are two also on the side of the road, one near some chalets and one at *Le Bioley*, respectively $1^1/_2$ and $3^1/_2$ M. beyond La Thuille. High up on the opposite bank is *La Gurra* (5215 ft.), with its handsome church-tower. 14 M. *Les Brévières* (5157 ft.; Duch's Inn), situated on a little plateau commanding a fine view: to the left, as we approach, the heights beyond Tignes, including the cliffs of Franchet, Pointe de Front, the Dôme, etc., and the glacier at the foot of the Tsanteleina; behind us, Mont Blanc. — From Les Brévières to the Grande-Sassière, see p. 127.

Our road threads another fine ravine and crosses the Isère to *La Chaudanne*, a hamlet only a few minutes before Tignes.

17 M. **Tignes** (5445 ft.; *Hôtel du Club Alpin, des Touristes*, two humble inns; telegraph-office), a village in a small plain on the left bank of the Isère, at the confluence of the stream from the Lac de Tignes (p. 128), and opposite a beautiful cascade formed by the stream descending from the Lac de la Sassière.

The carriage-road next crosses the river and proceeds up the valley, leaving on the left the hamlet of *Franchet* with its cliffs (see below). Beyond a wild ravine we enter a small plain and pass the hamlets of *Daille* and *Le Crey*.

21 M. (8 hrs.) **Val-d'Isère**, formerly *Val-de-Tignes* (6065 ft.; **Hôtel Moris*, at the bridge, R., L., & A. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ fr., B. 80 c.-1 fr., déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 10 fr.), a small village that has recently become a favourite excursion-centre.

II. Excursions from Tignes and from Val-d'Isère.

Guides. *Favre*, of Franchet, near Tignes; *Victor* and *Jean-Maurice Mangard*, of Fornet, $1^3/_4$ M. above Val-d'Isère (see above). There is no official tariff, and arrangements should in each case be made with the guides, on the basis of the tariff accepted at Pralognan (pp. 134-136); 10-12 fr. per day is sufficient for ordinary expeditions.

a. From Tignes.

To the *Lac de Tignes*, a pleasant little excursion, 2 hrs. there and back, by a path, steep but easy to find: see p. 128.

*To the Grande-Sassière, a highly interesting but laborious expedition (ascent $6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 15-20 fr.). It is usual to spend the previous night at the highest *Chalets des Sales*, 2 hrs. from Tignes, so as to avoid having to traverse soft snow on the return. Provisions must be taken. — From Tignes we cross the Isère and ascend sharply on the right, passing to the left of the hamlet of *Franchet*, whose rocks have for some time been conspicuous. At

the end of 1 hr.'s steep climb to the right of the stream we come in sight of the summit of the Grande-Sassière, while behind us appears the Grande-Motte with its vast snowfield. A little farther on we pass a fine waterfall and then see, on the right, the Pointe de Bazel (p. 130), also almost entirely covered with snow. — From the chalets (about 7550 ft.) we proceed to the W. to the arête by which the ascent is made (the descent may be made by the debris on the S.W. side). In $^1/_2$ hr. we reach a small plateau and are in full view of Mont Pourri. A slope of detritus next brings us in 70 min. to the arête (9720 ft.) where the summit is again in sight. In 1 hr. more we climb a small cheminée and $^1/_4$ hr. later for a short distance cross the glacier (10,754 ft.), which is without danger. About $^1/_2$ hr. farther on we reach a difficult passage, which takes $^1/_4$ hr. to cross, and that accomplished we get sight of Mont Blanc. The peak is finally attained after $^3/_4$ hr. of fatiguing climbing over detritus of slatey sandstone. The ***Grande-Sassière** (12,325 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, the third in altitude, and easier than the two higher peaks (Grande-Casse 12,665 ft.; Pourri 12,430 ft.). It is also one of the best view-points in this part of the Alps. To the N. appear Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and, in the distance, the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland. At our feet lie the lonely defiles of the Val Grisanche and the Val de Rhêmes and the great glaciers of the frontier. To the E. are the Grand Paradis, the Grivola, and the plains of Lombardy, often hidden by mists. To the S.E., beyond the summits which divide the valleys of the Isère and the Arc, the whole horizon is bounded by glaciers, from which rise many frontier peaks more than 10,000 ft. high, from the Levanna to Roche Melon and far away to Monte Viso. To the S.W., where sparkles the Lac de Tignes, are the Grande-Motte, the Grande-Casse, the Vanoise glaciers, Mont Thabor, and the Alps of Dauphiné; and nearer is the grand mass of Mont Pourri.

The Grande Sassière may be more easily ascended from *Les Brévières* (p. 126), in 5 hrs., viâ *Chenal-Dessous*, *Chenal-Dessus*, and the *Chalet de Balmot*. The descent may be made by this route ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs. instead of 5 hrs. by the other route). — *Passage du Dôme* and *Col de la Bailletta* (Val-d'Isère), see p. 130. — Ascent of the *Grande-Motte*, viâ the Lac de Tignes and the Col de la Leisse, see pp. 128, 131, 136.

To Notre-Dame-de-Rhêmes (Aosta), 8 hrs., with guide. From the Chalets des Sales (p. 126) we continue to skirt the stream to the (3 hrs. from Tignes) *Lac de la Sassière* (8025 ft.), a gloomy tarn fed chiefly by the Glacier de la Goletta or de Rhêmes. Hence we ascend to the left by the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Goletta* (10,050 ft.), erroneously called *Col de Rhêmes* (see p. 130), between the E. spurs of the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina, $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Tignes. **Fine view**, looking back, of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse; on the right, of the Grand-Paradis, etc. We descend to the chalets of *Soches* (about $1^1/_4$ hr.) and then follow the valley to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Notre-Dame-de-Rhêmes* or *Rhêmes-Notre-Dame* (Inn, poor; accommodation at the curé's).

To Bozel viâ the Col du Palet (*Pralognan; Moûtiers*), about 8 hrs., in the opposite direction 9 hrs. This is one of the finest passes in the Tarentaise. A guide is not necessary, but a mule

should be taken as far as the col (bargain; about 10 fr.). — The path ascends sharply, to the W. of Tignes, along the right bank of the stream which descends from its lake through a wooded and picturesque ravine. Near the upper end, the path to the Col de la Tourne (p. 129) diverges on the right. In 1-1¼ hr. we reach the *Lac de Tignes* (6850 ft.), a pretty lake abounding in fish, fed by the glacier of the *Grande-Motte* (p. 136), which rises boldly to the S. Fine retrospective view of the Grande-Sassière and the Pointe de Bazel. The waters of the lake to a great extent filter through the calcareous soil and emerge some 100 yds. below to form the torrent. The Col du Palet path goes to the right and leaves the path to the Col de la Leisse on the left (about 2 hrs.; p. 131). Farther on we bend to the right towards a block of rock and by a steep ascent and an ill-defined track gain a kind of plateau, on which is the last chalet. To the right is the *Vallée de Peisey* (p. 124) with its lakelets, to the left the *Rochers de Pramecou* (11,250 ft.). The **Col du Palet** (8720 ft.) lies beyond this desolate plateau, 2½ hrs. from Tignes. To the right of the Vallée de Peisey is Mont-Pourri, and to the left, the Aiguille du Midi. To the left of the Col, adjoining the glacier of the Grande-Motte, is the *Glacier de Pramecou*, followed by a whole series of other fine glaciers on the abrupt N. slopes of the Grande-Casse (p. 136). The path, which keeps to the left, is for the most part rough and steep till we reach the (1½ hr.) chalet of *La Plagne* (6650 ft.), near a small lake, giving rise to the *Prémou* stream whose valley we now follow. We then enter another ravine (¾ hr.) and finally descend by zigzags (¼ hr.). Opposite rises the *Grand-Bec de Pralognan* (see below). Numerous torrents descend from the glaciers, and farther on are two fine cascades on the right. We cross the stream several times and pass (¼ hr.) *Laisonnay* (5145 ft.), (½ hr.) *Fribuge*, (¼ hr.) *Champagny-le-Haut* or *Le Bois* (4855 ft.; Ruffier's Inn, good; guide).

The **Grand-Bec de Pralognan** (11,165 ft.; guide 15 fr.) is ascended hence in 8¼-8½ hrs. (there and back). We cross the pastures to the N.E., towards a depression visible from the village, to the left of a rock, on which is a little snow, at the (2½ hrs.) base of the arête to the N. of the peak. Thence in less than ¼ hr. we reach the *Glacier de la Becca-Motta*, and climb a rocky ridge in the centre of it to the (2 hrs.) second summit, whence in a few minutes we attain the culminatingpoint, to the W. The panorama is not only very extensive towards Savoy, owing to its isolation on the N. and its height, but it also embraces the great summits of the Maurienne and Dauphiné, the Viso, Gran Paradiso, etc.

The **Signal de Belle-Côte** (11,220 ft.), the highest point of the *Aiguille du Midi de Peisey* (11,025 ft.), to the W., is ascended in 5-6 hrs. from Champagny-le-Haut, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de l'Ecurie* and (3-4 hrs.) the *Glacier du Cul-du-Nant*. Fine view from the top, especially of the Mont Pourri and the Grande Casse. — Peisey, see pp. 124, 129.

Beyond Champagny-le-Haut we reach (10 min.) *La Chiserette* (5700 ft.; guide), where we join the path from the Vallée de Peisey viâ the Col des Frettes (p. 125). From this point the bridle-path

becomes a carriage-road and threads the striking *Gorge of Champagny,* where it is cut out of the rock above the torrent which descends in cascades far below. Soon we obtain a fine view of the lower part of the valley and of that of the Doron, dominated by the Pointe de Crève-Tête (p. 123). In $^3/_4$ hr. we reach *Le Planay*, a hamlet belonging to Champagny and the birthplace of Pierre de Tarentaise, better known as Pope Innocent V. (1276).

Pedestrians whose destination is Pralognan will find it shorter to leave the road here and take a footpath, to the left of the chapel, which crosses the stream and descends by the left bank till it rejoins the road at the beginning of the zigzags by which the latter descends above Le Villard (40 min.; p. 133).

From (5 min.) *Champagny-le-Bas* (Hôt. Roche) the road keeps at a considerable elevation on the right of the valley, leaving on the right a path going direct to *Le Villard* (p. 133); then it descends rapidly to the (1 hr.) road to Pralognan and *Bozel* (p. 133).

To Peisey viâ the Col de la Tourne or the Col du Palet, $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., with guide. The path is the same as the above as far as the Lac de Tignes or the Col du Palet respectively. The **Col de la Tourne** (9270 ft.), between the *Rochers Rouges* (9875 ft.) on the right, and the *Rochers du Chardonet* (9270 ft.) on the left, is more fatiguing but more interesting than the Palet route. The two paths unite a little way down on the other side and descend between Mont-Pourri, on the right, and the Aiguille du Midi, on the left (see p. 124).

b. From Val-d'Isère.

To the Lac de Tignes *(Col du Palet; Bozel)*, in about 3 hrs., bridle-path viâ (20 min.) *Daille*, where we cross to the left bank of the Isère, *Les Etroits*, the *Valley of the Thouvière*, a fine ravine on the right, and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Col de la Thouvière*, whence there is a view of Mont Blanc. — The *Lac de Tignes, Col du Palet*, etc., see p. 128. — Descent from the col to Tignes (p. 126), $^3/_4$-1 hr.

The ascent of the **Grande-Sassière* (p. 127) from Val-d'Isère takes about $^3/_4$ hr. more than from Tignes (p. 126). We diverge from the carriage-road beyond the ravine and ascend viâ Franchet (p. 126) to *Les Sales* where we join the route from Tignes.

The Rochers de Genepy (about 5 hrs.; with guide) are ascended viâ the *Valley of the Thouvière*, leaving to the right the above-mentioned path to the Lac de Tignes. We turn to the left to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (8495 ft.), then to the S. to the **Rochers de Genepy** (10,360 ft.), the summit of which commands a splendid *View from Mont Blanc to the mountains of Dauphiné.

To the Pointe de la Sana, 5 hrs., with guide. We first ascend to the S., then to the S.W. viâ the *Valley of the Charvet*, to (3 hrs.) the *Glacier de la Barme-de-l'Ours*, at the foot of the fine precipices of the Sana. Then we ascend the glacier from W. to E. to a col (10,200 ft.) on the E. and by snow-slopes to the summit of the **Pointe de la Sana** (11,320 ft.). The panorama is very fine and comprehensive. The descent may be easily made on the W. to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 131).

The Ascent of the Tsanteleina, marked *Pointe de Bazel* on the French maps (but comp. below), which lies on the frontier to the N.E., is made in about 6½ hrs. by the route on the S. side. This route, discovered in 1890 by M. H. Ferraud, though fit only for adepts with a guide, is less difficult than the ascent on the E. side, which takes 3½ hrs. more. We follow the road up the valley to (35 min.) *Le Fornet*, and then proceed to the N. through pastures, leaving to the left, farther on, the path to the Col de la Bailletta (see below). We ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Plateau du Quart* (about 8360 ft.), thence to a terrace with a lake, and holding towards the E., reach the (1⅓ hr.) *Glacier du Quart* (about 9775 ft.). By this glacier and some rocks we reach the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de Quart-Dessus*, which brings us to a (1¼ hr.) depression kuown as the *Col Bobba* (11,275 ft.), between the Tsanteleina on the N. and the 'Cime de Quart-Dessus' (11,400 ft.) on the S. Thence an ascent up a snowy slope (difficult when the snow is soft) and over some easy rocks brings us in ½-1 hr. (according to the state of the snow) to the summit of the **Tsanteleina** (11,830 ft.). The *View hence is very fine owing to the glacier-surrounded situation of the mountain as well as to the extent of the prospect, ranging from the Jungfrau in the N. to the Monte Viso in the S.

The *Col de la Bailletta* (9370 ft.), mentioned above, is about 1½ hr. from Le Fornet. It is crossed by the route to the valley of the Sassière, the (3 hrs.) *Lac du Santet* or *Sautet* (about 9120 ft.), and the (¾ hr.) *Lac de la Sassière* (p. 127), etc. The ascent of the Tsanteleina used to be made viâ this col and the Lac du Sautet. — Another col, affording a still more direct communication between Val-d'Isère and the valley of the Sassière, is the *Passage du Dôme*, at the head of the valley running to the N. from the village. To the right of the Passage rise the *Pointe du Front* (9725 ft.) and the *Dôme* (9950 ft.); to the left the *Rochers de Franchet* (9245 ft.) and the *Pointe de Picheru* (9700 ft.), still comparatively untrodden ground.

To the Pointe de Bazel and the Pointe de Calabre, to the N. of the Sources of the Isère, in 1½ and 2½ hrs. respectively from the Col de Rhêmes, which is reached in 3¾ hrs. from Val-d'Isère, with guide. The route leads viâ (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (see above) and (1 hr.) the *Chalets of St. Charles* (6795 ft.), where we quit the valley (Sources of the Isère, etc., see below) and begin the ascent to (1 hr. 10 min.) the *Col de Rhêmes* (10,045 ft.; comp. p. 127), which lies on the frontier between the two peaks. Beyond the col are immense glaciers across which we may proceed to (about 3 hrs.) the chalets of *Soches* and *Notre Dame-de-Rhêmes* (p. 127). — The **Pointe de Bazel** proper is, according to the natives of the district, the summit (11,295 ft.) to the left of the col; it may easily be ascended in 1¼ hr., at first directly, then on the N. side. — The **Pointe de Calabre** (11,035 ft.), to the right of the col, requires 1½ hr. for the ascent, viâ (½ hr.) some isolated rocks and (1 hr.) the rocks on the upper arête. Both peaks command fine and extensive views.

To the Pointe de la Galise, about 6 hrs., for adepts only, with guide. — To the (1½ hr.) *Chalets de St. Charles*, see above. The path thence leads through the gorge called *Malpasset* to the (25 min.) little valley of the *Prariond* (7655 ft.), where there is a chalet-refuge of the C. A. F. Thence we ascend to the left by moraines and a small glacier, to the (2-2¼ hrs.) *Col de la Galise* (9835 ft.), upon the frontier, affording good views to the E. and W. (to Cérésole, see p. 131). The summit of the **Pointe de la Galise** (10,965 ft.; splendid *View), to the N.E., is reached in about 2 hrs. more viâ the glacier, a difficult couloir, some very steep rocks, and a snowy slope.

To the Cime d'Oin and to the Grande Aiguille Rousse, with descent to Bonneval, a fine expedition without difficulty; 9½ hrs., with guide. — To the (2 hrs.) *Prariond*, see above. The path continues to ascend to the *Sources of the Isère*. Traversing a moraine and some turf slopes to the right of the *Glacier du Col de la Vache*, we cross the (1½ hr.) upper part of the glacier (easy) to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Vache*, on the frontier, from which we have a view of the beautiful *Lac Cerru*, to the N.E. A slatey arête ascends in 35 min. to the summit of the **Cime**

d'Oin (10,755 ft.), to the S. of the col. To the S.E., on Italian soil, rises the *Cime du Carro* (10,860 ft.); and to the S.W., on French soil, is the **Grande Aiguille Rousse** (11,260 ft.). The summit of the latter is reached in 1½ hr. by descending to the (¼ hr.) glacier, and thence ascending an arête on the S., to (½ hr.) a depression, known as the *Col du Bouquetin*, to the E. of the Aiguille, the (¾ hr.) top of which is finally gained by another arête. The *View embraces the frontier chain from the Tarentaise to the Maurienne, including the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, the Mts. of Dauphiné, etc. — The *Petite Aiguille Rousse* (11,275 ft.) lies fully ½ hr. to the W. From the latter we return to the (20 min.) depression, pass (¼ hr.) between the Aiguille Rousse and the *Aiguille de Gontière* (10,475 ft.), and descend to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Lechans* (p. 143), whence we follow the valley down to (2 hrs.) *Bonneval* (p. 142).

To Bonneval viâ the Col du Mont-Iseran, about 5 hrs.; bridle-path, fatiguing, but well defined and interesting; guide (unnecessary in settled weather) 8, to the Col 5 fr.; mule, 10-12 fr., including attendant. — We follow the Fornet route (p. 130) as far as (¼ hr.) the houses of *Laissenant*, where we turn to the right. Thence the path ascends steeply for about ½ hr., partly through wood, and crosses two streams. The next part of the route is marked by heaps of stones, where shelter may be sought in bad weather. There is a good view of Mont Pourri as we look back, in the background; of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse, nearer, to the left of the valley of the Isère; to the right, the Grande-Sassière, Tsanteleina, Pointe de Bazel, Pointe de Calabre, etc. The **Col du Mont-Iseran** (8985 ft.; refuge-hut; 2½-3 hrs. from Val-d'Isère) is the principal pass between the upper valleys of the Isère and Arc. Mont Iseran is not a single peak but designates the whole mass of mountains in which the Isère rises; the name is thus similar to Mont Cenis, Great St. Bernard, Mont Genèvre, etc. The view from the Col is limited, but farther on we enjoy a magnificent prospect of the glaciers and peaks from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, the most conspicuous being the Pointe de l'Albaron (Chalanson), opposite us, with the rocky peaks and snowy summits surrounding it. The descent is by the valley of the *Lenta*, which forms three steep ravines, the last near the end. We cross two bridges over the stream about ¾ and 1½ hr. from the col, noting a pretty cascade a little before the second. Fine view in the more open parts of the valley; to the right the Pelaou-Blanc (p. 142), to the left the Pointe des Arses (p. 142). We descend direct to the new *Chalet-Hôtel* of the C. A. F., ¼ M. above the village, or to the right to (2¼-2½ hrs.) *Bonneval* (3 hrs. in the reverse direction; p. 142).

To Entre-deux-Eaux viâ the Col de la Leisse, 6½-7 hrs., with guide. — From the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (p. 129) we ascend to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Leisse** (9110 ft.), to the E. of the Grande-Motte glacier. The descent is gradual into the *Valley of the Leisse*, between the *Aiguille de la Grande-Motte* (12,015 ft.), which may also be ascended from this side (p. 136), on the right, and the *Pointe de la Sana* (11,320 ft.; p. 129), on the left. This valley, dull and desolate, and domiuated farther on by the *Grande-Casse* (12,665 ft.; p. 136), debouches above *Entre-deux-Eaux* into the valley which descends from the Col de la Vanoise (see p. 135).

From Val-d'Isère to Cérésole viâ the Col de la Galise, about 9 hrs., with guide; fatiguing. To the (4-4¼ hrs.) *Col de la Galise*, see p. 130.

We descend to the left in less than 2 hrs. to the *Chalets de Cerru* (leaving on the left a path leading into the *Val Savaranche* viâ the *Col de Nivolet*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*), and thence follow the *Orco* valley to (2¾ hrs.) *Cérésole* (5315 ft.; hotels), with chalybeate springs, on the N. of the imposing Levanna range (p. 143).

22. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and to Pralognan.

16½ M. by a good road. DILIGENCE in connection with the railway and OMNIBUS in the seasou to (3½ M.) *Brides-les-Bains* (1 fr., 50 c.). Hotel-omnibuses also meet the train. A tramway is about to be opened between Moûtiers and Brides. Mail-cart all the year round to Brides and (8 M.) *Bozel*. Carriage from Bozel to (8½ M.) *Pralognan*, about 15 fr.; from Brides, 25 fr. for one or more persons. — Mule for excursions, 7-8 fr. per day, with attendant 12-15 fr.

Moûtiers, see p. 123. The road crosses the Isère and ascends at first by the right bank of the *Doron de Salins*.

¾ M. **Salins** (1614 ft.; *Hôt. des Bains*, first-class) is a little village with a thermal establishment supplied by two springs (96° Fahr.), strongly charged with chloride of sodium (718 grains per gallon), in this respect perhaps only inferior to the waters of Besançon, Salies de Béarn in the Pyrenees, Nauheim in Germany, and Salins in the Jura. They are chiefly used for baths in scrofulous and lymphatic affections. Many bathers reside at Moûtiers (omnibus). The establishment, rebuilt in 1890-91, is subject to the same management and tariff as that of Brides.

We now turn to the E. and, leaving on the right the picturesque *Belleville Valley*, cross the Doron and rapidly ascend, with a fine view of the northernmost glaciers of the Vanoise and of the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (p. 128). Nearer rises the Dent de Villard.

3¾ M. **Brides-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** GR.-HÔT. DES THERMES ET DE FRANCE, pens. 10-15 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL; GR.-HÔT. DES BAIGNEURS; HUMBERT; GRUMEL, déj. or D. 3 fr. — **Mineral Waters.** *Drinking*, fee for 1 day 75 c.; for 1 pers. for the season 12, 2 pers. 22, 3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 36 fr. *Baths*, 1½-2 fr.; in large basin 5 and 6 fr., less for more persons. — **Casino** by the park, free for guests at the Hôtel des Thermes, for others 1 fr. a day, 15 fr. the season, 2 pers. 26, 3 pers. 33, 4 pers. 44 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Brides-les-Bains (1870 ft.) is a pretty little village, in a situation far superior to Salins and probably on that account much more frequented. The water (97° Fahr.) is used for both bathing and drinking, and is laxative and purgative, being especially good for the treatment of obesity. The Bathing Establishment is close to the Hôtel des Thermes, the spring a short distance off on the bank of the stream.

Excursions. — To *Mont Jouvet*, see p. 123. To the *Valleys of Champagny* and *Pralognan*, see pp. 128, 133. — For *Guides* (usually 12 fr. per day, including food), apply at the Etablissement. — A number of driving-excursions are arranged; the carriages, however, do not start with less than 4 passengers.

To the **Vallée des Allues.** From the village of *Les Allues* (3700 ft.; Meilleur), 4½ M. from Brides, a good mule-track ascends the valley to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Morel* (lodgings). Thence we may ascend the **Croix**

de Verdon or *Dent de Burgin* (9000 ft.; about 4 hrs.), the highest point of the first mountain group to the left of the valley. — About $7^1/_2$ M. from Morel lie the *Chalets du Fruit*, to the W. of the **Aiguille du Fruit** (10,025 ft.), the ascent of which is difficult. The absolute summit of the mountain forms a kind of tower, about 65 ft. high, scaled in about $7^1/_2$ hrs. from the Chalets, with the aid of the small projections on its surface. — About $2^1/_4$ M. beyond the Chalets du Fruit we reach the *Chalets du Saut* (7065 ft.), picturesquely situated to the E. of the *Pointe* or **Croix du Vallon** (9695 ft.), an easy and interesting ascent, accomplished in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the *Chalets de Gébroulaz*, which lie about $2^1/_4$ M. to the right of the Chalets du Saut, viâ the S. slope. — The path to the left at the Chalets du Saut leads to two passes. Turning to the left again, farther on, we reach the *Col de Chanrouge* (8325 ft.), whence we descend to (5 hrs.) Pralognan, passing to the N. of the Petit Mont Blanc (p. 134). Continuing straight on by the path from the chalets we reach the *Col Rouge* (8975 ft.), whence also we descend to (8 hrs.) Pralognan, viâ the Chalets de Ritort (p. 138). Both paths command fine *Views of the glaciers of the Vanoise.

Beyond Brides the road continues to follow the left bank through pleasant meadows and viâ the hamlets of *La Perrière* and *Le Carrey*, and recrosses the stream before reaching Bozel. On the right, high up, is the village of *St. Bon* (Inn), at the mouth of a valley which runs parallel with the upper valley of the Doron.

8 M. **Bozel** (*Hôt. Favre*, opposite the church; *Des Alpes* or *Machet*, on the main road, R., L., & A. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3-$3^1/_2$ fr.), a village at the foot of the S. spurs of *Mont Jouvet*, which may be climbed hence in 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (see p. 123).

To *Tignes* viâ *Champagny* and the *Col du Palet*, see p. 128. — The mail-cart for Moûtiers starts at 8.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

We now skirt, to our right, the wooded range which culminates in the *Dent de Villard* (7515 ft.) and leave on the left the Champagny road. Beyond (10 M.) *Le Villard* (2836 ft.), at the confluence of the Doron and the Prémou torrent, we mount rapidly by zigzags to an altitude of 3600 ft., above the **Gorge de Ballandaz*. This ravine, which cannot be appreciated from the road, presents on the bank of the stream some very curious clefts. A path descends on the right at the first bend of the road, and ascends again at Planay (see below). A balustrade enables us to approach to the edge of the gorge. From the road we enjoy a fine view in the direction of Bozel and, ahead, of the Vanoise glaciers on the flank of the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 137).

$12^1/_2$ M. *Planay*. To the left is the *Pointe de la Vuzelle* (8460 ft.), with its two torrents and inaccessible grottoes. — 14 M. *Villeneuve*, to the right of the road, at the foot of the rock of the same name (p. 134). After crossing the stream $^3/_4$ M. farther on in a small wooded ravine, we again come in sight of the glaciers. On the right is the *Dent Portetta* (8640 ft.) and the *Rocher de Plassas* (9400 ft.); on the left, the hamlets of *Granges* and *Darbellay*, which form part of Pralognan, and a little farther, beyond the church, *Barioz*, with the hotel.

$16^1/_2$ M. **Pralognan** (4670 ft.; *Hôt. de la Vanoise* or *Favre*, R. 2, déj. or D. 3 fr.; telegraph office. — Guides **Abel* and **Jos. Amiez*;

Alfred, Séraphin, Jos.-Napoléon, and *Jos.-Ant. Favre*) lies in a small plain, at the confluence of the Doron and the *Glière*, overlooked on the S.E. by the abrupt buttresses of the *Vanoise* and the *Grand* and *Petit-Marchet* (8400 ft. and 8430 ft.), from the former of which descend two fine waterfalls. Immediately to the E. begins the ascent to the Col de la Vanoise, while to the S. of the village we look right up the uppermost course of the Doron, towards the Col de Chavière (p. 138), having in sight the Aiguilles de Polset and de Péclet (p. 137) at its head, to the right. The situation of the place, coupled with the existence of at least one fairly good hotel, renders Pralognan the best head-quarters for excursions in the Tarentaise. It is, however, comparatively little known, and by no means so frequented as it deserves.

If bad weather or the traveller's inclination prevent him from undertaking an ascent, he should at least visit the beautiful waterfalls in the neighbourhood and ascend towards the Col de la Vanoise to beyond La Glière (p. 135) for the sake of the view of the Grande-Casse.

The path to the waterfalls leads to the right of the house behind the hotel, then to the left, and brings us in 1/4 hr. to the long *Cascade de la Fraîche*. About 5 min. farther on is the *Cascade du Grand-Marchet*, which falls sheer into a rocky fissure passing beneath a natural arch. — *Gorges de Ballandaz*, p. 133; carriage 6 fr.

Excursions from Pralognan.

To the **Petit Mont Blanc** (8810 ft.), to the right at the entrance to the upper valley of the Doron. An easy ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 6 fr., not indispensable), viâ Les Planes (p. 137) and by a shepherds' track on the N., passing the (3 hrs.) *Col du Petit-Mont-Blanc* (7805 ft.), brings us to the summit. The superb *View includes Mont Blanc, the Vanoise glaciers, the Grande-Casse, the Aiguille du Fruit, etc. The descent on the S. to *La Motte* (p. 138) is easier. The descent may also be made on the W. side by interesting paths to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bozel* (p. 133). — To the **Rocher de Villeneuve** (7224 ft.), to the N.W., above Villeneuve (p. 133), 2 1/2 hrs., easy, viâ *La Croix*, to the left of the road. The view includes the imposing Ballandaz ravine in the Doron valley as well as the mountains seen from the Petit Mont Blanc. — To the **Rocher de Plassas** (9400 ft.), a singularly shaped peak to the N. of the Petit Mont Blanc, 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). The ascent leads viâ the Col du Petit-Mont-Blanc and then by a ridge, giddy in places. The view is more extensive than that from the Petit Mont Blanc. We may descend on the N. by the side of the Dent Portetta. — To the **Dent Portetta** (8640 ft.), about 4 hrs., with guide (8 fr.). We ascend the mountain by its E. flank and reach in 3 hrs. the entrance of a striking ravine. Then we ascend on the right by steep slopes to the W. side, and finally from the N. side gain the summit, from which the view is at least as good as from the Petit Mont Blanc. — To the **Grand-Marchet** (8400 ft.), the left-hand one of the two rocky peaks overlooking Pralognan, and from there apparently the lower of the two, 4 hrs. there and back, with guide; laborious. We make a detour and by climbing a cheminée reach the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Chalets du Petit-Marchet* whence we attain the Grand-Marchet chalets and the summit by another cheminée.

To Termignon by the Col de la Vanoise, about 7 1/2 hrs., bridle-path. This is the most frequented pass between the valleys of the Doron and the Arc (Maurienne). A guide (14 fr., 6 fr. to Entre-deux-Eaux) is not required in fine weather. A mule (10 fr.) is convenient for the ascent and for crossing the col, but not for the de-

scent. We ascend to the left from the hotel, pass (20 min.) the hamlet of *Fontanette* and (1 hr. more) the *La Glière* chalets (about 6640 ft.), the last on the W. side of the Col, where the path to the Morion (see below) diverges to the right. Opposite, on the right, is the *Aiguille de la Vanoise* (9225 ft.). In $^1/_2$ hr. from the chalets we reach the *Lac des Vaches* (7620 ft.), now almost drained. A steep ascent of 15-20 min. now follows, opposite the *Grande-Casse* (p. 136); and in 20 min. more we reach the highest point (cross) and a plateau with the *Lac Long* (8130 ft.). Near the end of the lake (20 min.), on the right, beyond the Aiguille de la Vanoise, we see once more the mountains on the right bank of the Doron. On this side, between the foot of the Aiguille and the *Lac des Assiettes,* is the *Refuge de la Vanoise*, very useful in the ascents from the col though in poor repair. — The **Col de la Vanoise** (8290 ft.) is at the end of Lac Long in the middle of a desolate plateau, surrounded by mountains either quite bare or covered with glaciers, including that of the Grande-Casse. The path descends a little, skirts two small lakes, and becomes indistinct at the head of the stream which descends towards Termignon (stakes). To the right is the *Pointe de la Rechasse* (p. 136). Farther on, to the left, is the *Valley of the Leisse* (p. 131), to the left of which are the *Grande-Casse* and the *Grande-Motte* (p. 136), to the right the *Rocher du Col* (10,365 ft.), and farther off, between two glaciers, the *Pointe du Vallonet* (10,965 ft.; p. 136). In $^3/_4$ hr. from the col we come in sight of Entre-deux-Eaux, at the end of the plateau where the stream plunges among the rocks, and descend by steep zigzags in $^1/_2$ hr. to the *Pont de la Croix-Vie.*

Entre-deux-Eaux (7090 ft.), near this point, 4-4$^1/_4$ hrs. from Pralognan, consists of a few chalets, the highest on this side, with two humble taverns, kept by Ed. and Jos. Richard. — For the *Col de la Leisse* and the ascent of the *Grande-Motte,* see p. 136.

The Termignon route now descends to the end of the *Rocheure Valley* and crosses its brook (25 min.), leaving on the right the well-nigh inaccessible ravine of the Doron de Termignon. To the right rises the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 137). We now ascend to a small col, viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Chapelle St. Barthélemy* and the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide,* enjoying a fine *View of the Chasseforêt. The col (7810 ft.) is reached in 10 min. more; then a small lake, 25 min. beyond which the steep descent begins in view of the *Chalets de Chavière.* In 10 min. we regain the zone of pines, and enter a wooded gorge; in 20 min. more we come in sight of Termignon; $^1/_4$ hr. short-cut to the left; $^1/_4$ hr. *Le Villard* and a bridge over the stream; 10 min., fine cascade on the right, descending from the glaciers of the Vanoise. In 20 min. more we reach *Termignon* (p. 139).

To the **Morion** or **Mont-Rond** (about 8200 ft.), an easy and interesting ascent (3 hrs.), practicable for mules (10 fr. with attendant). This height

is reached by diverging to the right from the route to the Vanoise at the Chalet de la Glière (p. 135). Fine view.

To the **Pointe du Dard** (10,715 ft.), the extremity of the rocky mass of the *Mont-Pelvoz* (10,740 ft.), which thrusts itself on the W. into the Glacier de la Vanoise; 7 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We ascend by the *Col de la Vanoise* to the N. of the mountain (3 hrs.), then turn to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Vanoise*, which we cross. Fine view of the Vanoise group and its huge glacier, etc.

To the **Pointe de la Rechasse** (9400 ft.), near the N. end of the glacier-system of the Vanoise; 6½ hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We follow the same route as for the preceding but turn to the W. on the glacier and ascend the mountain on the S. side. The view hence is also very fine.

To the **Pointe de Creux-Noir** (10,330 ft.), on the N.E. or left of the Col de Vanoise route, about 5 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), viâ the *Chalets de la Glière* and the glaciers to the S. of the Pointe du Vallonet de la Glière (see below). Fine *View of the upper Doron valley and the Vanoise range with their great peaks: the Dôme de Chasseforêt, Aig. de Polset, Aig. de Péclet, Grande-Casse, etc.

To the **Pointe de la Glière** (11,110 ft.); farther on in the same direction, 5½ hrs., with guide (30 fr.); difficult. After the (2 hrs.) first lake we turn to the left and ascend towards a depression, beyond which we are (½ hr.) almost at the foot of the little glacier which descends between the two summits of the Glière. In less than ½ hr. more we reach the foot of the steep rocks to the left of the glacier, ascend them, without difficulty, in 1 hr., and traverse the snow-fields of the glacier, to the (½ hr.) snowy depression between the summits, whence 1 hr. more takes us to the top of the higher. The very fine *View extends from the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, to the Ecrins, in Dauphiny. — The **Pointe du Vallonet** (10,965 ft.), behind the Pointe de Creux-Noir (see above), affords a striking view of the Grande-Casse, the Grande-Motte, the Vanoise glaciers, and Mont Blanc. It presents no difficulty but is perhaps hardly worth the fatigue and time, 10 hrs. there and back.

To the *Grand-Bec de Pralognan*, see p. 128; 9 hrs. from Pralognan; guide 15 fr.

To the Grande-Casse, 6-7 hrs. from the Refuge de la Vanoise (p. 135), a first-class ascent, fit only for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (30 fr.; porter 15 fr.). We ascend at first by the Grande-Casse glacier, requiring great care, and in 2¼ hrs. gain its third plateau. Then we climb in 3¼ hrs. by the rocks on the right bank and the Grande-Pente to a narrow ridge, trying for those who are subject to giddiness, which leads in ½-¾ hr. to the summit. Another route leads by an arête above the Lac Rond to the (2 hrs.) glacier only. The **Grande-Casse** or *Pointe des Grands-Couloirs* (12,665 ft.), the highest peak in the Tarentaise and Southern Savoy, rises in the N.E. part of the Vanoise range, overlooking the Leisse valley. The view is neither so fine nor so comprehensive as might be expected, owing to the fact that the mountain, instead of being isolated, forms part of a mass of which two peaks exceed 12,400 ft. and several others 11,000 ft.

To the Grande-Motte, 6½ hrs. from Entre-deux-Eaux by the old route, 1 hr. less by the new route. This is one of the finest expeditions in the district, and is comparatively easy with a good guide (25 fr., porter 14 fr.). The ascent may also be made on the Tignes side viâ the Col de la Leisse, but it is less fatiguing from Entre-deux-Eaux. The old route proceeds first to the *Col de la Leisse* (9120 ft.; 3¼-3½ hrs.) and thence in about 3 hrs. reaches the summit viâ the glacier and the snow-slopes. The new route, much more direct and preferable when the snow on the E. side is likely to be in bad condition, leads up the S. slope. It diverges from the route to the col, reaches (1¾ hr.) a green height below the S. spur, and then ascends (1¼ hr.) this spur, from which the summit is gained in 20 min. more. — The **Aiguille de la Grande-Motte** (12,015 ft.) is the last great peak on the N.E. of the Vanoise range, towering above the huge glacier of that name, which is seen to best advantage on the ascent

from Tignes to the Col du Palet (p. 128), and it affords a grand view to the N. as far as Mont Blanc. Nearer appear the mountains on the frontier with their glaciers, the Grande-Sassière, the Tsanteleina, etc.; to the left, Mont Pourri and the Peisey Valley; to the S., the Arc Valley, Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, etc.

*To the Dôme de Chasseforêt, 6-6½ hrs. or 3½-4 hrs. from the Refuge des Nants, where the night is spent. This is a grand glacier expedition, very easy from this side (from Termignon, see p. 139), and much recommended, with guide (15 fr., porter 8 fr.; including descent to Termignon, 25 and 15 fr.). From Pralognan we ascend the Doron valley with a fine retrospective view of the N. side of the Vanoise and the Grande-Casse, and, to the left, of the glaciers at the foot of the Dôme de Chasseforêt. At (½ hr.) *Les Planes* (5240 ft.) the path to the Petit Mont Blanc (p. 134) and the Col de Chanrouge (p. 133) leads off to the right. At (½ hr. farther) *Prioux* (5665 ft.) we quit the route to the Col de Chavière (p. 138) and climb, on the left, the W. slope of the Vanoise range to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Nants* (7250 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N. of which is the *Refuge des Nants* (8235 ft.). Still proceeding to the N. we gain (1¼ hr.) a small plateau (8990 ft.) and turn to the E. across the glacier to (1½ hr.) the arête (10,990 ft.) and bearing to the S., by a glacier-plateau to (1¼ hr.) the top. The ***Dôme de Chasseforêt** (11,800 ft.) forms, as it were, the centre of the great *Vanoise* range, whose glaciers are more than 7 M. long and 4 M. broad. It is not, however, the highest point, as the Dent Parrachée, at the S. end, attains 12,180 ft. The panorama includes, from left to right, beginning at the N., Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, Grande-Sassière, Grand-Bec de Pralognan, Grande-Casse, Grande-Motte, the Mont Iseran range, and the mountains on the E. of the Arc valley, from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, Mte. Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, Dent Parrachée, Aiguille de Polset, Aiguille de Péclet, Pelvoux, Ecrins, Meije, Grandes-Rousses, etc. — The return may be made viâ the *Col de la Vanoise,* passing its refuge-hut (p. 135). This is a glacier expedition as far as the end of the plateau; to the left are the *Pointe du Dard* and the *Pointe de la Rechasse* (p. 136).

The descent to Termignon is easy, but fatiguing and monotonous. After crossing debris, to the right of which are large crevasses, we descend by steep snow-slopes and a rock-wall presenting a little difficulty, and after about 2 hrs. quit the glacier. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Granges de l'Arpont* (7270 ft.), whence a pleasant path, skirting the Dent Parrachée high above the Doron, leads to (1½ hr.) *Le Villard* (p. 133), below which we join the route from the Vanoise to *Termignon* (p. 139).

To the Aiguille de Polset *(Péclet)*, 9 hrs. or only 6½-7 hrs. if we spend the night at the chalets of La Motte or of Ritort. Guide 15, porter 10 fr. To the Plancoulour chalet, see p. 138. Thence we climb to the right by very steep slopes to the plateau of the (1 hr.) small *Lac Blanc* (8200 ft.); then to the N. over debris, to the (1½ hr.) first snow and S.W. by the glacier, where there are crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Gébroulaz* (11,320 ft.), which is N. of and ½ hr. below the summit. The **Aiguille de Polset** (11,600 ft.) forms, with the *Aiguille de Péclet* (11,700 ft.), the last important mass on the W. of the Tarentaise mountains and, for this reason, it affords the best view of the Dauphiné mountains, including the Grandes-

Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Meije, Barre des Ecrins, Pelvoux, Ailefroide, etc. The view also includes most of the great summits visible from the neighbouring heights and especially of the great Vanoise range. The descent may be made viâ the Col de Chavière (see below).

To MODANE VIÂ THE COL DE CHAVIÈRE, 9-10 hrs., guide (14 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; porter as far as the Col 6 fr.; mule and attendant 12 fr. This route is the shortest way of regaining the railway; in the opposite direction it requires 10-11 hrs. (to the col 6¼ hrs.). As far as the (1½ hr.) second bridge the road is practicable for light vehicles, but beyond that it becomes a footpath which by-and-by disappears and is only found again with difficulty on the other side of the col. — To (1 hr.) *Prioux*, see p. 137. We leave the path to Les Nants and Chasseforêt on the left (p. 137), cross the torrent twice, climb to the plateau on which are the (1 hr.) Chalets of *La Motte* (6335 ft.), and whence, to the left of the snowy Aig. de Polset, the Col de Chavière is first seen. The (½ hr.) *Chalets de Ritort* (6470 ft.) and the bridge of the same name lie to the left; thence a difficult passage may be made over the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Aussois* (9850 ft.), into the Arc valley. Farther on, to the right of our path, is the *Col Rouge* (p. 133). The path becomes indistinct, especially after passing the (1 hr.) chalet of *Plancoulour* (7270 ft.), whence the ascent of the Aiguille de Polset (p. 137) may be made; but on surmounting the next slope the beacon on the col comes into view. Beyond the second cairn we reach the (45 min.) snow. Mont Blanc is now in sight, and after 1 hr.'s steep climbing we reach the **Col de Chavière** (9205 ft.), forming a slight depression in the ridge which connects the *Aiguille de Polset* (pp. 137, 34) with the *Pointe de l'Echelle* (p. 34). Towards the S. may now be seen Mont Thabor, Monte Viso, and the Dauphiny Mountains. — The descent is at first steep and rough, but we soon arrive at some pastures and bear to the right towards a valley which we have already seen from the col. We must avoid descending too far, as the path keeps high above the left bank of the torrent, and is struck again, 1½ hr. from the col, on a level with the last leap of the fourth *Cascade* descending from the *Chavière Glacier*. At the end of this glacier is the *Pointe Rénod* (p. 34). We next skirt a precipitous cliff, pass below the first pine-trees, and bearing to the left, reach the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Polset*, beyond which begins a long zigzag descent through the woods, at times very rough and steep. After about ½ hr., we see the railway-works preceding the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the Fort du Sappey which commands it, and Modane, now 1 hr. distant. In 35-40 min. we emerge from the wood, and a walk of ¼ hr. brings us again to the torrent, before reaching (10 min.) *Loutraz*. We bear to the right, cross the (5 min.) *Arc*, and pass under the railway which makes a circuitous bend round Modane in order to reach, higher up on the right, the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (p. 33). Those who do not wish to stop at *Modane* (p. 32) find a short-cut to the (20 min.) station skirting the line, to the right.

23. From Chambéry to the Maurienne.

The Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains.

From Chambéry to *Modane*, 61 M., RAILWAY in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.), see pp. 31, 32. From Modane to *Lanslebourg*, 15½ M., MAIL CART in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr.); thence to *Bonneval*, 12 M.

The valley of the Arc, which forms a kind of crescent from N.W. to S.E. between the mountains of the Tarentaise (p. 122) and those of Dauphiné and the Italian frontier, is known as the **Maurienne** (p. 31). The chief interest for tourists in the upper valley of the Arc is afforded by the mountains on the frontier beyond Lanslebourg; but unlike the Tarentaise, this district does not by any means present a smiling aspect. There are no glaciers on this, the S. side of the mountains like those of the Vanoise on the N., and glaciers appear on the right-hand slopes only

towards the end of the valley. The Haute Maurienne also has fewer arrangements for tourists than the Tarentaise, and the traveller must rely upon his own resources unless he is prepared to pay large sums for carriages and porters, for which there is no tariff (comp. p. 126).

Chambéry, see p. 119. Thence to (61 M.) *Modane* and excursions from Modane, see R. 5.

The road through the upper valley of the Arc, which turns to the N.E. at Modane, follows the left bank of the river for some distance. It passes above (2½ M.) *Villarodin,* and then through a defile commanded by the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (4975 ft.).

The **Aiguille de Scolette** or *Pierre Menue* (11,500 ft.), rising above l'Esseillon, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Nant de Ste. Anne,* the *Hortier,* and the *Granges du Vallon.* Fine view from the top.

The valley again widens. Leaving *Bramans* on the right, we cross the torrent of *St. Pierre,* whose ravine is in parts very fine, ¾ hr. higher up, beyond the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Délivrance* (5110 ft.).

Viâ this ravine we may proceed to the *Col du Petit-Mont-Cenis* (7220 ft.), the *Col de Clapier* (8175 ft.), and the *Col d'Ambin* (10,320 ft.), whence we may ascend the *Signal de Cléry* or *Cima Ciusalet* (10,890 ft.), the *Dents d'Ambin* or *Aiguille de Savine* (11,095 ft.), etc.

Following the road, we reach the (7 M. from Modane) hamlet of *Le Verney,* and crossing to the right bank of the Arc arrive at (3 M. more) *Sollières.* There is a fine view of the valley as we ascend by the opposite bank to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets de Mont-Froid* (7475 ft.) on the N.W. slope of *Mont Froid* (9330 ft.).

11 M. **Termignon** (3870 ft.; *Lion d'Or,* good), a village at the confluence of the Arc and Leisse. The church contains three gilded altars, in the Italian style. — Guides: *Duport, Pantin;* porter, *Jos. Gros.* — The mail-cart passes about 5.30 p. m. on the way up, and about 10.30 a. m. on the way down.

To *Pralognan* viâ the *Col de la Vanoise* (5 hrs. fully to Entre-deux-Eaux), not so interesting as in the reverse direction; see p. 135. Another route leads viâ the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (p. 137), but the ascent is less easy on this side and should only be made by good walkers with trustworthy guides.

To the **Dôme de l'Arpont** (11,865 ft.), to the S.W. of the Dôme de Chasseforêt, which is 65 ft. lower, in 6¾-7 hrs., viâ *Le Mont,* some chalets 1½ hr. to the N.E., then by an arête on the W., the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier de l'Arpont* (crevasses), and the N. side of the mountain. The *View is still more extensive than that from the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 137). The descent may be made to (5 hrs.) Pralognan, viâ Les Nants (p. 137).

The road ascends and then descends into a wooded ravine. Fine retrospect of the Dent Parrachée (p. 137).

15½ M. **Lanslebourg** (4585 ft.; *Valloire,* dear; *Jorcin*), a little town which has decayed since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel. Mail-cart to Modane at 9.30 a. m.

The Mont Cenis Road, made in 1803-10 by order of Napoleon I., was formerly much used, and from 1868 to 1871 had a small railway on the Fell system. From Lanslebourg to Susa is 15 miles. The road at first ascends gradually by 6 great zigzags, across pastures. Pedestrians save 1½ hr. by following the telegraph wires. The view of the Péclet, Vanoise, and Levanna ranges is fine. The wind here is often of extreme violence

and 23 shelter-huts are placed at intervals along the road. The summit-level (6860 ft.) is at the 5th refuge (No. 18), 25 min. beyond the last zigzag. In 35 min. thence we reach *Les Tavernettes*, and in 1/4 hr. more (7 1/2 M. from Lanslebourg) the *Hospice du Mont-Cenis* (6360 ft.) founded by Louis I. the Pious (d. 840), but rebuilt by Napoleon I. Close by is a *Lake*, 1 1/2 M. long and 3/4 M. wide, from which the *Cenise* issues, making a fine waterfall 1/2 hr. lower down beyond the *Grand' Croix* (6070 ft.). From the hospice we may ascend the *Pointe de Rome* (11,875 ft.) and even the *Roche-Melon* (p. 141). — The road descends very rapidly (footpaths shorter; fine view) to (5 3/4 M.) *Molaret*, in Italy; 8 M. *Giaglione* or *Jaillon*, and 11 M. *Susa* (Hôt. du Soleil; railway, p. 33); see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

To the **Grand-Roc-Noir** (11,605 ft.) aud the **Pointe de Vallonet** (11,700 ft.), 6 hrs. to the former and thence 1 hr. more to the latter, fatiguing but not very difficult. We leave the road to *Les Champs* (20 min.) before reaching Lanslevillard and ascend to the N., at first between two valleys, and then hy the N.E. face of the mountain to the foot of the Grand-Roc-Noir, to the E. Thence to the top, 1/4 hr. — The *Pointe de Vallonet* lies farther to the N. From the base of the peak of the Grand-Roc-Noir we follow a snow-arête to the E., and descend a little to the N. in the direction of the Pointe, which is scaled in 1/2 hr. more. Fine view. — In returniug we may join the route from Bonneval to La Magdelaine (see below) in 2 1/2 hrs. from the base of the Grand-Roc-Noir, viâ the adjoining glacier and (1 1/2 hr.) the *Chalets de la Fesse*.

The carriage-road leading to Bonneval, which quits the Mont Cenis road at the bridge at Lanslebourg, also crosses farther on to the left bank of the Arc, but soon recrosses to the right bank at (1 3/4 M.) *Lanslevillard*. A steep zigzag ascent brings us in sight of the peaks and glaciers at the head of the valley. On the left are rugged escarpments, attaining 2600 ft. in height. These form the back of half-a-dozen glaciers descending towards the Rocheure valley (p. 136) and overlooked by the *Pointe du Grand-Vallon* (10,590 ft.), the *Grand-Roc-Noir*, the *Pointe de Vallonet*, the *Pointes du Châtelard*, and the *Croix de Dom-Jean-Maurice* (see below). On the right is a long glacier, which crosses the frontier, and above which rises the *Pointe de Ronce* (11,870 ft.). Besides the road there is a footpath on the left bank which also leads to Bessans. The road quits the torrent and for a time is separated from it by a slight hill beyond which we find ourselves in a verdant basin. The hamlets of *Le Mas*, *La Magdelaine*, and *La Chalpe* are passed.

22 1/2 M. **Bessans** (5645 ft.; *Hôt. Cimaz*, at the bridge, well spoken of), a badly built and slovenly village on the left bank, to which the road now crosses. The church contains some fine figures (in wood) on the altars, by Clapier (18th cent.). The chief attraction, however, is a ruined *Chapel*, adorned with curious frescoes of the 16th cent., some of which are in good preservation. The chapel also contains a ceiling of painted wood.

Excursions. To the **Croix de Dom-Jean-Maurice** (10,300 ft.), 4 1/2 hrs. The path diverges to the left from the road, ascends the slopes of the mountain, and then crosses the *Glacier de St. Martin*, 3/4 hr. from the summit which is surmounted hy three crosses. — To the **Aiguille de Méan-Martin** (10,790 ft.), 5 1/4 hrs. We follow the above route to the (3 1/2 hrs.) glacier, then turn to the N.W. towards (3/4 hr.) a kind of col to the left of the peak, which is scaled in 3/4 hr. more. The descent may be made

in about 3½ hrs. to Val-d'Isère (p. 126). — To the **Pointes du Châtelard** (11,030 ft., 11,265 ft., and 11,595 ft.), about 7 hrs., also viâ (3¾ hrs.) the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*. Crossing the glacier from E. to W., we ascend to (about 1 hr.) the *Col de Véfrette* (10,500 ft.), to the N. of the lowest *Pointe*, which is thence easily ascended in ¾ hr., over the arête. We descend to the depression beside the *Second Pointe*, the top of which is reached in ¾ hr.; and finally we follow a snow-arête to the (½ hr.) *Third Pointe*, the highest peak on this side of the valley, with the exception of the Grand-Roc-Noir (p. 140). The last, however, is not near enough to interfere with the fine view, which is open on all sides (practically the same from all three summits). — In descending to (3¼ hrs.) Entre-deux-Eaux (p. 131), we return viâ the *Glacier de Véfrette* and the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Rocheure;* the descent to (2½ hrs.) Lanslebourg (p. 139) leads viâ the *Chalets de la Fesse* (p. 140); and finally the descent to (about 5 hrs.) Bonneval (p. 142) leads by the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, recrosses the (1 hr.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, then to the S. by the left bank of the *Vallon*, and finally to the N.E. by the *Chalets des Roches*.

To the ***Pointe de Charbonel** (12,335 ft.), 6-7 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. There is a choice of routes. We may proceed viâ the gloomy *Valley of Ribon*, to the S.E., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Pierre-Grosse* chalets (6760 ft.); then to the E. over poor pastures and debris to the arête and the *Charbonel Glacier*. Or we may follow the smiling *Avérole Valley*, parallel to the valley of Ribon a little beyond Bessans on the right of the Bonueval road, whence we attain on the S.E. the *Glacier de Charbonel*. Between Mont Blanc and the Meije the only summits higher than the Pointe de Charbonel are the Grande-Casse (p. 136) and Mont Pourri (p. 124). It is moreover an isolated mountain and affords in consequeuce an unusually fine *Panorama of the whole of the Dauphiné and Savoy Alps, the Gran Paradiso, etc.

To the ***Pointe d'Albaron** (12,010 ft.), called *Pointe de Chalanson* on the government map, which assigns the name Albaron to a neighbouring summit locally known as the *Pointe du Grand-Fond* (see below), about 7 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. We ascend the *Avérole Valley* (see above), cross the stream at (½ hr.) *La Goulaz*, and 10 min. farther on ascend to the left towards a spur of the mountain, marked by (40 min.) a cross (view). Thence we proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Granges du Lau*, ascend a valley to the N.E., crossing the (1 hr.) Grand-Fond torrent (waterfall), and continue towards the (¾ hr.) moraine of the Grand-Fond glacier, which commands a fine view. We next pass to the left of the *Ouillarse* (12,000 ft.) and in 1 hr. more reach the great *Glacier du Grand-Fond*, to the S.W. of the Pointe, where caution is necessary in the absence of snow. Thence to the summit 3 hrs. more are required. The *Panorama, similar to that from the Pointe de Charbonel, is one of the most striking in the Alps. — The descent may be made on the Bonneval side (6½-7 hrs.), either by the fine *Glacier* and *Col des Evettes*, on the E. of the *Ouille du Midi* (10,030 ft.), or, somewhat shorter, by the same glacier and the *Col du Greffier* (10,210 ft.; fine view), after which there is, on the side of the *Chardonnières* (or *Vallonet*) *Glacier*, a couloir so steep as to be impracticable unless there is plenty of snow. — The **Pointe du Grand-Fond** (11,130 ft.), the *Albaron* of the government map (see above), is ascended in 6½ hrs., viâ the *Avérole Valley* and the *Granges du Lau* (see above), and thence viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Parse*, and the left side of the mountain.

The **Roche-Melon** (11,640 ft.), about 6 hrs., with guide. The route leads up the Ribon valley (see above) viâ the chalets or hamlets of *Pierre-Grosse*, *Giaffa*, *Saussier*, and *L'Arselle* (2 hrs.; 7090 ft.) to the foot of the *Roche-Melon Glacier* (1 hr.; 7420 ft.), which we cross. The *Panorama from the summit is magnificent, and particularly to the tourist coming from the N. it affords a novel view of the Italian side of the Alps. On the Roche-Melon we are already on Italian soil. A little chapel on the summit is much visited by pilgrims on Aug. 15th (Assumption of the Virgin). — We may descend to (5 hrs.) *Susa* (p. 140).

FROM BESSANS TO LANZO *(Turin)*, 15-16 hrs. according as we proceed viâ

the Col du Collerin, the Col d'Arnès, or the Col de l'Autaret, all lying to the E. on the frontier. Guide indispensable. The last of these passes is the easiest. Through the *Avérole Valley* (p. 141), as far as the (1¾ hr.) hamlet of *Avérole* (6675 ft.), the path to all three Cols is the same. Thence we climb N.E., in 3½ hrs. to the **Col de Collerin** (10,620 ft.), on the S. of *Mont Collerin* (11,430 ft.) aud in the midst of glaciers. Thence we descend to (5 hrs.) *Balme* (Inn) in the *Stura d'Ala Valley*, at the end of which we turn to the right into the valley of *Lanzo* (see below). — The **Col d'Arnès** (9955 ft.), on the S. of the *Pointe d'Arnès* (10,560 ft.), lies to the E. in the direction of the main Avérole valley and 4 hrs. from the hamlet. To reach it we have to cross a corner of the *Glacier d'Arnès*. We then traverse the (½ hr.) *Col de la Rossa* (9350 ft.). The descent viâ the *Lac della Rossa* takes 4½ hrs. to *Usseglio*, where the path mentioned below is joined. — The **Col de l'Autaret** (10,115 ft.), to the S.E., reached in about 3 hrs., viâ the *Vallon de la Lombarde*, is crossed by a path practicable for mules. We descend viâ the *Malciaussia valley*, which the Roche-Melon (p. 141) overlooks on the W., to (5 hrs.) *Usseglio* and thence to (3 hrs.) *Viù*, whence a road leads to (2 hrs.) *Lanzo*, a small town connected by rail with (20 M.) Turin.

The road to Bonneval keeps to the left bank of the Arc all the way. A little beyond Bessans it passes the end of the Avérole valley, where the Pointe de Charbonel (p. 141) rises majestically on the right. Farther on, to the left of the road, is the *Rocher du Châtel* or *Bec-Rond* (6065 ft.), which has already come into view on the right bank of the stream. Then a waterfall and the *Aiguille de Méan-Martin* (p. 140). We cross the last bridge and reach —

27½ M. **Bonneval** (6020 ft.; *Chalet-Hôtel* of the C. A. F., ¼ M. farther on, on the right bank of the stream), a poor village, situated in a little hollow which produces a little barley and rye, but where the winter is very severe. Blanc, surnamed the 'Greffier', is a good guide.

To (5-5½ hrs.) *Val-d'Isère* viâ the *Col du Mont-Iseran*, see p. 131. The route does not skirt the Arc, but passes above the village and leads to the E. in the direction of the *Valley of the Lenta*, etc. — A fine route (10-12 hrs., with guide) leads to *Val-d'Isère* viâ the *Col du Bouquetin* (p. 131) and the glaciers at the *Source of the Isère* (p. 130).

Excursions. — **Pointe des Arses** (10,510 ft.), about 7 hrs. there and back, an easy excursion. We follow the route to the Col du Mont-Iseran for 1 hr., then turn to the right over pastures and debris; or by the right bank of the Arc and the (2 hrs.) *Plateau des Lauzes* (8665 ft.). The tourist should go at any rate as far as this plateau for the sake of the view, especially that of the glaciers on the Italian frontier. The *Ouille Noire* (11,925 ft.), to the N. of the Pointe des Arses, is also recommended as a fine and comparatively easy climb (see below).

To the **Aiguille Pers** (11,320 ft.), more distant, to the right of the Col d'Iseran, 6 hrs. The route follows the road to the Col d'Iseran as far as (2¼ hrs.) the last ascent and thence continues by the valley of the Lenta to the (1¾ hr.) *Col Pers* (9890 ft.), which commands a fine view. We thence proceed to the E. to (¾ hr.) a peak marked *3317 mètres* (10,880 ft.) and (½ hr.) another of *3399 m.* (11,150 ft.), both easily climbed. The summit is reached in ½ hr. more; beautiful *View. The descent may be made to (2¾ hrs.) the Chalets de Lechans (p. 143), viâ the *Glacier du Grand-Pissaillas* and the (¾ hr.) *Col de l'Ouille-Noire* (10,690 ft.), to the N.E. of the peak of that name (see above).

To the **Pelaou-Blanc** (10,290 ft.), the chief summit to the W. of the valley of the Lenta (see above), about 4½ hrs. We follow the Col du Mont-Iseran route (p. 131) for about 2 hrs., and beyond the second bridge turn to the S.W. to the (½ hr.) glacier to the E. of the peak. We ascend the glacier in the same direction to (1-1¼ hr.) the *Col des Fours*

(9800 ft.), whence the summit, to the N., is scaled in 1/2 hr. The descent may be made to (3 1/2 hrs.) Val-d'Isère.

The **Mulinet** (11,275 ft.), a rocky peak visible from Bonneval to the right of the Arc valley, may be ascended in about 7 hrs., with guide. We ascend the valley viâ (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (6710 ft.), then turn to the right viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Ouille de Trièves*, the valley between the mountain and the moraine, the (3 1/4 hrs.) *Mulinet Glacier*, and a cheminée. The *Panorama is very extensive and includes the Italian plain, and most of the great peaks of Dauphiné and Savoy. Mont Blanc appears like the dome of a cathedral surrounded by pinnacles.

The **Levanna**, which stands at the head of the valley of the Arc, to the E. on the frontier, is one of the best points of view in the district. It has three chief summits: the *Levanna Centrale* (11,875 ft.), *Levanna Occidentale* (11,790 ft.), and *Levanna Orientale* (11,665 ft.), to the left and at the head of the glacier from which the Arc issues. The first and last are rarely scaled. — The *Levanna Occidentale* (with guide) presents no great difficulty to adepts, and commands an excellent view. From *L'Ecot* (see above) we ascend to (3/4 hr.) the *Granges de la Duis* (7090 ft.), not far from the source of the Arc (see below), and (1 1/4 hr.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (7840 ft.), where the night may be spent. Ascent of the Aiguilles Rousses from this point, see p. 131. — Thence the ascent of the Levanna is continued, first to the N., then to the E., to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Glacier*, which is crossed straight on in 3/4 hr., and finally the summit is reached in 1 1/4 hr. more viâ the W. spur.

From Bonneval to Cérésole viâ the Col du Carro, about 9 hrs. We follow the route for the Levanna Occidentale to beyond the *Chalets de Lechans* (see above), whence about 1 1/2 hr. more of stiff climbing towards the N. brings us to the **Col du Carro** (10,505 ft.). The descent takes 4 1/2 hrs., one hour of which is spent in crossing the *Glacier du Carro*, which is full of crevasses. *Cérésole*, see p. 132.

From Bonneval to Lanzo, about 13 hrs., with guide, viâ the *Col de Girard* and the *Col de Séa*, on the frontier, to the N.E. and E. The same path serves for both as far as *L'Ecot* (see above). The route to the former col proceeds to the *Granges de la Duis* (see above), and then turns to the E. to (1/2 hr.) the *Lower Source of the Arc* (7180 ft.). After 3 hrs. more in the same direction, at the end over the *Glacier de la Source de l'Arc*, we reach the **Col de Girard** (10,120 or 9990 ft.), whence we descend in 4 hrs. to *Forno* (4055 ft.; Hotel) on the *Stura della Gura*, which we follow in order to reach (3 1/2 hrs.) *Lanzo* (p. 142). — Bearing to the E. at L'Ecot, a climb of 3 1/2 hrs. viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lac des Evettes* (8175 ft.) and the *Glacier des Evettes* brings us to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Séa** (10,155 ft.), from which the descent to *Forno* takes 5 hrs.

24. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles).

81 1/2 M. Railway in 3 1/4-5 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 15, 5 fr. 95 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Perrache (p. 13). This is a pleasanter line to Marseilles in summer than that viâ the valley of the Rhone (RR. 11, 13, 32), but it is 53 M. longer, and of course not to be recommended for the direct journey (15-16 1/2 hrs.). Best views to the left.

Lyons, see p. 13. — The railway crosses the Rhone, leaves the Geneva-Chambéry line on the left, and on the right that to Marseilles viâ Avignon, and rises to a plateau which is devoid of interest. 5 M. *Venisseux*; 7 1/2 M. *St. Priest*; 11 M. *Chandieu-Toussieux*; 13 1/2 M. *Heyrieux*; 17 M. *St. Quentin-Fallavier*. The line again descends. 19 M. *La Verpillière*; 21 M. *Vaulx-Milieu*; 23 1/2 M. *La Grive*.

26 M. **Bourgoin** (*Hôtel du Parc*), with 7217 inhab., the *Bergusium* of the Romans, is situated on the *Bourbre* which in former

times formed large marshes here. Close by is the little manufacturing town of *Jallieu,* with 4386 inhabitants. 31½ M. *Cessieu.*

35 M. **La Tour-du-Pin** *(Grand Hôtel),* to the left, with 3520 inhab., is dominated by a hill (Mt. Calvaire) surmounted by a bronze statue of the Virgin (fine view). The handsome new Gothic church contains fine modern carvings and (in the sacristy) an interesting triptych of 1551, attributed to Jacob Binck.

The line ascends. To the right is a long lake; the mountains of Dauphiné appear on the left. — 40 M. *St. André-le-Gaz,* or *le-Gua, i. e.* 'Gué' (Buffet). Railway to Chambéry, see p. 119.

45 M. *Virieu-sur-Bourbre,* to the left, overlooked by a castle of the 14-17th cent., in a good state of preservation and containing some valuable tapestry of the 15-16th centuries. Farther on is another similar castle. — 50 M. *Chabons.* — 52½ M. *Le Grand-Lemps.*

From Le Grand-Lemps to Charavines *(Lac de Paladru),* 9½ M., steam-tramway, a continuation of that from Vienne (p. 62). — **Charavines** (*Poste; du Lac*, at Pagetière, on the lake) is an industrial village about ¼ M. from the lake of Paladru. — The **Lac de Paladru,** 3½ M. long and ¾ M. wide, on the elevated plateau of *Terres-Froides*, has well-wooded and picturesque banks, and is frequented in summer for bathing. An omnibus plies to *Paladru* (Hôt. des Bains), at the other end of the lake.

Beyond Le Grand-Lemps we get the first glimpse of the snow-capped heights of the Belledonne chain (p. 176). Fine view, to the left, of the Grande-Chartreuse mountains (see below), and to the right, of the mountains on the left bank of the Isère.

59 M. *Rives* (Buvette; Hôt. de la Poste), an industrial town (3083 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the S., on the *Fure,* has noted steel-works and some paper-mills. Railway to St. Rambert, see p. 62.

The train next passes over a viaduct, 138 ft. high. As we approach the mountains the scenery improves. We descend to the N., then to the E., passing over an embankment 130 ft. high and through two tunnels.

65 M. **Voiron** *(Hôtel de la Poste; du Dauphiné)*, on the left bank of the *Morge,* a pretty, prosperous-looking town of 11,604 inhab., noted for its silk and paper manufactures. *St. Bruno,* a modern church (1864-1873) in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., has two stone spires; in the interior the wood-carvings, high-altar, fonts, stained glass, paintings, and mosaics should be noticed. On an eminence (2410 ft.; 1½ hr.) overlooking the town is a statue of *Notre Dame de Vouise,* in beaten copper, forming a landmark for miles round. It stands upon a tower, 50 ft. high (view), the key of which should be obtained from the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne at the Martellière, passed on the ascent.

From Voiron to the Grande Chartreuse, 16½ M.; tramway in 1 hr. to (9 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (p. 155); public conveyances thence in 2¼ hrs. to the Grande-Chartreuse. — 3¾ M. *St. Etienne-de-Crossey.* We then pass through the curious *Defile of the Grand-Crossey*, where the road winds between lofty rocks for about 1¼ M., with a fine view of the mountains. — From St. Laurent the tramway line goes on to (10 M.) *St. Béron* (p. 119; opened in 1895 as far as *Entre-deux-Guiers*, p. 119).

GRENOBLE
1 : 17,500
0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1. Banque de France B 5.
2. Bibliothèque et Musée C 5.
3. Ecole d'Artillerie C 5
4. " Normale de Filles B 6.
5. " Professionnelle C 4.
6. Evêché C 4.
7. Facultés B 5.
8. Hôtel d. l. Divis. Milit.re B 5.
9. " de Ville B 4.
10. Lycée (Lazare) B 5.
11. Palais de Justice B 4.
12. Poste et Télégraphe A B 5.
13. Temple protestant C 5.
14. Théâtre B 4.
A B C D
1 2 3 4 5 6
St Martin le Vinoux
Usine a Ciment
Esplanade
Bastille
Rabot
Porte de France
Route de France
Porte St Laurent
St Laurent
Cour. Ste Marie
Route de Grenoble à la Tronche
Ile Verte
Quai Perrière
Quai Créqui
Quai d. l. République
Arsenal
Jardin de Ville
Hospices Civils
Mairie
Cathédrale
Grand Séminaire
5 Caserne
Prison Milit.re
Porte de l'Ile Verte
Promenade de l'Ile Verte
Cimetière St Roch
St Louis
Marché
Casernes
Lycée
Place de la Constitution
Porte des Adieux
Préfecture
Ecole de Natation
Prisons
Jardin d. Plantes
Boulevard des Alpes
Porte Très Cloîtres
Porte des Alpes
Bajatière
Vizille
Bourg d'Oisans
Gravé et imprimé par
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Beyond Voiron, the railway turns southward. 60½ M. *Moirans* (Buvette), a small but ancient town on the Morge. Railway to Valence, see p. 150. We then descend into the Isère valley and ascend it, skirting the Grande Chartreuse range on the S. as far as Grenoble, and passing to the N. of another group which terminates in the *Bec de l'Echaillon*, on the right, before reaching the next station. There are valuable stone-quarries on the Bec. The views are fine. We pass through a short tunnel under the *Roise* torrent to (72½ M.) *Voreppe* (Hôtel du Petit-Paris). The town is ⅔ M. to the N. To the Grande Chartreuse, see p. 154.

FROM VOREPPE TO THE CONVENT OF CHALAIS AND THE GRANDE AIGUILLE (from Grenoble, see p. 152), 5½-6 hrs. A bridle-path to the E., on the left bank of the Roise, leads in 2 hrs. to the former **Convent of Chalais** (3085 ft.), now private property. In itself it is uninteresting, but its position overlooking the Isère valley is delightful. From the convent we may ascend the **Grande Aiguille** (3590 ft.) in 1 hr., following the pilgrims' path along the hill-side. The views to the W., N., and S. are very beautiful.

77 M. *St. Egrève-St. Robert.* At St. Robert is a lunatic asylum. Hence to the Grande Chartreuse, see p. 154. Fine view, on the left, of the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.; p. 156), *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; p. 156), and other mountains. To the left, near the railway, is the *Casque de Néron* (p. 150). We cross the Isère above its junction with the Drac. To the left appear the forts of Grenoble (p. 150), and above them a cement-work with a wire-rope railway. To the right near the railway is a rifle-range. Opposite us rise magnificent mountains. — 81½ M. *Grenoble* (Buffet).

Grenoble. — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL PRIMAT, Rue de la Halle (Pl. B, 5), near the Place Grenette, ½ M. from the station, R., L., & A. 3, déj. 3, omn. ¾ fr.; *MONNET, Place Grenette (Pl. B, 4, 5), with restaurant; DE L'EUROPE, Place Grenette (no table d'hôte); *DES TROIS-DAUPHINS, Rue Montorge 7 (Pl. A, B, 4), R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; ANGLETERRE *(Hôtel Meublé)*, Place Victor-Hugo (Pl. A, 5); VACHON *(Hôtel Garni;* R. 2½ fr.), DES ALPES, Rue Bressieux; DE FRANCE, Rue St. François; DE BORDEAUX *(Hôtel Meublé)*, at the station.

Cafés. *Cartier*, *Mille Colonnes*, *Commerce*, etc., in the Place Grenette; *Grand Café Debon*, Rue de la Halle, beside the Hôtel Primat; *Berger*, *Grand Café*, *Du Tonneau*, Place Victor-Hugo.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. 1 fr. 75 c., 1 fr. and 2 fr. by night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.); with two horses 1 fr., 2 fr. 25 c., and 1 fr. 25 and 3 fr. Drive to a private address, 25 c. extra. Trunk 25 c.

Omnibus Tramways. From the Place Grenette to the *Station* (10 c.), to the *Pont du Drac* (10 c.), to the *Grande Tronche* (15 c.); to the *Bajatière*, viâ the Porte des Alpes (Pl. B, 6), etc. — *Public Conveyances* ply to Uriage, the Grande Chartreuse, the Gorge d'Engins, Gorge de la Bourne, Gorge de la Vernaison (Goulets), Briançon, etc., see pp. 152, 154, 157, 161.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place Vaucanson (Pl. 12; A, B, 5).

Baths. *Des Dauphins*, Rue Montorge 7; *Marron*, Rue Vicat 1; *Swimming-Bath*, Boulevard Gambetta (Pl. A, 6), 20 c.; reserved on Frid. for ladies.

Music Hall. *Casino*, Rue Expilly and Rue Vicat.

Protestant Church, Rue Lesdiguières.

Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (see p. 174), Rue de la Liberté 1. — *Club Alpin Français* (branch), Rue Montorge 2. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, which supplies tourists with gratuitous information about Dauphiné, Rue Montorge 2. — *Société Dauphinoise d'Amateurs Photographes*, Rue du Lycée 9.

Grenoble (700 ft.) is a city of 60,439 inhab., the former capital of the *Dauphiny*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Isère*. It is also the head-quarters of a subdivision of the 14th army-corps, the seat of a bishopric and of a university, etc. The Isère divides it into two unequal parts, that on the right bank being comparatively small. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a complete enceinte, which has several times been enlarged, and by detached forts, situated at the end of the mountain mass round which the Isère flows and commanding the right bank of that stream. It is, however, its unique position, at the junction of the fine valleys of the Isère and Drac, amid a superb environment of peaks attaining 10,000 ft. in height, that makes Grenoble one of the principal tourist-centres in France.

Grenoble, the *Gratianopolis* of the Romans, was before that the *Cularo* of the Allobroges. It received its new name in honour of the Emperor Gratian (375-383), who founded the bishopric. In the middle ages the city passed through many hands, principally belonging, however, to the bishops after one of them had defended it from an invasion of the Saracens or Hungarians (995). It afterwards became the property of their rivals, the Counts of Albon, who took the title of Dauphin, and ceded their possessions to France in 1349, on condition that they should in future always be the appanage of the eldest son of the king. From 1369 to 1501 Grenoble was the seat of a tribunal of the Inquisition, established for the examination and punishment of the Waldensians. The Religious Wars of the 16th cent. raged fiercely here under the leadership of two governors, themselves at the head of the Calvinist party, *viz.* the notorious Baron des Adrets and the Duc de Lesdiguières (see p. 174). Grenoble was the first important town to open its gates to Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, in 1815. The following year a Bonapartist conspiracy broke out here, but the Bourbons speedily repressed it. Besides the university there is a preparatory college for medical students, an artillery school, and a school of aërostation, with a captive balloon. The staple products of the place are the cement invented by Vicat, and, even better known, kid gloves, much improved by Xavier Jouvin, another native of the town.

With the exception of the Musée (p. 147) there is little to interest the tourist in the town itself. The older portion has some picturesque winding streets and on the opposite side of the river there is a fine new quarter. Near the station a complete transformation has taken place owing to the extension of the fortifications.

The *Place Grenette* (Pl. B, 4, 5), in the centre of the town, is embellished by a fountain decorated with bronze dolphins, by Sappey. To the N. the summit of the St. Eynard (p. 150) is visible.

An arched passage to the left of the fountain, at the beginning of the Rue Montorge, leads to the *Jardin de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), a fashionable promenade, converted into a Jardin Anglais, and embellished with a band-pavilion and a fountain with a bronze statue ('The Torrent') by Basset, of Grenoble. It was formerly the garden belonging to the mansion of the Lesdiguières, a part of which is now the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 9; B, 4), to the E.

Behind the garden is the *Place St. André* (Pl. B, 4), with a mediocre statue, of *Bayard*, by Raggi (1823). The illustrious che-

valier, 'sans peur et sans reproche', born in the Dauphiny in 1476 (p.159), died in 1524 at Romagnano, not at Rebecq as the inscription asserts. The words that it attributes to him are also apocryphal. — The church of *St. Andrew* (13th cent.) was originally the chapel of the Dauphin's palace. To the left of the choir is a modern monument in the Renaissance style to the memory of Bayard. In the right transept is a Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by Restout.

The PALAIS DE JUSTICE (Pl. 11; B, 4), built in the 15th cent. on the site of the Dauphins' palace, on the N. of the Place St. André, is one of the principal buildings of Grenoble. The façade is mainly in the style of the Renaissance and part of the exterior has been rebuilt since 1889 in the original style. The old 'Salle des Comptes', now used as the first chamber of the civil court, is to the left, at the top of the stairs from the passage leading to the quay. Free admittance is allowed when the court is sitting. Its former fine carvings have been removed to the new hall of the Library (p. 149). The Audience Chamber and the First Chamber of the Court are also interesting on account of the wainscotings and ceilings of the time of Louis XIV.

The Rue du Palais and the Rue Brocherie, to the E. of the Place St. André, lead to the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), a heavy building of the 11-12th and 16th cent., the portal of which has been recently rebuilt in the Romanesque style. To the right in the choir are a very fine stone **Tabernacle* (1455-57), more than 45 ft. in height, and an episcopal throne, in the same style, whilst on the opposite side is the tomb of a bishop, erected in 1407, now deprived of its effigy.

The *Tour de Clérieux*, opposite the cathedral, is a good point of view (adm. 8-11 and 2-6; 35 c.).

We turn to the right of the Cathedral to reach the new quarter of the town, in the centre of which, to the right, is the *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. B, 5, 6), surrounded by handsome modern buildings. On the S. side is the huge modern Renaissance *Hôtel de la Préfecture* (Pl. B, 6), built by Questel. Opposite are the *Hôtel de la Division Militaire* (Pl. 8) and the *Hôtel des Facultés* (Pl. 7); on the E. are the *School of Artillery* and the *Museum & Library*, the latter also built by Questel. In the centre of the square is a fountain. The city is supplied with excellent water from the springs at Rochefort, $7^1/_2$ M. to the S., at the rate of 220 gallons a day per inhabitant.

The **Musée** (Pl. 2, C, 5) is open daily 8-5 in summer, 9-4 in winter, except Mon. and holidays, but strangers are admitted at all times. Admittance to the rooms on the upper floor on Sun. and Thurs. only. The Musée occupies the left wing of the building, the principal rooms being on the ground-floor and containing both paintings and sculptures. Of the latter there are but few and none of importance, but the picture-gallery contains over 360 works, constituting one of the best provincial collections in France. The rooms

being lighted from above are well adapted to their present purpose. The pictures bear labels. Catalogue 75 c.

The Vestibule is decorated with allegorical paintings by *Blanc-Fontaine* and *Rahoult*, both Grenoble artists. It contains also some sculptures 675. *Le Harivel-Durocher*, Comedy; 662. *A. Dumont*, Infancy of Bacchus.

Picture Gallery. — Room I., to the left: 224. *Cl. Vignon*, Christ among the doctors; 136. *Jouvenet (?)*, Christ in Gethsemane; 111. *Gros*, Clot Bey, of Grenoble, physician-in-chief of the Egyptian hospitals; 126. *Henry*, Fog at sea; 231. *French School*, Lesdiguières (p. 146); *Rigaud*, 202. St. Simon, bishop of Metz, 203. Duc de Noailles; no number, attributed to *Watteau*, Musicians; *Poussin*, Moses smiting the rock; 169. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 154. *Lesueur*, Thanksgiving of the family of Tobias; *Desportes*, 64. Stag at bay, 65. Flowers, fruit, and animals; 45, 46. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry fights; 178. *Pater*, Women bathing; 33. *Bruandet*, Forest-scene; 148. *Largillière*, Portrait; 35. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; *J. Jouvenet*, 133. Allegorical composition, 134. St. Simon, 135. St. Bartholomew; 88. *Fragonard*, Head of an old man; 214. *Fr. de Troy*, Portrait; 223. *Vien*, The Abduction; 219. *L. M. van Loo*, Louis XV.; 213. *Tournières*, Ch. de Beauharnais, governor of Canada; 243. *Early Flemish School*, Virgin; 38 (above). *School of Clouet*, Admiral Coligny.

Room II., on the left: 339. *Italian School*, Portrait of an architect; *297. *Palmezzano*, Holy Family; *326. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian, with St. Apollonia; 67. *Domenichino (Zampieri)*, Adam and Eve; 314. *Sassoferrato*, The Saviour; 266. *Cagnacci*, Samson and the Philistines; 327. *Padovanino (Varotari?)*, Venus and Cupid; 296. Attributed to *Palma*, Adoration of the Shepherds; **262. *P. Veronese*, Jesus healing the woman with an issue of blood; 315. *Sassoferrato*, The Virgin; 250. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 311, 312. *Salvator Rosa*, Battles; 304. *Procaccini*, Virgin; 323. *Tiepolo*, Danaë; 336. *Florentine School of the 14th Cent.*, Virgin and saints; 250. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 289. *Licinio da Pordenone*, Mystical subject; 345. *Spanish School*, Portrait; 336. *Florentine School of the 14th Cent.*, The Virgin, Child, Baptist, and St. Jerome; 251. *Bartolo Fredi*, Virgin and Child, with saints; above, *Bugiardini*, Michael Angelo; 270. *Cerquozzi*, Cavalry Combat; 255. Attributed to *Bellini*, Portrait; 292. *Manni*, Virgin; 359. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Crucifixion; 286. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark, Venice; 321. *Solario*, Bearing of the Cross; 278. *Maltese*, Carpet and fruit; 265. *Canaletto*, View of Venice; 288, 289. *Lanfranco*, Heads of old men; 263. *P. Veronese*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 309. *Tintoretto*, Holy Family, unfinished; 258. *Bronzino*, Portrait; *343. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew about to suffer martyrdom; 310. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of the doge Gritti; 99. *Cl. Lorrain*, Sea-piece; 322. *Strozzi*, Disciples at Emmaus; 427. *Van Thulden*, Time and the Fates; 98. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape; 406. *Rembrandt*, Head of an old man; 385. *Honthorst*, Disciples at Emmaus; 357. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 398. *A. More*, Portrait; 373. *Van den Eeckhout*, Portrait; 363. *De Champaigne*, Portrait of himself; 426. *Theod. van Thulden*, Mystical composition; 353. *Bloemen*, Landscape; 424. *Terburg*, Portrait; 356. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Raising of Lazarus; 429. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Squadron; 417. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), The torrent; 396. *K. de Moor*, Dutch Admiral; 351. *Bloemaert*, Adoration of the Magi; 421. *Snyders*, Dog and cat; 354. *Bol*, Portrait; 367. *Gasp. de Crayer*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 407. *Roos*, Landscape with animals; 382. *Hobbema*, Landscape; **412. *Rubens*, St. Gregory; 362. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of the Abbé de St. Cyran; 366. *G. de Crayer*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 457. *Dutch School*, Portrait; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 358. Louis XIV. conferring the order of the St. Esprit upon his brother, the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orléans, 360. John the Baptist; *394. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf; 364. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Benediction of the Order of St. Dominic; 372. Attributed to *Van Dyck*, Repentant Magdalen; *Jordaens*, 387. Adoration of the Shepherds, 383. Woman asleep, with Cupid and a satyr; 374. *Van Eeckhout*, John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; 422. *Snyders*, Parrots and birds.

Room III., modern paintings: 129. *Hillemacher*, The dying Anthony brought to Cleopatra; 107. *Grellet*, St. Paul at Athens; no number, *Hareux*,

Winter twilight near Grenoble; 12. *Bellet du Poisat*, Hussites entering the Council of Bâle; 204. *Rochegrosse*, The Quarry; 121. *Harpignies*, Landscape; no number, *H. Scheffer*, Arrest of Charlotte Corday; 365. *C. de Cock*, Water-cress at Veule (Normandy); 32. *Brouillet*, Wounded peasant; 80. *Faure*, The Spring; 54. *Debelle*, Napoleon entering Grenoble in 1815 (p. 146); 14. *Biennoury*, Death of Messalina; 117. *Guétal*, Lac de l'Eychauda; 2. *Achard*, View from St. Egrève (p. 145). — Room IV., on the left: 316. After *Raphael*, School of Athens, copy attributed to *N. Poussin*; 193. *Raffort*, Entry of Henry III. of France into Venice; 151bis. *Comte du Nouy*, Homer; *161. *Merle*, The Redeemer; 329. After *Domenichino*, St. Cecilia distributing her wealth to the poor, copy by *L. Lagrenée*; 261. After *Mich. Angelo*, Priestess of Delphi, copy by *Hébert*; 138. *Læmlein*, Jacob's ladder; 68. *Gust. Doré*, View in Scotland. — Adjoining is the Exhibition Hall of the library (see below), containing various busts and portraits.

Sculpture and Archæological Collection, in the rooms parallel to the preceding, as we return towards the vestibule, casts and originals. Room I. 658. *Desprez*, Innocence; 690. *Truphème*, Angelica fastened to the rock; 646. *Basset*, The first flowers, bronze; 669. *Husson*, Haydee; 654. *Chappuy*, of Grenoble, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 666. *Gardet*, Bowman; no number, *Etcheto*, Fr. Villon, small bronze; 676. *Marcellin*, Cypriote shepherd; 683. *Rambaud*, Bayard, bronze; 261. *Montagne*, Mother taking her child to the bath. — Room II. Casts from the antique; antique torso, busts, and bas-relief. — Room III. Antiquities, mediæval and Renaissance sculptures; 679, 680. Two bronze lions; 16th cent. window, etc.

The Galerie Génin (open Sun. and Thurs. only), on the first floor, contains collections of objects of art, antique furniture, bas-reliefs, ivories, pottery, porcelain, water-colours, tapestry, etc. In the centre of the second room is a recumbent statue of the donor's first wife, by Fabisch. — The second floor is appropriated to *Drawings* and *Engravings*, amongst which are many drawings by old masters, and at the farther end is a large work in crayons by Tourneux, the 'Organ-point'.

The **Library**, which occupies the right wing of the building, is open to readers, and the public is admitted to the great hall every day from 11-4, Mon. and Frid. and the vacation excepted. — There are nearly 170,000 volumes and 7307 MSS. and in theological works it is one of the richest libraries in the provinces. The **Exhibition Hall* is decorated with allegorical paintings by Blanc-Fontaine and Rahoult. Round the room and in the centre are glass cases containing various curiosities, MSS. and early printed books, specimens of rich bindings, seals, and medals. Above are busts of celebrated natives of Dauphiné; at the entrance is a model of the neighbourhood of Grenoble, and in the centre are more medals, some small antiquities, several fine statuettes, small bronze busts, and a Merovingian helmet of the 6th cent., etc.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, 6), a short distance off at the back of the Préfecture, on the left, has a Botanic Garden and a short promenade. The entrance is in the Rue Dolomieu. The *Museum* is well arranged but of little interest except for its specimens of Dauphiné minerals; it is open daily, except Mon., during the summer, and in winter on Sun., Thurs., and Sat. from 11 to 4.

A modern bronze *Statue of Vaucanson* (Pl. B, 5), by Chappuy, stands in the square bearing the name of that celebrated mechanician (1709-1782), to the W. of the Place de la Constitution. Vaucanson was a native of Grenoble. Behind are the *Post and Telegraph Offices*.

From the quays and from the bridges which span the Isère there is a splendid view extending as far as Mont Blanc. The cement made in the neighbourhood (p. 146) is used for the paving of the

quays and also with great success in many of the streets. There are two stone bridges and a suspension bridge. At the end of the last, on the right bank, is the *Fontaine du Lion*, with a lion crushing a serpent, by Sappey. By the next bridge higher up is a bronze statue of *Xavier Jouvin* (p. 146), by Ding.

St. Laurent (Pl. C, 3), the church of this district, dating mainly from the 11th cent., has a remarkable *Crypt* dating back, it is said, to the 6th cent., in the shape of a cross with semicircular ends, and borne by 28 columns, 15 of which are of white Parian marble. It is entered from outside; visitors apply to the sacristan who lives opposite the church.

The promenade of the *Ile Verte* (Pl. D, 4,5), outside the city walls, extends on the left bank of the river from the gateway of that name to the Porte des Adieux, leading to the *Cemetery*, which contains several handsome monuments by Sappey, Irvoy, and Ding.

Environs. The view-points afforded by the town itself are naturally surpassed by those on the slopes of **Mont Rachais** (3465 ft.), which overlooks the town on the N. A large part of the hill is occupied by *Fort Rabot* and, higher up, the *Fort de la Bastille* (1585 ft.), which can only be entered on the written order of the Commandant.

A more extensive panorama may be enjoyed from the top ot the ***Jala** (2130 ft.; 3-4 hrs. there and back), the part of the Rachais above the Bastille. The route leads to the E. along the Chambéry road, on the right bank of the river, for about 6 min., and ascends hy zigzags on the left. On these heights are quarries which supply the raw material for cement-making, which is brought down hy a cahle-tramway on the S.W. — The mountain farther to the W. is the *Casque de Néron* (4280 ft.), but the difficulty of its ascent is ill repaid by a comparatively restricted view. A considerahle landslip occurred on this mountain in 1888.

To the N.E. of Grenoble, on the right bank of the Isère, is the small village of (1 M.) *La Tronche* (omnibus, 15 c.), whose church possesses a fine painting hy *Hébert*, 'La Vierge de la Délivrance'. Thence a pleasant walk leads past the foot of the eminence on which is the *Montfleury Convent* to (2 M.) *Bouquéron*, a hamlet with an old château now converted into a Bath Establishment, to which an omnihus plies from the Place Grenette in Grenoble (40 c.). — About 3/4 M. higher up is *Corenc*, charmingly situated and with a lovely view. Above rises the **St. Eynard** (4460 ft.), the best view-point in the neighhourhood of Grenohle. Near the top is a fort which can only he entered by written permission; it is reached hy a road from Le Sappey (p. 156). — This route forms part of that to the Grande Chartreuse viâ Le Sappey (see p. 156).

From Grenoble to Chambéry, Allevard, etc., see R. 26; to *Briançon*, etc., R. 27; to *Gap* viâ *La Mure*, R. 28; to *Digne* and *Puget Théniers*, R. 31; to *Marseilles*, R. 34.

From Grenoble to Valence (lower valley of the Isère), 61 1/2 M., in 2-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). The best views are on the left. As far as (12 M.) *Moirans* we follow the Lyons line (see p. 145). The Valence line there turns to the left and descends the right bank of the Isère, sometimes at a great height above the river. — 16 1/2 M. Tullins *(Pomme d'Or)*, a manufacturing town of 4700 inhab., with a small bath-establishment (59° Fahr.). — 20 M. *Poliénas*; 23 M. *L'Albenc*; 25 1/2 M. *Vinay*, a small town with a pretty modern château, on a hill to the right. About 3 M. to the N.W. is the pilgrim-resort of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Osier*, on an eminence from which there is a very beautiful view. — The valley now contracts and we pass through a short tunnel.

31 1/2 M. **St. Marcellin** *(Hôt. du Petit-Paris)*, a small town, the church of which has a Romanesque steeple. About 7 1/2 M. to the N.W. is

St. Antoine (omnibus twice daily; 75 c.; Hôt. Dupeley), with the ancient abbey from which sprang the order of the Hospitallers of St. Anthony or the Antonins. The **Church* is a magnificent building of the 13-14th cent., the portal of which has some exquisite carving. In the interior the galleries in the nave, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with the relics of St. Anthony are noteworthy. The sacristy contains several reliquaries. — An omnibus plies twice a day from St. Marcellin to (10$^1/_2$ M.) Pont-en-Royans (p. 158), passing (1 hr.) the ruins of *Beauvoir Castle*, one of the favourite seats of the Dauphins, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Isère.

34 M. *La Sône*, beyond which we keep close to the Isère. — 38$^1/_2$ M. *St. Hilaire-St. Nazaire.* An omnibus (75 c.) plies hence four times a day to (7 M.) Pont-en-Royans (p. 158), crossing the Isère and passing (1$^1/_4$ M.) *St. Nazaire* (Hôt. Romanet), with silk-factories. — Farther on appear the rocks of the Gorges of the Bourne and the Vernaison (p. 157).

44$^1/_2$ M. *St. Lattier*, after which we quit the river. 45 M. *St. Paul-lès-Romans.*

49 M. **Romans** *(Hôt. de l'Europe)*, a town of 16,545 inhab., is well placed on the right bank of the Isère. It dates from the 9th cent. when it grew up around an abbey of which the *Church of St. Barnard* is the only part left. This is a fine building with Romanesque portal, steeple, and nave, and a Gothic choir.

The railway farther on crosses the Isère which it leaves on the left.

54 M. *Alixan.* Beyond (56$^1/_2$ M.) *St. Marcel-lès-Valence* we descend into the Rhone valley and pass through a tunnel. — 61$^1/_2$ M. *Valence* (p. 63).

25. Excursions from Grenoble.

I. Short Excursions.

To Sassenage and the Gorges du Furon, 3-4 hrs. or $^1/_2$ day, according to the extent to which the latter is explored. An omnibus leaves the Place Grenette (at 9, 11, 2, and 5; 40 c.) for (3$^1/_2$ M.) Sassenage. Beyond that, or for the return, use can be made of the conveyances from Villard-de-Lans and Pont-en-Royans which pass through Sassenage (see p. 157).

We leave Grenoble by the Cours Berriat, which passes near the station, crosses the *Drac* (1$^1/_4$ M.; omnibus 10 c.), and turns to the right. Pedestrians turn to the left beyond the bridge and skirt ($^1/_4$ hr.), on the right, a private estate (not open to the public) in which are some curious rocks. Beyond some quarries which yield the excellent Sassenage stone we reach ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Fontaine*, about 1$^1/_4$ M. by road from **Sassenage** *(Hôtel des Cuves)*, a considerable village, in a beautiful spot at the foot of an abrupt mountain. It possesses a 17th cent. château, rich in works of art, among which is Murillo's Evangelists. — The **Gorges du Furon**, a ravine between sheer rocks, with several waterfalls, are visited from Sassenage. To explore the *Grottoes*, with their excavations called *cuves* (vats), a guide (Vial; Hourseau) and light (2 fr. by tariff) are necessary. They are inaccessible when the river is high.

The Furon also, higher up, threads the wild ravines known as the *Passage des Portes d'Engins* and the *Gorges d'Engins* (p. 157).

To the Château de Beauregard, the Tour Sans-Venin, and the Moucherotte, 10-12 hrs., or if we turn at the Tour Sans-Venin, 5-6 hrs., a charming excursion easily combined with the preceding. A public conveyance plies to Seyssinet (50 c.) from No. 30 Rue du Lycée; or a carriage may be hired to Beauregard or even St. Nizier, which shortens the expedition and renders it very easy.

We take the second road from Sassenage as far as the private estate, mentioned at p. 151, where turning to the left and, 25 min. farther, to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the pretty village of *Seyssinet*. A picturesque road ascends hence in zigzags to (15-20 min.) the **Château de Beauregard** (1360 ft.), of the 18th cent., which occupies perhaps the finest site in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Less than 10 min. from there, on the right of the road, is a picturesque ravine called the *Désert* (usually closed). The ***Tour Sans-Venin** (2460 ft.), on an isolated hill beyond the château, is the relic of a mediæval fortress and from it there is a wide panorama including Mont Blanc. The ascent is somewhat fatiguing and takes $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. according as we make for it direct or follow the road. *Clapot's Inn* is close by, and not far off is *Pariset*, about 6 M. from Grenoble.

The ***Moucherotte** (6255 ft.), the fine mountain to the S., is usually ascended from this side. We may either drive to *St. Nizier* (Inn), on the S.W., or take a direct cross-road (more interesting), requiring $1^3/_4$ hr., and passing the foot of the *Trois-Pucelles* (see below), $^1/_2$ hr. from St. Nizier. From St. Nizier the ascent proper (easiest from this point) takes about 2 hrs., by a path marked with stakes, and passing viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ferme Ravix*, a meadow, and ($^1/_2$ hr.) a cheminée with steps, 1 hr. below the summit. The view from the top is very fine.

The **Trois Pucelles**, a group of four precipitous rocks though only three are visible from Grenoble, are difficult to scale. The *Grande Pucelle*, the *Pucelle de St. Nizier*, on the W., and the *Petite Pucelle*, to the E., were climbed for the first time in 1889; but the *Grosse Pucelle* (4970 ft.), the highest of all, had already been ascended.

From Grenoble to the *Convent of Chalais* and to the *Grande-Aiguille*, see p. 145. In addition to the railway, an omnibus plies from the Place Grenette to Voreppe (60 c.).

II. Uriage and its Environs.

Approaches. A *Steam Tramway*, opened in 1894, plies from Grenoble to Uriage, 8 M., in $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 1 fr., 75 c.). The cars start at the railway-station, and after halting at the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. A, 5), *Place Vaucanson*, and *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. B, 5), quit the town by the *Porte Très-Cloîtres* (Pl. D, 6) and follow the road viâ (4 M.) *Gières*. Beyond Uriage the tramway goes on to Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 163). — Railway-passengers approaching from Chambéry naturally alight at *Gières-Uriage*, near which the steam-tramway passes.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. du Cercle; Ancien Hôtel; Hôt. des Bains, under the same management as the Bath Estab., R. 1-10, A. $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. Monnet, du Rocher, de Paris, Chabert, Reymond, also well situated; Hôt. du Midi; Basset; du Nord; du Globe; des Thermes; de l'Europe; des Alpes. — *Lodgings* and *Houses* to let.

Baths. $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ fr. according to season and hour. — **Mineral Water**, 10 fr. for the season; 80 c. for 10 glasses. — **Casino**, adm. 3 fr.; for the season, 15 fr. for men, 10 fr. for ladies, or 30 and 20 fr. including admission to the theatre. — Good Restaurant.

Guides. *Fr.* and *Et. Boujard*, 6, 8, or 10 fr. per day; porters, 5, 6, or 7 fr. — *Carriages*, *Horses*, and *Donkeys* according to tariff.

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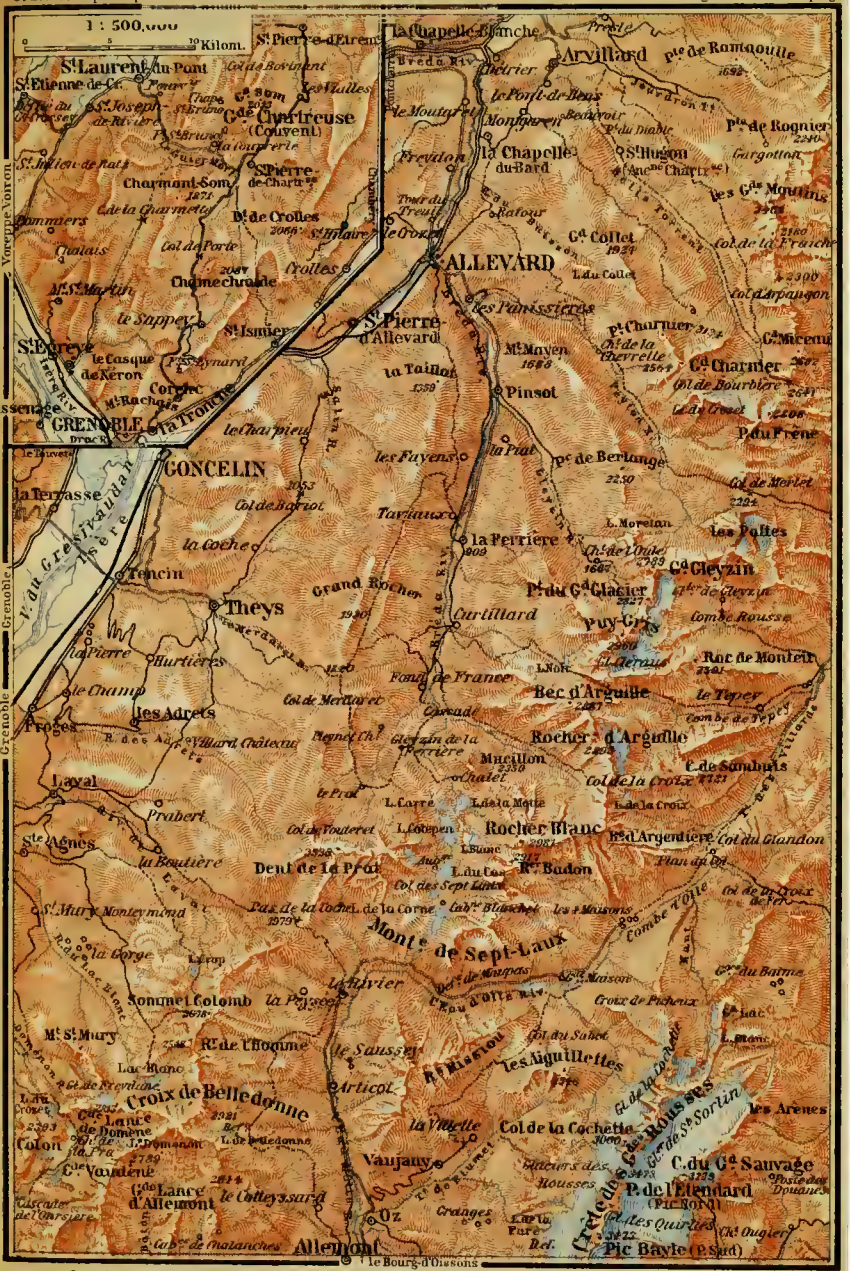


Uriage (1360 ft.), a small place famous for its *Baths,* is situated in a pretty dale shut in by wooded heights. It has an old *Château* and attractive country-houses. The Baths are supplied by an abundant spring containing chloride of sodium and sulphur, more strongly impregnated but of a lower temperature (81° Fahr.) than the springs at Aix-la-Chapelle (131° Fahr.). That it was used by the Romans is proved by the extant remains of ancient baths. The Uriage water is tonic and depuratory; it especially suits delicate persons and is much employed for skin diseases. The *Establishment* properly so called has recently been partially rebuilt and is excellently managed. It is backed by the castle hill and in front of it are the hotels mentioned at p. 152, while at the side is a wide promenade somewhat wanting in shade. At the entrance to the street which skirts the promenade is a *Fountain* with a fine bas-relief by Sappey. The *Chapel of Uriage,* a very unpretending structure, a little farther on next the Hôtel du Rocher, contains 16 pictures by old masters. These include: *P. Veronese,* Appearance of the Virgin to two recluses; *Lor. Lotto,* Jesus surrounded by the Apostles and blessing a young girl; *Carlo Dolci,* Descent from the Cross; all three on the high-altar. There is also a fine altar-screen in carved wood.

Walks. Within easy distance of Uriage many delightful spots tempt the pedestrian, but the first visit should be made to the (1/2 M.) **Château d'Uriage,** belonging to the owner of the Baths, which is open to the public on Frid. from 2-5. It dates from the 13-16th cent. but is more noticeable for its position than its architecture. Its main attraction, however, is the collection it contains of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Mediæval antiquities, medals, paintings by old masters, tapestry, and natural history specimens.

Walks of 2 1/2-4 hrs. there and back may also be made to (5 1/2 M.) the *Valley of Vaulnaveys,* in the direction of Vizille (p. 162); the **Montagne des Quatre-Seigneurs* (3095 ft.; fort) viâ *Villeneuve* (carriage-road); the *Hill of Bellevue* or *Signal de Montchaboud* (2410 ft.); the *Combloux* (3260 ft.).

Excursions. — To the Chartreuse de Prémol, 3 1/2-4 hrs., there and back, by a bridle-path from which there are very beautiful views. The way leads viâ (1/4 hr.) *St. Georges* to the S.E.; (25 min.) *Belmont,* (1/2 hr.) *Le Gua,* the (20 min.) *Croix de Prémol* (about 2600 ft.), and then through a wood on quitting which (1/2 hr.) we reach the **Chartreuse de Prémol** (3590 ft.), which has been in ruins since the Revolution and of which little is left. Its charm is the delightful solitude in which it stands. Refreshments may be had from the keeper. — Ascent of the Croix de Chamrousse, see below.

To the *Oursière Waterfall, 6-6 1/2 hrs. there and back, interesting, viâ (1/2 hr.) *St. Martin-d'Uriage* (Hôt. des Touristes), beyond the château, *Les Bonnets,* (45 min.) *La Grivolée,* and the (1/2 hr.) *Col de Replat* (3555 ft.), on which is the *Chalet des Seiglières* (Restaurant). Traversing then a wood we turn (1/2 hr.) to the right and in about 1 1/4 hr. more reach the *Chalet de l'Oursière* (4855 ft.), at the foot of the ***Oursière Waterfall,** a copious fall about 325 ft. high but in several leaps. It is well set amid rocks and foliage. — Thence to the Croix de Chamrousse, see below.

To the *Croix de Chamrousse, 5-6 hrs., 8 1/2-10 hrs. there and back (guide, 6 fr.). There is a choice of routes. The chief one, practicable for mules, leads viâ the *Chartreuse de Prémol* (see above) and the pastures of (2 hrs. more) the *Roche Béranger* (6070 ft.), whence it is 1 1/2 hr. to the Croix (p. 154). — Another route, a little longer and

not so good, passes the (3½ hrs.) *Oursière Waterfall* (p. 153), and then proceeds by the (½ hr.) *Prairie de l'Oursière* (5295 ft.), above the waterfall, and via the (½ hr.) chalet of *Echaillon* (6020 ft.), the four *Lacs Robert* (50 min.), which once were a single sheet of water, and the (½ hr.) *Col du Petit-Infernay* (7120 ft.) which is ¼ hr. short of the Croix (see below). — The shortest way of all (4-4¼ hrs. to the top) leads via the *Recoin*, a mass of rock 50 min. below the summit. This route is only fit for pedestrians and is hard to find. — The summit of ***Chamrousse** (7400 ft.), surmounted by a large cross, affords a very wide panorama, only slightly interrupted on the N.E. by the Croix de Belledonne (p. 158).

To THE CROIX DE BELLEDONNE, 1½ day, or 1 day from the chalet-hôtel of La Pra (see below); guide (12 fr.) necessary. We follow the route to the *Oursière Waterfall* and *Prairie* (4 hrs.; see above). Thence we ascend the left bank of the Doménon torrent to (1¼ hr.) the *Col de l'Oursière* (6460 ft.), ¾ hr. beyond which is the new *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (7050 ft.; telephone), an excellent starting-point for this excursion. Thence it is ¼ hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (about 7220 ft.), where the Revel route (p. 158) is joined. — An even better view may be obtained from the **Grande Lance de Domène* (p. 158).

III. The Grande Chartreuse.

Most tourists take the carriage-routes via *St. Laurent-du-Pont* and via *Sappey*, going one way (24 M.) and returning the other (18 M.).

Public conveyances start daily in summer (comp. also Indicateur) at 6 a. m. from the corner of the Rue Montorge and Rue de France (Pl. A, 4) for the route via St. Laurent, and from No. 10 Place Grenette for the route via Le Sappey, making the journey in 5½ and 5 hrs. respectively. Return from the Chartreuse at 2.45 p. m., in 4-4½ hrs.; fares via St. Laurent 5, via Le Sappey 6, circular tour 11 fr.

Routes from *Voiron* and *St. Béron*, see pp. 144, 119.

The drive from Grenoble is apt to be long and tedious; and passengers have not seldom to wait some time for a meal at the convent, for the hours for meals are inflexibly observed, even in the case of those who arrive only a few minutes late according to Chartreuse time, which is 18 min. in advance of Grenoble and railway time. It is advisable not to return the same day, but to spend the night at the convent, or, if ladies are of the party, at *St. Pierre de Chartreuse* (p. 156). — If only a single day can be devoted to the convent, travellers should arrange not to return to Grenoble (comp. the other routes). The approach via Le Sappey is about ½ hr. quicker, but that route is preferable for the return (sit with the back to the horses on the ascent). It is also advisable to provide oneself with lunch. — The *Walk* from St. Laurent-de-Pont (5½ M.) takes of course more time; and passengers by carriage have ample time to view the Désert, as the horses ascend at a walk. But the case is different on the descent; and pedestrians may remain longer at the convent, spend the night at St. Laurent, and proceed by an early diligence.

Pedestrians are also recommended to follow the route (7-8 hrs.) via (3½ M.) *St. Robert* (railway-station, p. 145; public carr. from Grenoble, 35 c.), (¼ hr.) *La Monta*, (¾ hr.) *Proveysieux* (Hotel), *Savoyardière* (½ hr.), *Pomaray* (Inn), and the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Charmette* (3935 ft.; refuge-hut), whence the *Charmant-Som* (6135 ft.), to the E., may be ascended in 1½ hr. From the col they continue via (½ hr.) the *Habert de Tenaison*, where they turn to the right beyond the brook, the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Cochette*, the (¾ hr.) *Habert de Malamille*, the (½ hr.) *Habert Valhombrée*, the (¼ hr.) *Pont de la Tannerie* (avoiding the road to the right before the bridge), and the (½ hr.) *Courrerie*, on the Sappey road, 1½ M. from the *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 155).

The road to St. Laurent-du-Pont follows the right bank of the Isère, via the *Porte de France* (17th cent.), and then ascends. 3½ M. *St. Robert;* 5½ M. *Fontanil.* At (8½ M.) *Voreppe* (820 ft.; p. 145)

we quit the valley of the Isère, and enter the mountains to the N. — 12½ M. *La Placette* (1955 ft.; Inn). The road descends a little and joins the Voiron road beyond the defile of the Grand-Crossey (p. 144). — 16½ M. *St. Joseph-de-Rivière.*

18½ M. **St. Laurent-du-Pont** (1345 ft.; *Hôtel des Princes; de l'Europe*) has a church in the style of the 13th cent., rebuilt by the Carthusians in 1855 after a fire which destroyed a large part of the village. Tramway to Voiron and Entre-deux-Giers (St. Béron), see p. 144, 119. — The **Valley of the Guiers-Mort*, which we now enter, is perhaps the most interesting part of the excursion.

20 M. *Fourvoirie,* where the monks manufacture their famous liqueur. The name signifies 'a gap' *(forata via),* and indeed the valley is so narrow, that it was impassable until the 16th cent., when the Carthusians made a road which has been widened of late years. It was formerly guarded by a gate, in the days when all the upper part of the valley belonged to the monastery. The magnificent wooded **Gorge* beyond is the beginning of the *Désert,* the former domain of the convent, but now, like the convent, the property of the state. At 21 M. the road crosses the *St. Bruno Bridge,* 150 ft. in height; higher up the river is another picturesque old bridge. An ascent of 20 min. brings us to the rock called *Œilette* or *Aiguillette;* 20 min. farther is a tunnel 72 yds. long, followed by three shorter ones. We see the Grand-Som, surmounted by its cross (see p. 156). Still ascending higher and higher above the Guiers we reach the *Pont St. Pierre,* over which the St. Pierre de Chartreuse road is carried. The monastery appears in sight just before we reach it.

The **Grande Chartreuse** (3205 ft.) is the monastery founded by St. Bruno in 1084, which became the parent-house of a widely spread order, whence it gained the distinguishing title of 'Grande'. The monastery has been burnt down several times, and was rebuilt in its present form after the last fire in 1676. There is nothing striking about its architecture. Gentlemen may lodge in the monastery for two days (R. 1 fr.; no meat; meals, 2-2½ fr., at 11 a. m., 12, 1, 6, and 8 p. m.). Visitors are only admitted at certain hours: 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 4.15 p. m.; on Sun. and holidays at 10, 1,and 4. Ladies are not admitted to the convent, but may lodge at an adjoining 'dépendance' kept by nuns. — The Carthusians wear white habits except the 'brothers' who have not yet taken vows; these dress in brown on week-days. The 'fathers', who wear no beards, are priests and live in cells and employ their time in prayer, study, or manual labour. They even take their meals in these cells, except on Sundays and feast-days, when they eat together. Otherwise they never quit their cells except for the daily and nightly services, and once a week to take a walk in the 'Désert'. They are also vowed to silence which they break only at church and while walking, if so allowed by their superior. A staff of salaried servants performs the household duties and receives strangers. Everything is of the utmost simplicity in the

monastery. The chapter-house, the chief object of interest, contains the portraits of the generals of the order, some copies of the Life of St. Bruno by Lesueur, and his statue by Foyatier. The cloister is 705 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. There is also a library with 22,000 volumes. Those who wish it may be present at the midnight office which lasts until 2 o'clock. This is chiefly remarkable for its gloom, the chapel being dimly lit and the service consisting of psalms recited in monotone.

It is well known that the Carthusians make their much esteemed liqueurs ('Chartreuse') from aromatic plants which are found ou these mountains. The distilleries are at Fourvoirie (p. 155). These manufactures produce, it is said, 1,500,000 litres a year, yielding a large revenue, chiefly spent on charitable objects. Half a hottle of 'Chartreuse jaune' costs 3 fr. 60 c. at the convent.

About 1/2 hr. to the N. (road) is *Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus* ('of the huts'), a chapel built on the site of the first convent, which was destroyed by an avalanche in 1132. About 10 min. farther on is the *Chapel of St. Bruno*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., and several times restored. The keys of the chapels should be asked for at the convent.

From the Grande Chartreuse the ascent and descent of the Grand-Som takes 5 1/2 hrs. The path is so clearly indicated by guide-boards that a guide (3 fr.) may be dispensed with. A mule (5 fr.) may be taken as far as the *Col de Bovinant*, 1 hr. below the summit. Thence the ascent is fatiguing but not dangerous. An early start should be made, request being made the previous evening to have the door opened. — The **Grand-Som** (6670 ft.) ranks third amongst the peaks of the Grande Chartreuse range, but it is little lower than the two highest peaks, the *Dent de Crolles* (6780 ft.), to the S.E., and the *Pic de Chamechaude* (6845 ft.). As both of these are some way off, the *View from the Grand-Som is very extensive: to the E. are the Alps of Savoy including Mont Blanc; to the S.E. the Sept-Laux, the Belledonne, Taillefer, and Vercors ranges; to the N. the Lac de Bourget and the Jura; Lyons and the plains] of the Lyonnais lie to the N.W.; and to the W. are the Forez and Ardèche mountains.

In returning viâ Le Sappey, carriages follow the new road to the S., to the left of that to St. Laurent-du-Pont, and pass near the *Courrerie,* now a hospital, which was formerly the residence of the 'Dom Courrier', the estate-agent of the monastery. We soon join the road ascending from the Pont St. Pierre (p. 155), cross the Guiers-Morte, at the *Porte de l'Enclos* or *du Grand-Logis,* marking the limit of the Désert in this direction. — 2 M. *Hôtel du Désert* (R. 3, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr., well spoken of), 1/4 hr. below the village of *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (2785 ft.; Hôtel Victoria, R. 2, déj. 3, D. 2 1/2 fr.). The road now ascends for about 2 hrs., with occasional fine views. — 7 1/2 M. *Col de Porte* (4440 ft.), between the *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; see above), on the left, and the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.), on the right.

From this point the *Pinéa* may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr., the *Charmant-Som* in 2 1/2 hrs.; and the *Chamechaude* (more difficult; better from Le Sappey) in 3 1/2 hrs.

Beyond (8 1/4 M.) *Sarcenas* we have a view of the Alps of Dauphiné. 10 M. *Le Sappey* (3280 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes), in the valley of the Vence. 13 1/4 M. *Col de Vence,* between the St. Eynard (p. 150),

on the left, and the Rachais (p. 150), on the right. The most interesting part of this route begins beyond the latter col (Inn), where we obtain a magnificent *View of the valleys of the Isère and the Drac, and of the mountains of Haut-Dauphiné. 15 M. *Corenc.* To the left lie *Bouquéron* and *Montfleury* (p. 150). — At (16 M.) *La Tronche* we enter the valley of the Isère. — 18 M. *Grenoble.*

IV. To the Gorges d'Engins, the Gorges de la Bourne, and Gorges de la Vernaison. The Goulets.

From Grenoble to *Villard-de-Lans*, 17½ M.; thence to *Pont-en-Royans*, 15 M. (or 22 M. if the detour viâ the Goulets be included); and thence to the railway-station of *St. Hilaire-St. Nazaire* or of *La Sône* (p. 151) on the Grenoble and Valence line. — The Gorges de la Bourne and the Goulets are specially worth visiting (also from Pont-en-Royans, but longer), and the walk through them (4¼ hrs.) is recommended. — A public conveyance leaves Grenoble daily in summer at 5. 30 a. m. (alternately from the Place de la Halle and 10 Rue St. Jacques), reaching *Villard-de-Lans* (fare 3½ fr.) in 4¾ hrs., *Pont-en-Royans* (8 fr.) in 11¼ hrs., and *St. Hilaire* (different vehicle; 75 c.) in 1¼ hr. more; returning from *Pont-en-Royans* about 9 a. m. (comp. Indicateur). Circular tickets, permitting the return by rail or vice versâ, 14, 13, 12 fr.

To (3½ M.) *Sassenage,* see p. 151. The road then ascends a long hill (2½ M.), commanding beautiful views. Below lies St. Egrève (p. 145). Farther on we reach the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins,* a defile in which the *Furon* forms a cascade above the gorges mentioned on p. 151. — About 3 M. beyond (8½ M.) *Engins* (Inn) the road traverses the picturesque **Gorges d'Engins,** a ravine about 1¼ M. long, inferior, however, to the Gorges de la Bourne. — 13 M. *Jaume,* an inn at a fork of the road near *Lans,* to the left.

17½ M. **Villard-de-Lans** (3410 ft.; *Hôtel Imbert;* guides) is the usual starting-point for the ascents of the *Pic St. Michel* (6355 ft.; in ½ hr. from the *Col de l'Arc,* 3 hrs. to the E.N.E.), and of the *Moucherolle* (7510 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), which is after the Grand Veymont (p. 166) the chief summit of the *Montagnes de Lans.*

About 2¼ M. beyond Villard we reach the ***Gorges de la Bourne,** a narrow rocky ravine of great beauty, through which the Bourne dashes. The road, sometimes high above the torrent, is in places hewn out of the rock, in others supported on projecting galleries, and in others carried through tunnels and over bridges.

The direct route to (32 M.) Pont-en-Royans descends the valley, passing a second gorge beyond *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (Hôt. Belle), and (29 M.) *Choranche.*

A road, to the left, before the *Pont de Goule-Noire,* the second bridge in the Gorges de la Bourne, leads viâ (26½ M.) *St. Julien-en-Vercors,* (28½ M.) *St. Martin-en-Vercors* (Inn), and (31½ M.) *La Baraque* (Hôt. Combet), a hamlet situated above the Grands-Goulets.

About 3½ M. higher up is *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (3100 ft.; Hôt. Revol), with 1203 inhab., whence the road goes on to *Die* (p. 64).

The ***Gorges de la Vernaison** are fully as fine as those of the

Bourne. The first gorge is known as the *Grands Goulets*, the second, $5^1/_2$ M. farther on, as the *Petits Goulets*. — 38 M. *Ste. Eulalie.*

39 M. **Pont-en-Royans** (980 ft.; *Hôtel Bonnard*), a picturesquely situated little town, at the confluence of the Bourne and the Vernaison, dominated by a ruined château.

26. From Grenoble to Chambéry. Allevard and its Environs.

a. From Grenoble to Chambéry.

39 M. Railway in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). The best views are on the left.

Grenoble, see p. 145. This line ascends the part of the Isère valley known as the *Grésivaudan Valley* ('Gratianopolitanus pagus'), which is very beautiful. It skirts Grenoble at some distance to the S. of the town, commanding fine views of the surrounding heights, with their forts. To the right appears the Belledonne (see below) and to the left the end of the Grande Chartreuse group (p. 155).

$3^3/_4$ M. *Gières-Uriage.* Tramway to Uriage, p. 152. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the Isère which follows a very devious course. — 7 M. *Domène* (Hôt. des Touristes; etc.), a paper-making town with the interesting ruins of an abbey of the 11th century.

About $3^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. is *Revel* (Liaud; guides), from which the ascent of the **Croix de Belledonne** (p. 154) may be made. This is a fine excursion and easy with a guide, but requires $8^1/_2$-9 hrs. for the ascent alone. It is advisable to sleep at the chalet-hotel of (5 hrs.) La Pra (p. 154). The route passes the barns of ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Freydières* and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Pré-Reymond*, then the foot of the Petite and Grande-Lance de Domène, the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Chalet du Mercier*, and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) two *Crozet Lakes*, where the Grande-Lance rises on the left and the *Rocher-Fendu* or *Colon* (11,130 ft.) on the right. Thence it is $^3/_4$ hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (about 6560 ft.), where the path from Uriage (p. 154) joins our route. We next reach the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Doménon Lakes*, often frozen, and the snow region between the ***Grande-Lance de Domène** (9295 ft.; $1^1/_4$ hr. from the Lac du Grand-Doménon), on the left, and the *Grande-Vaudaine* (9150 ft.), on the right. Almost straight ahead are the peaks of Belledonne, but it takes about $1^3/_4$ hr. more to reach the *Col de Belledonne* (also on the route from Allemont, see p. 163), $^1/_2$ hr. below the Croix.

10 M. *Lancey*, a hamlet $1^1/_2$ hr. from *La Combe-de-Lancey* (no inn; guide), from which may also be made the ascent to the Croix de Belledonne (see above) in 7 hrs. (the Revel route is joined at Pré-Reymond). On the right, farther on, is the 16th cent. *Château de Vorz.* — $12^1/_2$ M. *Brignoud.* On the left of the valley is the Dent de Crolles, behind which is the Grande Chartreuse (p. 155). — 16 M. *Tencin* (Hôt. Damien), on the right, with an 18th cent. château which has superseded that of the famous Mme. de Tencin (1681-1749), the mother of D'Alembert.

From Tencin a road runs to (4 M.) *Theys* (Hôt. Moreynas; guides), a little town whence we take $8^1/_2$ hrs. to reach the Sept-Laux (p. 160), viâ (3 hrs.) *Le Merdaret* (6035 ft.), a kind of pass commanding a fine view; thence viâ the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de Gleyzin*, where the road from Allevard is joined (see p. 160).

18½ M. *Goncelin* (Hôt. Bayard; Café-Restaurant), a small town connected by omnibus with (6 M.) *Allevard* (see below) and (2 M.) *Le Touvet* (25 c.), on the other side of the valley, beyond which is the *Haut du Seuil* or *Aut du Scieu* range of mountains. — 21½ M. *Le Cheylas-la-Bussière*, beyond which, on the right, is the *Château Bayard*, the birthplace (1476) of the 'knight without fear and without reproach' (p. 147). Farther on, to the left, is *Fort Barraux*, which commands the valley of the Isère and was a frontier stronghold previous to the annexation of Savoy. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, built it, as an act of bravado, under the very eyes of Lesdiguières (p. 174), who allowed the work to go on but seized it as soon as it was finished and armed, in 1598.

25½ M. *Pontcharra-sur-Bréda* (Hôt. Domenjon), connected by a pretty road with (7½ M.) Allevard (omnibus; see below) and by omnibus with (2 M.) *Barraux* and (4½ M.) *Chapareillan* (Hôt. Leroy; guide), a place of 2140 inhabitants.

From Chapareillan the ascent of the **Granier** (6360 ft.), the N. end of the Grande Chartreuse range, may be made in 4-4½ hrs. with a guide. It is worth doing on account of the grand view, especially to the E. over the Savoy Alps. The mountain is of limestone and partly wooded, and a little below the summit is a crevassed plateau ('lapiaz'), which is difficult and in places dangerous. A portion of this mountain slipped down in 1248 and buried a town and several villages, with 5000 people.

We presently cross the Bréda. On the W. is the Granier and on the N. the Dent du Nivolet, with its cross (p. 121). — 28½ M. *Ste. Hélène-du-Lac*. The village, on the shore of a large lake, is 2 M. to the right. — Beyond this station the Isère is crossed and from the bridge we get a good view of the valley. — 30½ M. *Montmélian*, on the Turin line (Albertville, see p. 121). — 33½ M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. We have a parting view of the Granier on the left and arrive at (39 M.) *Chambéry* (p. 119).

b. Allevard and its Environs.

Approach. RAILWAY (Grenoble and Chambéry line) to *Goncelin* (see above) and thence by OMNIBUS (1½ fr.) to (6 M.) *Allevard* in 1½ hr. An omnibus also plies twice a day in summer from Pontcharra (see above; 8½ M.; 2 fr.), viâ the valley of the *Bréda*. — The road from Goncelin makes a long ascent to the N.E. with a good view of the Isère valley, then turning to the E. descends between wooded mountains the left bank of the deep ravine of the Fay. On the opposite side is seen the little mineral railway which serves the works mentioned below. Beyond (2½ M.) *Moretel* and (2 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Allevard*, we see on the right an iron mine, belonging to the Creusot works (p. 4).

Hotels. DES BAINS, at the Estab.; DU LOUVRE; DE LA PLANTA, at the entrance of the town; DU PARC, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1, déj. 3, pens. 9-12 fr. (7-9 fr. in June and Sept.); VÉRY, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-8 fr.; DU COMMERCE, DE FRANCE, DU LUXEMBOURG, DU CHALET, near the Estab., etc. — Many *Furnished Houses*.

Baths, 1 fr. 25 c.-1 fr. 70 c. — DOUCHES, 1 fr. 5-2 fr. 50 c. — MINERAL WATER. Subscribers, 14 fr.

Casino. Subscription, 10 days, 15 fr.; fortnight, 20 fr.; three weeks, 25 fr.

Guides, 7, 10, or 15 fr. per day; porters, 5, 6, or 10 fr. *Jos. Baroz* (father and son), *Franç. David*, *Jos. Chavot*, of Allevard; *Franç. Baroz*, of Le Curtillard (p. 160); *Jean Rey*, *Jean* and *Séraphin Baroz*, *Ant. Mounier*, of La Ferrière (p. 160); *Ach. Biot*, of Pinsot (p. 160).

Horses, Donkeys, and **Carriages,** for excursions, according to tariff, at *Lanat's* and *Helie's.* — Saddle-horse, 3 fr. per hr., donkey 1 fr., attendant extra.

Allevard (1560 ft.), a town of 2850 inhab., on the left bank of the *Bréda,* in one of the most delightful of the Dauphiny valleys, possesses a much-frequented and well-managed though small *Thermal Establishment.* The sulphur spring (61° Fahr.) which feeds it is used for baths and drinking but especially for inhaling in diseases of the respiratory organs, including consumption. Adjoining the establishment is a pretty park with a casino.

The town itself is badly built and has less the air of a health-resort than of a manufacturing place, possessing indeed iron-works where the raw material from the neighbouring mines is converted into iron and steel of good quality. On the right bank of the Bréda is an 18th cent. *Château,* surrounded by a fine park. The church is a tasteful modern Gothic building.

Walks, indicated by direction-notices. — To the (1/4 hr.) *Bout-du-Monde,* the upper end of the gorge of the Bréda, a little above the iron-works (1/2 fr. toll). This is a kind of 'cirque', surrounded by rocks and enlivened by a waterfall. There is a public footpath on the right side. — To the W. to (1/4 hr.) *La Bastie,* a ruined mediæval castle, commanding a fine view. — To the (20 min.) *Tour du Treuil,* also dating from the middle ages, and commanding a good view. — Another good point of view is (1 1/2 hr.) *La Taillat* (4410 ft.), to the S., with the chief iron-mines. — The view from *Brame-Farine* (3950 ft.), the mountain separating the valley of Allevard from the valley of Grésivaudan, is somewhat hindered by trees. We proceed to the W. to (1-1 1/2 hr.) *Le Crozet* (Hôtel) and thence in 1 3/4-2 hrs. to the summit (Rfmts.). The descent to Le Crozet may be made by sledge (1/2 hr.; 2 fr. each).

Excursions. To THE CHARTREUSE DE ST. HUGON, to the N.E., 3 hrs. by road, 2 1/2 hrs. by bridle-path. The carriage-road goes viâ (1 hr.) *La Chapelle-du-Bard* and (3/4 hr.) the *Pont de Bens;* the bridle-path viâ (1 hr. 20 min.) *Montgarin,* whence there is a good view, and (1/2 hr.) *Beauvoir.* The two roads unite before (2 1/2 or 2 hrs.) the *Pont du Diable,* an old bridge more than 260 ft. above the bed of the Bens. In 1/2 hr. more we reach the **Chartreuse de St. Hugon** (2715 ft.; Inn), founded lower down in 1175 and rebuilt on its present site in 1675. The buildings were of considerable extent, but little of them is now left. About 1/4 hr. from here are some old iron-works, in a picturesque spot.

To THE SEPT-LAUX, to the S., 7-7 1/2 hrs., with guide (13, to the pyramid 15 fr.). A carriage may be taken as far as (8 1/2 M.) Le Curtillard (carr. and pair 20 fr.). On foot, we take 1 1/4 hr. by the left bank or 1 1/2 hr. by the right bank of the Bréda to reach *Pinsot* (guide, p. 159), which has a good view. Thence we follow the right bank to (1 hr.) *La Ferrière* (2980 ft.; Hotel Ramus; guides, p. 159), and (1/2 hr. more) **Le Curtillard** (3250 ft.; *Hôt. de Bains;* guide, p. 159), where there is a small mineral water establishment. Farther on, the valley of the Bréda is terminated by lofty mountains, among which are the *Belle-Etoile* (8315 ft.) opposite, and the *Mouchillon* (7710 ft.) and the *Rocher-Badon* (9570 ft.), to the left. The fine *Cascade du Fond-de-France* is in sight and may be reached by a footpath from Le Curtillard in 1/2 hr. — We now have 1 1/2 hr. of stiff ascent to the *Chalet de Gleyzin* (5280 ft.), where we join the route from Theys viâ Le Merdaret (p. 158). Thence it is about 1 1/4 hr. to the *Lac Noir,* and leaving the *Lac Carré* on the right we pass (25 min.) the *Lac de la Motte, Lac Cotepen* (near the *Lac Blanc*), and (1/2 hr.) the *Lac du Cos* or *du Col* (7160 ft.), where there are a fisherman's hut and a *Club Hut,* 5 min. below the *Col des Sept-Laux* (7165 ft.). This upland valley is called **Sept-Laux** from the seven lakes in sight, but it has in reality eleven lakes, the others

being higher up. It is moreover a perfect chaos of rocks, whence its other name, *Montagnes Abimées.* — The highest summit overlooking the lakes is the *Rocher-Blanc* or *Pic de la Pyramide* (9615 ft.; fine *View), to the E. of the Lac Blanc, from which it may be ascended in 2½ hrs. — From the Club Hut we may reaeh Allemont in 6 hrs. (with guide), viâ (1 hr.) the *Col de l'Homme*, which commands a fine view of the Grandes Rousses and the mountains of the Grésivaudan, the *Cheminée du Diable*, a difficult couloir, and (2 hrs.) *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (Ferréol Sert Inn), a hamlet in the *Combe d'Olle*, at the lower end of which is *Allemont* (6 M., p. 175).

To THE PUY-GRIS, to the S.E., about 9 hrs., with guide (15 fr.). This ascent is difficult by the old route viâ *Pinsot* and the *Combe de Gleyzin*, especially hetween the *Col de Puy-Gris* (about 9180 ft.) and the (1 hr.) summit; viâ *Le Curtillard* and the *Combe de Valloire* it is easy. Guide 15 fr. by the former route, less by the second. By the latter we ascend the *Combe de Valloire* from Le Curtillard (see above) to (1½ hr.) the chalets of the *Petite-Valloire* (about 5180 ft.) and of the (¾ hr.) *Grande-Valloire* (6020 ft.), the little *Lac Blanc*, and to the left, the (1¼ hr.) *Lac Noir* (about 7540 ft.) and (½ hr.) *Lac Glacé* (8035 ft.), in sight of the sharply defined summit of the Puy-Gris, to the right of the Combe. Thence we proceed to the N. E. to the (1 hr.) *Col de Comberousse* or *Col du Lac-Glacé* (about 9120 ft.), and the (¾ hr.) *Selle du Puy-Gris*, pass on the S. slope over the *Glacier de Cléraus*, skirt the hase of the cliff to a kind of couloir (easy), and finally ascend hy the arête to (15-20 min.) the top. The **Puy-Gris** (9710 ft.) is the highest summit in the neigbourhood, and commands a splendid *Panorama, extending on the N.E. and E. to Mont Blanc and the great peaks of the Tarentaise; on the S. and S.E. to the peaks of Haut-Dauphiné; on the N.W. to the Chartreuse range, etc.

To THE GRAND-CHARNIER, to the E., 6¼ hrs., with guide (10 fr.), a whole day there and back; horse to the Petit-Charnier 10, donkey 7, attendant 2 fr. We follow the Bréda valley as far as (40 min.) *Panissières;* then to the E. by the valley of the Veyton, which must not be crossed at the first hridge (¼ hr.; road to Pinsot; see p. 160), but thrice farther on. In 2¼ hrs. from Allevard we reach the *Chalet de la Chevrette* (3650 ft.), where we leave on the right a path leading to (7¼ hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 31) viâ (3¼ hrs.) the *Col de Merlet* (7325 ft.). Our route ascends in 2 hrs. to the *Col des Plagnes*, at the foot of the *Petit-Charnier* (6970 ft.), whence 2 hrs. of toilsome climbing bring us to the summit of the **Grand-Charnier** (8410 ft.), one of the chief mountains in the range which divides the Isère valley from that of the Arc. The view from the top is very extensive. — Ascent direct from Allevard viâ the pastures of Le Collet.

To the **Grand-Clocher** or **Pic du Frêne** (9210 ft.), about 7 hrs. (with guide), viâ the (2½-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St. Hugon* and the (3 hrs.) *Col du Frêne.* — We may descend viâ the col to (3 hrs.) *St. Colomban-des-Villars*, 2 hrs. from *La Chambre* (p. 31).

To the **Grand-Cucheron** or **Grands-Moulins** (8080 ft.), about 7 hrs. (with guide) viâ the (2½-3 hrs.) Chartreuse de St. Hugon, the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Montagne-d'Arvillard*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de la Fraiche* (7155 ft.). — From the Col to *La Chambre* (p. 31), 2½hrs.

27. From Grenoble to Briançon.

a. By Road.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 81, 174.

74 M. — From Grenoble to *Le Bourg-d'Oisans*, 33½ M. STEAM TRAMWAY thrice a day in 3-3¼ hrs. (fares about 5 fr. 35 c., 4 fr.), starting from the railway-station; to *Uriage* (comp. p. 152) in connection with every train. — From Le Bourg-d'Oisans to *Briançon*, 40½ M., public conveyance twice a day in connection with the tramway and the railway, in 8½-9 hrs. (fare 12 fr.); to *La Grave*, 4 hrs.; *Le Lautaret*, 6-7 hrs.; *Le Monêtier*, 7-8 hrs. — Le Bourg-d'Oisans may also be reached by taking the railway from Grenoble to (8½ M.) *Vizille-P. L. M.* (p. 165), whence a branch-tram-

way connects with the other at Vizille (see below). Passengers in the opposite direction naturally alight at Vizille-P. L. M.

Grenoble, see p. 145. — Thence to (8 M.) *Uriage*, see p. 152. — Beyond Uriage the tramway ascends another picturesque valley. 10 M. *Vaulnaveys-le-Haut*; 11 M. *Vaulnaveys-le-Bas*.

14 M. **Vizille** (*Hôtel du Parc*, near the château), an ill-built industrial town with 4250 inhab., on the Romanche, is the Roman *Vigilia*, an important station on the military road between Italy and Vienne. The large but not very interesting *Château* (adm. Tues., Thurs., Sat. in fine weather) was built in the 17th cent. by Lesdiguières (p. 146), enlarged in the 18th cent., and rebuilt after two conflagrations in the present century. In 1788 the deputies of Dauphiné met here, and heralded the Revolution by repudiating all taxes not voted by the States-General. A *Monument du Centenaire*, with a statue of Liberty by Ding, in front of the castle, commemorates this event. Above the main portal of the castle is an equestrian statue of Lesdiguières, by J. Richier. The fine park is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs.; other days $^1/_2$ fr.

We next pass a paper-mill. — 15$^1/_2$ M. *Le Péage*. — 18$^1/_2$ M. *L'Ile-de-Séchilienne* (Hôt. du Petit-Versailles), with an ancient castle.

The **Taillefer** (9385 ft.), to the S.E., may be climbed hence in 7$^1/_2$ hrs., with guide (J. B. Raffin of Séchilienne; 8 fr.). There is a choice of routes of which the shortest leads viâ (20 min.) *St. Barthélemy-de-Séchilienne*, (11$^1/_2$ hr.) *Belle-Lauze*, some woods and meadows, the (1 hr.) *Côte des Sallières*, the old *Brouffier Mine* (silver-lead), and the *Arête de Brouffier*. We leave on the right, after passing Belle-Lauze, the hamlet of *La Morte* (détour of $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr.), where there is an inn as well as a chalet of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. From there the ascent of the mountain takes 5 hrs. The *View from the summit is very fine and includes, besides the great peaks of this part of Dauphiné, the mountains of Savoy as far as Mont Blanc. Of the Dauphiné summits we note (N.) Chamrousse, (S.E.) Belledonne, the Sept-Laux Mts., Grandes Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Aiguille de Goléon. A ridge connects the Taillefer with the *Pyramide*, on the N.E., nearly as high. — We may descend on the E. to Bourg-d'Oisans, viâ *Oulles* and *La Paute* (see map and p. 163).

The road now enters the *Gorge de Livet*, flanked by wooded mountains, and crosses the Romanche, which frequently inundates the valley. Opposite, in the distance, rises the Grande-Lance d'Allemont. — We pass several hamlets. — At (25$^1/_2$ M.) *Livet*, at the foot of the *Grand-Galbert* (8415 ft.), we recross the Romanche. The gorge becomes wilder; in front are the Grandes Rousses (p. 175), to the left, the Grand Pic de Belledonne (p. 176), to the right, the Taillefer (see above). On the left a destructive torrent descends from the *Petite-Vaudaine*, and another, no less dangerous, on the right, from the *Infernet* or *Cornillon* (8180 ft.). We again cross the stream, with a waterfall on the left. On emerging from the gorge we obtain a fine view of the *Combe d'Olle*, a valley lying between the heights of Belledonne (on the left) and Grandes-Rousses (on the right), and of the huge glaciers of the latter, above which rises the Etendard (p. 176).

29 M. *La Roche Taillée-Allemont*, from which a carriage-road

leads N.E., in about 1 hr., to *Allemont,* and $^1/_2$ hr. farther on to *Oz;* see p. 175. Our route turns to the S.; in front rises the N.W. part of the Pelvoux range, with the Mont de Lans glacier. — $31^1/_2$ M. *La Paute-Ornon,* a hamlet whence a route leads to La Mure (p. 172), viâ the Col d'Ornon (p. 173). The Taillefer may be ascended from this side also, best viâ *Oulles* (4500 ft; about 2 hrs.).

$33^1/_2$ M. **Le Bourg-d'Oisans** (2390 ft.; *Hôtel de Milan; de France*), with 2550 inhab., is the chief place in the *Oisans* district, which in Roman times was held by the *Uceni.* Some interesting excursions may be made from it and it is one of the recognised starting-points for the Pelvoux range (p. 174). Diligence to Bourg-d'Arud, see p. 177; to La Mure viâ the Col d'Ornon, see p. 173.

The road continues to ascend the valley of the Romanche, but turns at first to the N., resuming its former direction in less than $^1/_2$ M., after crossing the river. — To the left is the *Cascade de la Sarennes* (p. 175); farther on, on the height, is Huez (p. 175). — The ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (2435 ft.) crosses the stream to *Le Clapier,* where the carriage-road up the valley of the Vénéon (p. 177) diverges to the right. The scenery becomes still more picturesque at the *Rampe des Commères*, where we enter a wild ravine. The houses of *Auris* are seen at a height of 1600 ft., perched on the apparently inaccessible rocks of the right bank. In about $^1/_2$ M. from the bridge the road enters a tunnel, beyond which is a beautiful view down the valley overlooked by the Grandes-Rousses. — $37^1/_2$ M. *La Rivoire.* — $38^1/_2$ M. *Le Garcin,* $^1/_2$ M. beyond which we have a *View up the *Gorge of the Infernet,* the finest part of the route, with another tunnel, nearly 200 yds. long, with three lateral openings.

$40^1/_2$ M. *Le Freney* (3090 ft.; Hôtel Degoul).

The *Pic de l'Etendard,* see p. 176. — To *Vénose* viâ the *Col de l'Alpe,* p. 178. — We may also visit the ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) *Refuge du Lac Noir* (p. 180), viâ the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Chalets of Millorsol* (6810 ft.). — About $1^3/_4$ M. from Le Freney, to the left of the route from La Grave (p. 164), is the village of *Mizoën* (3300 ft.), commanding a fine view.

We enter a third narrow ravine, still wilder than the others, where for a time the road is on a level with the stream. To the left is the road to Mizoën (see above). Beyond a short tunnel the gorge expands and the spire of Mont-de-Lans (p. 178) appears on the right. Beyond (43 M.) *Le Dauphin* (3280 ft.) we cross the Romanche and traverse the *Combe de Malaval* ('bad valley'), a gorge worn in the gneissic rock. To the left, $1^3/_4$ M. farther, is the *Pisse Waterfall,* 650 ft. high; then the road returns through a chaos of fallen rocks to the level of the stream. On the right is the huge *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 180) with its cascades, and farther on a former inn and a short tunnel. The road passes between a talc-work, with a cable-tramway, and an old lead-mine. To the right the famous peak of the *Meije* (p. 183) rises among other glaciers. — $48^1/_2$ M. *Les Fréaux* (2545 ft.), immediately beyond which, on the left, is the beautiful *Saut de la Pucelle,* a waterfall 260 ft. in height.

49½ M. **La Grave** (5000 ft.; *Hôtel de la Meije* or *Juge; Paillas*), a large village to the S. of which the Meije presents a magnificent view. — Excursions, see p. 192; pleasant walk to the *Plateau de Paris*, p. 192.

We next pass through two tunnels, 306 and 650 yds. long, which are lighted at night, the second during the day also. Between them we cross a stream, and from the exit of the second a short-cut follows the line of the telegraph wires. — 51½ M. **Villard-d'Arène** (5415 ft.; *Hôtel Clot*, small); excursions see p. 192. — The road now quits the Romanche and ascends to the left; footpaths to the right save about 1¾ M. Fine view of the Meije to the right. We cross meadows containing many rare plants, and ascend to the col, facing the upper end of the valley of the Romanche, which turns to the S. Fine view of the *Ecrins* (p. 191) in front, the *Grande-Ruine* (p. 193) to the right, and the *Pic de Neige Cordier* (p. 191), to the left; behind us, the *Grandes Rousses*. Short-cut to the left.

57 M. **Col du Lautaret** (6790 ft.), the highest point on the route, with a *Hospice*, which serves as an inn, and *Bonnabel's Chalet-Hôtel*. The view from the desolate col is more limited, though very fine towards the W., embracing the above-named mountains and their glaciers. — Excursions, see p. 192.

From Le Lautaret to St. Michel-de-Maurienne, 24-26 M., diligence (12 fr.) in 6½ hrs. (8¾ hrs. back), in connection with the Briançon diligence and the railway at St. Michel. This route leads viâ the **Col du Galibier** (8720 ft.; 2 hrs.) between the *Grand* and *Petit Galibier* (see p. 195). The views are very fine. It is the most direct road between the Dauphiny and Savoy Alps and it can be shortened by footpaths. *Valloire* (4690 ft.; Hôtel Giraud) is the chief village passed, 3½-4 hrs. from the Col. *St. Michel-de-Maurienne*, see p. 32.

The Briançon road then descends the Guisane valley, with the Pic de Rochebrune (p. 171) long in view. The retrospective view is very striking. To the left is the *Grand-Galibier* (p. 195), to the right the *Pic de Combeynot* (p. 195) and the *Montagne des Agneaux* (p. 196). Beyond two streams the route to the Galibier (see above) diverges to the left. The road next traverses two tunnels (160 and 440 yds. long), constructed to protect it from land-slips. Farther on, the Meije disappears from view. The following four villages lie below us, to the right. — 59½ M. *La Madeleine;* 61½ M. *Le Lauzet* (5635 ft.; Inn). To the right, the *Glacier du Casset* (p. 196), etc. — 62 M. *Les Boussardes;* 63 M. *Le Casset* (4970 ft.). To the right is the *Pic des Prés-les-Fonds* (p. 196).

65 M. **Le Monêtier** or *Monêtier-de-Briançon* (4890 ft.; *Hôtel Izoard*, unpretending but good, to the left as we descend; *Alliey*, near the road, halting-place of the diligences), a town of 2068 inhab., a great part of which was burned down in 1890. Outside the town, near the left bank of the *Guisane*, is a very unpretending thermal establishment, with two springs (sulphate of lime; 104° and 122° Fahr.) used for drinking and bathing. — Excursions, see p. 195.

Beyond Le Monêtier the road by a gentle descent reaches the bottom of the fertile and thickly-peopled valley of the Guisane and passes numerous villages. To the right is the Pic de Prorel (p. 170). — 74 M. *Briançon* (p. 170).

b. By Railway.

136 M. From Grenoble to *Gap*, 84½ M., in 5¼-6¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). — From Gap to *Briançon*, 51½ M., in 3¼-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). — To Gap viâ *La Mure*, see R. 28.

Grenoble, see p. 145. — This line, which as far as (68 M.) *Veynes* is also the Marseilles line, is remarkable both on account of its skilful engineering and of the country it traverses. It leaves the Chambéry line on the left and for some time ascends the valley of the Drac. To the left, beyond the mountains between the Isère and the Romanche, we have a fine view of the Taillefer and Pyramide (p. 162) and other peaks on the left bank of the Romanche; while behind us opens a retrospect of the Grande Chartreuse group, surmounted by the Dent de Crolles and the Pic de Chamechaude (p. 156). — 5 M. *Pont-de-Claix*, a hamlet owing its name to a curious 17th cent. bridge over the *Drac*. To Villard-de-Lans viâ the Col de l'Arc, see p. 157. Omnibus to Grenoble, 60 c. At *Jarrie*, to the left farther on, is the 15th cent. *Château de Bonrepos*. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the confluence of the Drac and the *Romanche*. — 8½ M. *Vizille-P.L.M.* (*i. e.* on the *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway*), 1¾ M. from the town (p. 162; tramway 30, 20 c.). — We cross the Briançon road and the Romanche; behind, to the right, the Grande Chartreuse group is once more in sight.

12 M. *St. Georges-de-Commiers*. — Branch-line to La Mure and thence to Corps and Gap, see R. 28. — Our line crosses the wide bed of the Drac, beside a suspension-bridge, 970 ft. high. — 13 M. *Vif*, ¾ M. to the right.

We now enter upon the most remarkable section of the *Railway, which rapidly ascends by means of two spiral curves at the extremity of a chain of hills between the valleys of the Drac and the Gresse. Beyond a short tunnel and a curved viaduct we see the continuation of the line high above us, first on the left and then on the right. At the end of the first spiral curve we see, far below us, to the left, the viaduct, Vif and its station, the Drac, and St. Georges; while a fine *View of the mountains opens on the same side. We once more find ourselves in the valley of the Drac. High up, on the opposite side, is the line to La Mure. We finally quit the valley by the second spiral curve, on which there is a tunnel, ¾ M. long. The fine view is now on the right. Beyond the next viaduct the massive Moucherolle (p. 157) rises on the right, and farther on the Grand-Veymont (p. 166). — 20½ M. *St. Martin-de-la-Cluze* (2040 ft.), formerly noted for its burning spring, a pool emitting hydrogen gas which burned on the surface of the water;

a factory now stands on the spot. — Four tunnels are traversed before (26½ M.) *Le Monestier-de-Clermont* (2740 ft.; Lion d'Or). On issuing from the next tunnel (½ M. long) we have a glimpse, to the right, of the sharp Mont Aiguille (see below). To the left stretches the wide broken plateau of the *Trièves*, beyond which rise the still more rugged mountains of the Dévoluy (see below). The Grand-Veymont and the Mont-Aiguille appear again on the right. — 92 M. *St. Michel-les-Portes*, a station 1½ M. to the E. of the village of *Les Portes* (Hôt. du Soleil-Levant; guides).

The **Grand-Veymont** (7695 ft.), the chief summit in the long chain to which the Moucherolle (p. 157) also belongs, may be easily ascended hence in 4-5 hrs. (guide, 6 fr.), viâ the valley of the *Pellas* (to the W.), *Freychinet*, and the *Col de la Fouille* (about 6160 ft.), on the S. of the summit, which is reached in 1½ hr. more. The view is fine but somewhat hindered by the Moucherolle. We may descend viâ *Pellas* and *Trésanne* to the station of *Clelles* (see below), on the S.E.

Beyond St. Michel tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Fine retrospect, and views to the left, and of the Mont Aiguille to the right. — 35½ M. *Clelles-Mens* (2725 ft.; Hôtel Chrétien, at the station). Clelles lies 1 M. to the E., on the road to Mens (see below).

The **Mont Aiguille** (6880 ft.), 3 hrs. to the W., viâ (1 hr.) *La Richardière*, was formerly extremely hard to climb, but the French Alpine Club has now fixed iron ropes at all dangerous points. The ascent, which takes 1 hr. from the foot of the cliffs, is only fit for steady heads and surefooted mountaineers; a rope and guide are necessary. The mountain is an elongated mass of limestone whose summit is a fair-sized grassy plateau. The name Aiguille is, however, appropriate to it when viewed from its narrower sides. The view is rather limited.

From Clelles to Corps (*La Salette*), 23½ M. A diligence plies twice a day as far as (10 M.) **Mens** (*Lion-d'Or*) in 1¾ hr. (fare 1½ fr.). To the S.E. rises the *Obiou* (see below), the ascent of which is dangerous from this side. *Corps* and *La Salette*, see p. 173.

Several more tunnels and viaducts are passed, both before and after (41½ M.) *St. Maurice-en-Trièves* (3220 ft.; small buffet). The Trièves (see above) ends in a small wooded gorge, soon after which the railway attains its culminating point, at the *Col de la Croix-Haute* (about 3825 ft.), and at once begins to descend again. — 51 M. *Lus-la-Croix-Haute* (3325 ft.; Hôt. Armand). — The country is bare and desolate. To the E. are the mountains of the *Dévoluy*, a district so named, it is said, from the Latin 'devolutum', on account of the landslips to which it is liable and the havoc wrought by the torrents since the destruction of the timber on these mountains. The chief height is the *Obiou* (p. 173), on the N.; next, the *Grand-Ferrand* (9060 ft.), to the left, above the village of Lus, and the *Montagne d'Aurouze*, culminating in the *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.).

Ascents of the *Obiou* and the *Pic de Bure*, see pp. 173, 167. — The **Grand-Ferrand** (9058 ft.) may be ascended from Lus in 8-9 hrs. The route leads viâ the *Vallon du Trabuëch* or valley of the *Jarjatte* to the *Granges des Forêts* or *La Baraque* (about 4260 ft.); carriage to this point in 1½ hr. Thence we ascend viâ the (1¾-2 hrs.) small *Lac Ferrand* (6400 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Col de Charnier* or *de Lauzon* (7150 ft.), on the right of the *Petit-Ferrand* or *Tête de Lauzon*. We then pass (1 hr.; 8365 ft.) between the

Ferrands, and finally reach the summit after 1¾ hr.'s difficult climb over the crumbling slopes of the mountain. Fine view, especially to the N.E. as far as Mont Blanc and E. to the Pelvoux. The descent (4 hrs. to the valley) demands even more caution than the ascent.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Buëch*, and crosses the stream. — 55 M. *St. Julien-en-Beauchène*, 3 M. to the N. E. of which is the ruined *Chartreuse de Durbon*. 59 M. *La Faurie* (2755 ft.); 64 M. *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (2500 ft.). To the right diverges the line to Die (p. 64). Beyond a tunnel and a bridge the line enters the valley of the *Petit-Buëch* to the N.E., leaving the line to Marseilles on the right. All trains, however, proceed to Veynes.

68 M. **Veynes** (2675 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel and Café de la Gare*), a small town, the junction for the lines to Digne and Marseilles, see RR. 31, 34. — The Gap line continues to ascend the Petit-Buëch valley, to the S. of the mountains of the Dévoluy. We cross the *Béous*. To the left is the *Pic de Bure* (see below), to the right the *Montagne de Céuse* (6620 ft.). — 72 M. *Montmaur*, a village 1¼ M. to the left, has an ancient château.

The **Pic de Bure** (8900 ft.; fine view) may be ascended hence in 7½-8 hrs., with guide, viâ (1¼ hr.) *La Montagne*, the (3½ hr.) *Fontaine de l'Abreuvoir*, the last spring on this side, the (2 hrs.) *Pas de Paul* (caution necessary), and the (1 hr.) *Plateau de Bure*.

75½ M. *La Roche-des-Arnauds*. To the left appears the *Montagne de Charance* (6240 ft.) and farther on the *Vieux-Chaillol* (10,375 ft.; see below). Beyond (78½ M.) *La Freissinouse* is a viaduct of two stories, 170 ft. high, followed by a sharp descent.

84½ M. **Gap** (2425 ft.; *Buvette; Hôtel des Négociants, de Provence*, both in the Rue Neuve), the *Vapincum* of the Romans, a town with 10,478 inhab., is situated on the *Luye*, a tributary of the Durance. Gap was formerly of greater importance, but it suffered much in the Religious Wars, was ravaged by the plague in 1630, and was burned in 1692 by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. Turning to the right from the station, and again to the right, we reach a barrack in front of which is a marble *Statue of Ladoucette* (d. 1848), a former prefect of the department, by E. Marcellin, of Gap, to whom also a statue is to be erected. Thence the Rue Egout leads to the right to the new *Cathedral*, begun in 1866, a Romanesque building in black, white, and pink stone. In the same square is the *Bishops' Palace*, and a little farther on, the *Préfecture*, containing the *Monument of Lesdiguières* (see p. 146), by Jacob Richier, brought to Gap at the Revolution and placed in its present position in 1836. The Préfecture also contains a small local *Museum*.

From Gap to *Corps (La Salette)*, *La Mure*, etc., see R. 28.

About 8½ M. to the S., on the road to (35 M.) Sisteron (p. 200; diligence at 8.30 a.m.), is **Tallard** (Hotels), on the right bank of the Durance, with a **Castle* (14-16th cent.), burnt in 1692, many portions of which are still in tolerable preservation.

The **Vieux-Chaillol** (10,375 ft.) may be ascended in about 5 hrs. from *St. Michel-de-Chaillol* (4510 ft.), 11 M. to the N.E. of Gap, and about 7 M. to the E. of St. Bonnet (p. 174) by the right bank of the Drac, as far as

(5½ M.) *Chabottes.* Nearly 9½ M. of the distance from St. Michel viâ the small *Col de Manse* may be performed by the Orcières diligence (4 a.m.). The ascent is not difficult, and mules ascend to within ½ hr. of the top. The route leads viâ the (¼ hr.) *Marrons* (4710 ft.), along a stream and an irrigation-canal, then to the W. of the *Pic du Tourond* (9020 ft.), and viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Col du Tourond* (8850 ft.), near which is a *Club-Hut* (about 1 hr. below the summit), where the night may be spent. The *Panorama is one of the finest of the mountains of Haut-Dauphiné. — A fatiguing but not difficult descent may be made, with guide, to (4½-5 hrs.) the Valgodemar, viâ (N.) the (2 hrs.) *Col de Londenière* or *du Sellon* and the (¾ hr.) *Combe des Navettes*, whence we reach in 1½-1¾ hr. *La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar* (p. 181).

90½ M. *La Bâtie-Neuve-le-Laus.* At La Bâtie is a ruined château of the bishops of Gap. — 95 M. *Chorges* (Hôt. de Provence; des Alpes), a little village of ancient origin *(Caturiga)*, reduced to ruins by divers conquerors and a great fire. There are only a few traces of Celtic-Roman works. Beyond it we descend sharply, cross two viaducts and traverse two tunnels, between which, to the right, appears the *Durance.* — 99 M. *Prunières* (2415 ft.).

FROM PRUNIÈRES TO BARCELONNETTE *(Maurin, Larche)*, 26½ M., diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.; fare 4¼ fr. — The road ascends the *Vallée de l'Ubaye*, to the S.E., viâ (7½ M.) *Ubaye*, (13½ M.) *Le Lauzet* (Hotels), (19½ M.) *Revel*, opposite *Méolans*, and (22½ M.) *Les Thuiles.* — 26½ M. **Barcelonnette** (3710 ft.; *Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 2000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Ubaye*, was founded in the 13th cent. by Raymond Bérenger, Count of Provence, a scion of the house of Barcelona. Alternately owned by Savoy and France, it was finally acquired by the latter at the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in exchange for Castel Delfino (p. 198). Probably no town suffered so much in the frontier-wars as Barcelonnette. Many of the inhabitants leave the district in winter to carry on various trades in the plains. — The town is surrounded by picturesque mountains, as yet little known but offering many fine excursions. In the chain which divides the Ubaye valley from that of the Durance, to the N., are the *Grand-Bérard* (9996 ft.), the highest, opposite Barcelonnette; on the right of that the *Petit-Clausis* (9635 ft.); on the left, the *Sonaille* or *Grande-Epervière* (9395 ft.); behind, the *Parpaillon* (9830 ft.), etc. In the chain on the N.E., beyond which is Larche (p. 169), rises the *Tête de Cuguret* (9970 ft.; see below), etc.

From Barcelonnette the road continues to ascend the Ubaye valley (diligence to St. Paul) viâ (1½ M.) *Faucon*, (5 M.) *Jausiers* (4265 ft.), and (7½ M.) *Condamine-Châtelard*, near which is the *Fort Tournoux*, on a height above the confluence of the Ubaye and *Ubayette.* At (9 M.) *Gleizolles* the road to Larche diverges on the right (see below). — 13½ M. **St. Paul-sur-Ubaye** (4820 ft.; *Hôtel Hellion*) has quarries of green marble. The *Brec de Chambeyron* (11,115 ft.), one of the numerous frontier peaks over 10,000 ft. high, may be ascended hence in 5½-6 hrs., viâ (2 hrs.) *Fouillouse.* To Guillestre viâ the *Col de Vars*, see p. 197. — Beyond (17½ M.) *Pont-St. Antoine* the valley narrows to a romantic gorge. 18½ M. *La Blachière.* — 21 M. **Maurin** or *Maljasset* (6265 ft.; Inn) has quarries of green and other marble. The *Aiguille de Chambeyron* (11,160 ft.), to the E., may be ascended hence in 7-7½ hrs. To the Vallée du Guil viâ the *Cols de Girardin* and *de Tronchet*, see p. 198. — The road proceeds farther up the valley viâ *Combe-Brémond*, the *Lac du Paroird* (6710 ft.), *Le Gâ* (6770 ft.), *Les Blavettes*, etc. to (21½ hrs. from Maurin) the *Col de Longet* (8765 ft.), whence we may descend in 3½ hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 198). Near the col is the *Tête des Toillies* (10,430 ft.; fine view), ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. A route diverging to the right from Le Gâ leads to (1½ hr.) a shepherd's hut, whence the *Grand-Rubren* (11,140 ft.; view) may easily be ascended in 2½-3 hrs.

From Gleizolles (see above) a road traversing the valley of the *Ubayette*, to the E., at the foot of the *Tête du Cuguret* (9970 ft.), leads viâ *Meyronnes*

and *Certamussat* to (14 M. from Barcelonnette) **Larche** (5565 ft.; Hotel). About 3½ M. farther the road crosses the **Col de Larche** (6545 ft.) on the frontier, also called *Col de l'Argentière*, from *Argentera*, the first Italian village, 3 M. farther. The col is celebrated for the passage of a French army in 1515, relatively a greater military feat than the passage of the St. Bernard in 1800. — To the N.E., on the frontier, rises the *Punta della Signora* (6890 ft.), behind which is the *Col de Ruburent* (8145 ft.), viâ which we may return from Argentera to the valley of the Ubayette.

Beyond Prunières the line crosses two viaducts and follows the right bank of the Durance, the bed of which is nearly dry in summer. — 102 M. *Savines* (Hotel and guides), a considerable place on the left bank at the foot of the *Morgon* (7630 ft.), a fine mountain, the ascent of which takes 6 hrs. Farther on, to the right, is the *Pic de Martin-Jean* or *Grand-Ferrand* (6185 ft.). We thread two tunnels, 940 and 1050 yds. long.

109 M. **Embrun** (2855 ft.; *Hôtel Thouard; de la Poste*), a town of 4000 inhab., on a rock overlooking the right bank of the Durance and at the foot of *Mont St. Guillaume* (8620 ft.). It is the *Ebrodunum* of the Romans, which Hadrian constituted the capital of the Maritime Alps, and an ancient archiepiscopal see. It was frequently ravaged by the barbarians, and maintained during the middle ages a long contest with its archbishops, on whom the emperor Conrad III. had conferred in 1147 the title of prince. It was taken and laid under contribution by Lesdiguières in 1585, and bombarded and taken once again by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. The principal edifice is the old *Cathedral* (11th cent.), with a fine Romanesque tower, which has been restored, a W. front of the 13th cent., and a curious N. portal with a porch with pink marble columns, resting on lions and seated men. In the interior is an interesting old organ-case. In the sacristy is a Virgin, presented by Louis XI., and some fine old ornaments.

We traverse two viaducts and between them a short tunnel, and beyond (112 M.) *Châteauroux* two more small tunnels. — 116 M. *St. Clément.* We cross the Durance at the confluence of the *Guil,* and then a branch of this river, in view of Mont Dauphin, situated on the right. To the left is the *Pointe de Fouran* (8690 ft.).

119 M. **Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre.** *Mont-Dauphin* is a fortified town situated on a hill at the junction of the Durance and Guil valleys. Its population is only about 280, exclusive of the garrison. The fortifications were erected by Vauban in 1693. — To *Guillestre* and the *Vallée du Guil,* see R. 30.

The valley of the Durance again contracts. — 124 M. *La Roche-de-Rame* (Inn).

About ¾ hr. to the W. is *Pallon,* in the picturesque *Valley of Freissinières,* watered by the *Biaysse,* which flows underground in the gorge of *Couffourent* for about 90 yds.

128 M. *L'Argentière-la-Bessée* (Hôtel Girard, at La Bessée-Basse). The former is so called from its mines of silver-lead.

An omnibus (1½ fr.) plies hence daily at 8.20 a. m. and 6 p. m. to

(6½ M.) *Vallouise*, returning at 4.36 a. m. and 2.51 p. m. The road ascends to the N. W. through a fertile valley watered by the *Gyronde*. At its entrance, on the right, are the remains of the *Mur des Vaudois*, a rampart constructed by those persecuted people to defend the valley. Halfway is the village of *Vigneaux*. — *Vallouise*, p. 188.

The line now rapidly ascends in a grand *Defile flanked by sheer rocks, and goes through six tunnels, from 150 yds. to ½ M. long. Fine views are occasionally obtained, especially towards the Pelvoux range, on the left (p. 174), and farther on of Briançon and the fortified heights about it. — 133 M. *Prelles*.

136 M. **Briançon.** — **Hotels.** TERMINUS HÔTEL, at the station, which is in the suburb of *Ste. Catherine* (3940 ft.), 1 M. from the town, R. 2½-6 fr.; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, in the upper part of the town, with the office of the diligences to Grenoble and Oulx (p. 171), and of the railway-omnibus (fare 90 c.-1¼ fr., according to amount of luggage).

Briançon (4330 ft.), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, a town of 6580 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, above the confluence of the Guisane and Durance, is a place of little importance, with nothing to interest the traveller. The streets, furrowed by runnels of clear water called 'Gargouilles', are narrow and in many places too steep for carriages. But the town presents from a distance a picturesque appearance and is undoubtedly a formidable fortress, completely commanding the important route between Italy and France viâ Mont Genèvre (p. 171). It has a triple line of walls and the surrounding heights are crowned by ten forts, constructed between 1722 and the present day. The permission of the commandant is required to visit the forts, the highest of which afford very fine views. The strongest are on the left bank of the Durance and are connected with the town by the **Pont Asfeld*, built in 1734, and having a single arch of 130 ft. span and 180 ft. in height. A fine view is commanded from the bridge and also from the Place de la Paix, on this side of it. The pyramidal snow-peak at the head of the valley is the *Chaberton* (p. 171). Farther down the valley rises the *Pic de Montbrison* (9265 ft.). A good view is also obtained from the *Place du Champ-de-Mars*, outside the fortifications, through which pass the roads from Grenoble and from Mont Genèvre and Névache (p. 171).

One of the best view-points in the neighbourhood is the summit known as the *Croix de Toulouse* (6470 ft.), to the N., above the Sallettes redouht. The ascent only takes 1½ hr.

The **Pic de Prorel** (8440 ft.), to the W. of the town, whence there is a comprehensive view of the Briançon district, is easily climbed in 3½-4 hrs., viâ *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges* (7535 ft.), a pilgrim-resort, ¾ hr. below the summit.

FROM BRIANÇON TO ABRIÈS, viâ the Col d'Izouard and Château-Queyras, 27 M., carriage-road, completed in 1894, joining at (13 M.) Château-Queyras the road from Guillestre to Mont Dauphin (p. 169). We cross the Durance in the direction of the station, and turning to the left ascend in windings. [The road to the right at the bridge leads due S. to the *Cerveyrette*, which it crosses by the **Pont de la Mort*, and to (1¾ M. from Briançon) *Villar-St. Pancrace*, whence a bridle-path leads over the *Col des Ayes* (8200 ft.), rejoining the road at *Brunissard* (p. 171).] Our road enters the valley

of the *Cerveyrette*, which it ascends as far as (6 M.) *Cervières* (Inn; guides). Thence we proceed to the S. to (1/2 hr.) *Le Laus*, the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Izouard*, and the (20 min.) **Col d'Izouard** (7835 ft.; refuge-hut). The col lies between the *Arpelin* (8525 ft.), to the left, and the *Clot de la Cime* (8970 ft.), on the right. We descend in less than 3/4 hr. to *Brunissard* (5856 ft.), in the valley of the *Rivière*, and proceed viâ (20 min.) *La Chalp* and (20 min. more) *Arvieux* to (1 hr.) *Château-Queyras*. Thence to (7 1/2 M.) *Abriès*, see pp. 198, 199.

The ascent of the Grand Pic de Rochebrune, recommended to practised mountaineers, is made in about 5 hrs. from Cervières (see above), with guide. From (1/2 hr.) *Le Laus* (see above) we ascend to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Fontaine des Oules* (7610 ft.), and thence to the (1 hr.) *Col des Portes* (9186 ft.), to the W. of which is the *Refuge Vignet*, established by the Freuch Alpine Club. We are here only 1 1/2-2 hrs. from the top, but care must he taken in climbing the loose rocks, passing round a cornice, ascending a cheminée, etc. The **Grand Pic de Rochebrune** (10,905 ft.), named Grand to distinguish it from another *Pic de Rochebrune* (10,115 ft.), more than 3 M. to the E. as the crow flies, resembles the Viso (p. 200), commanding a magnificent *View, over nearly the whole of the Alps, but not of the Italian plains. A descent may be made to the S., to Château-Queyras (p. 198) viâ the *Vallon des Souliers;* or to the W., to the Izouard refuge (see above), viâ the *Col Perdu* (about 8200 ft.).

From Briançon to Oulx (Mont Cenis line) viâ Mont Genèvre, 16 1/2 M., diligence at 7.30 p. m. (returning from Oulx at 8.30 a. m.) and sometimes also at noon, in 7 1/2 and 5 hrs.; fares 5 and 6 fr.; private carriage 25 fr., to Mont Genèvre 12 fr. — We first ascend to the N.E. in the valley of the Durance to (2 M.) *La Valchette*. We cross the river, and at (3 M.) *Les Alberts* begin the ascent in six wide zigzags (short-cut for walkers). Fine views. — 7 M. **Mont Genèvre** (6100 ft.; Balcet's Inn), the *Mons Janus* of the Romans, is a village on the pass of the same name, which is one of the best and safest in the Alps, because it is open to the S. and sheltered from N. winds. This is the route taken by most of the armies which have crossed the Alps since remote times, though the present road only dates from 1802, as is recorded on the obelisk at the frontier about 3/4 M. farther on. — The **Chaberton** (10,295 ft.), an isolated limestone rock to the N.E., where we are already on Italian soil, may be easily ascended from Mont Genèvre in 4 hrs. (there and back 6 hrs.). Mules may he taken as far as the *Col du Carrier*, within 3/4 hr. of the top, from which there is a fine and wide panorama.

The route then descends into the valley of the Doire to (8 M.) *Clavières*, where there is the Italian custom-house. 12 M. *Césanne* (4455 ft.) is a market-town on the Doire, in a pretty and fertile district. Beyond a defile we reach (16 1/2 M.) *Oulx* (p. 33).

From Briançon to Bardonnecchia (*Modane*), viâ the Col de l'Echelle, 5 1/2 hrs. direct or 7 hrs. viâ Névache. We may drive as far as the frontier, within 2 hrs. of Bardonnecchia. The road diverges from the Mont Genèvre route at (1 3/4 M.) *La Valchette* (see above), runs to the N. to the valley of the *Clairée*, passes the hamlets forming *Val-des-Près*, and reaches *Plampinet* (4910 ft.), a hamlet belonging to Névache, 2 3/4 hrs. from Briauçon. **Névache** (5380 ft.; *Auberge Balcet*, in the Ville-Basse), the centre of which lies 1/2 hr. farther, consists of several widely scattered hamlets (comp. p. 197). The road to the Col de l'Echelle begins at *Robion*, 1/2 hr. from Plampinet, but we join it by means of a footpath to the right after the second bridge beyond Plampinet, thus saving 1/2-3/4 hr. The *Col de l'Echelle* (5875 ft.) is a kind of little valley, through which runs the frontier-liue (custom-houses), 4 hrs. from Briançon, 1 1/4 hr. from Plampinet, aud 1 1/2 hr. from Névache. In 1/4 hr. from the frontier we descend by (1/4 hr.) some rough rocks to the (1/4 hr.) *Vallée-Etroite* (to Mont Thabor, see p. 34), and descend it to (1/2 hr.) *Mélezet*, to the left of which is (1/2 hr.) *Bardonnecchia*. The station lies farther on, to the right (p. 33); Italian time is 56 min. in advance of Freuch time.

28. From Grenoble to Gap viâ La Mure.

La Salette.

To *La Mure*, 31 M., Railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 50 c.). — From La Mure to *Corps*, 15½ M., Diligence in 3¼ hrs. (3 fr.). — From Corps to *Gap*, 23 M., Diligence in 5½-6 hrs. (5 fr., coupé 7 fr. 50 c.; or by another vehicle in summer 6 fr.). — To La Salette, see p. 173.

The *Ligne de la Mure*, beyond St. Georges-de-Commiers, is very interestiug, but the road to Gap is less so. Corps is visited mainly by those desirous of making the not very attractive excursion to La Salette, and the return is usually made from La Mure by railway or by the road viâ Laffrey. Circular tickets to La Mure are issued at Grenoble combining the road and rail (10, 8, 6 fr.).

Grenoble, see p. 145. Thence to (12 M.) *St. Georges-de-Commiers*, see p. 165. Carriages are changed here; best views to the right. The **Ligne de la Mure*, beginning at St. Georges, is a narrow-gauge local line, which ascends 1500 ft. in 19 M., through a picturesque district, with important coal-mines. The engineering of the line, which traverses numerous tunnels, cuttings, and viaducts, is scarcely less interesting than the beautiful views which it commands at many points. The railway ascends the right bank of the *Drac*. — 16½ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Commiers*. — Beyond the **Viaduc de la Rivoire* (980 ft. in height) we quit the valley of the Drac. — 22½ M. **La Motte-les-Bains** (2315-2360 ft.; *Hôtel du Château*) is situated in a dale shut in by lofty mountains and close to the confluence of the Drac and a brook which forms a fine waterfall, 425 ft. high. The *Bath Establishment* occupies an old château which has been restored and enlarged. The waters are supplied by two springs (136° and 144° Fahr.) on the bank of the Drac, and are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium. They are highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, scrofula, etc.

The *Monteynard* or *Signal de Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx* (5620 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.) and the *Seneppi* (5760 ft.; 3 hrs.) may be ascended hence for their views.

The next part of the railway is the most remarkable for the engineering difficulties overcome. — 14 M. *La Motte-d'Aveillans* (2840 ft.) has important coal-mines.

A branch-line runs hence to (1¾ M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx*, another coal-mining place, whence a diligence (1 hr.; ¾ fr.) plies to **Laffrey** *(Hôtel Charlaix)*, the village where Napoleon met the troops sent against him after his escape from Elba. A little to the left of the road lies the *Grand Lac de Laffrey* (1¾ M. long and ½ M. broad) and in the vicinity are the smaller *Lac Mort*, *Lac de Petit-Chat*, and *Lac de Pierre-Châtel*, separated from each other by a chain of hills. — A pretty walk leads from Laffrey to the E. to (2½ M.) *La Morte*, at the base of the Taillefer (p. 162).

The railway traverses a tunnel nearly ¾ M. in length. — 28½ M. *Peychagnard* (2680 ft.).

31 M. **La Mure** (2860 ft.; *Hôt. Pelloux*, déj. 3 fr.; *du Nord*, less expensive) has 3400 inhab. and manufactures of nails and packing-canvas, marble-works, etc.

From La Mure to Vizille, 13 M., diligence in 1¾ hr. (fare 3 fr.); circular-tickets from Grenoble, see above. The road leads viâ (3 M.) *Pierre-Châtel* and (5 M.) *Laffrey* (see above).

From La Mure to Le Bourg-d'Oisans, 27 M., public conveyance in 8½ hrs., in connection with the first morning-train from Grenoble (fare 9 fr.). We follow the Gap road to (3 M.) *Pont-Haut* (see below) and thence ascend the valley of the *Bonne* to the E., viâ (7½ M.) *Valbonnais* (Inn), with a château of the 17th cent., at the foot of the *Quaro* (8560 ft.). — From (10 M.) *Entraigues* (Inn) we ascend the valley of the *Malsanne*, a tributary of the Bonne. To *La Salette*, see below. To the E. rises the *Pic-Vert* (8390 ft.). The road in the Bonne valley goes on to (11½ M.) *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey* (Inn) and (2 hrs. farther) *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (p. 181). — The road to Le Bourg-d'Oisans leads viâ (12½ M.) *Le Périer* (Inn) and (17 M.) *La Chalp* (to the E. the *Pointe de Larmet*, 9135 ft.) to (18½ M.) the *Col d'Ornon* (4460 ft.), between the Pic du Col d'Ornon (9435 ft.) and the *Taillefer* (p. 162). Thence it descends the valley of the *Lignare* to (25 M.) *La Paute*, 1¾ M. from *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 163).

The road descends the valley of the *Bonne*, crosses it at (3 M.) *Le Pont-Haut*, and ascends to the fertile plateau of *Beaumont*, which is irrigated by a canal. To the right are the Obiou (see below) and the other mountains of the Dévoluy (p. 166). — 7½ M. *La Salle*. — To the left opens the valley of the Salette.

15½ M. **Corps** (3155 ft.; *Hôt. du Palais; de la Poste*), a tiny town on a terrace overlooking the valley of the Drac.

A road leads to the S. viâ (6 M.) *Pellafol* to (7½ M.) *La Poeterle* (Inn), from which can be made (10-12 hrs., there and back) the difficult ascent of the **Obiou** (9165 ft.; fine view), the chief summit of the Dévoluy.

From Corps to Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette, about 6 M., omnibus by a bad road (4 fr., return-fare from La Mure 7, from Gap 10 fr.; mule 3½, 5½, 8½ fr.). The road ascends a small valley, and farther on skirts the stream. The scenery is not uninteresting. Beyond the (3 M.) village of *La Salette* we make a wide circuit to the left to reach the shrine. — **Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette**, consisting of a church (built 1852-61) and two 'hostels' (one for either sex), is situated on a small plateau (5910 ft.) between mountains wholly covered with pastures. Here it was according to their story that the Virgin appeared and spoke in 1846 to a boy and girl, 12 and 14 years old respectively. She wept over the perversity of mankind, announcing that unless the world repented she would no longer be able to arrest the arm of her Son, etc. The tale was not at first fully accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities; a young woman was accused by some priests of having personated the Virgin, and one priest even pretended to have had the avowal from her own lips. However, pilgrims soon flocked hither from all sides and they still come in great numbers, especially on the anniversary of the alleged appearance, Sept. 19th. On the actual spot where the apparition took place are groups of statues which represent the several scenes, etc. Beside one of these is the *Fountain* to which the tears of the Virgin, according to the legend, gave rise. Its water is in great request and is widely distributed like that of Lourdes. The neighbouring height surmounted by a cross commands an interesting view of the Dévoluy; but a better view is obtained from the *Gargas* (7260 ft.; ascent in 1 hr.), farther to the left.

From Corps to La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar, about 16 M., viâ the *Séveraisse Valley* or *Valgodemar*. The road diverges from the road to Gap at (3½ M.) *Pont de la Trinité* (see below) and leads viâ (6 M.) *St. Firmin*, (10½ M.) *St. Maurice*, and (13½ M.) *Villard-Loubière*.

The road from Corps to Gap descends the valley of the Drac. — 3 M. *Le Mothy*, a hamlet belonging to *Aspres-les-Corps*. — 3½ M. *Pont de la Trinité*, on the Séveraisse. To the Valgodemar, see above. — 7½ M. *Chauffayer*, belonging to *Ambessagne*. We cross the Drac. — 8½ M. *La Guinguette*; 13½ M. *Les Baraques*.

On the opposite bank (bridge) lies **St. Bonnet** (*Hôt. du Bon Paysan*, not adapted for night-quarters), the birthplace of *Lesdiguières* (1543-1626), who was long the leader of the Calvinists of this district, but in 1622 changed sides and fought against them that he might reach his ambition of the Constablesbip (comp. p. 146).

The road now ascends and quits the valley of the Drac. The upper part of this valley is the *Champsaur*, which owes its name ('campus auri', field of gold) to its former fertility before the destruction of its woods. — 14 M. *Brutinel*; $16^1/_2$ M. *Laye*. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Col Bayard* (4085 ft.; refuge-hut). — The road now descends rapidly in zigzags. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Chauvet*.

23 M. *Gap*, see p. 167.

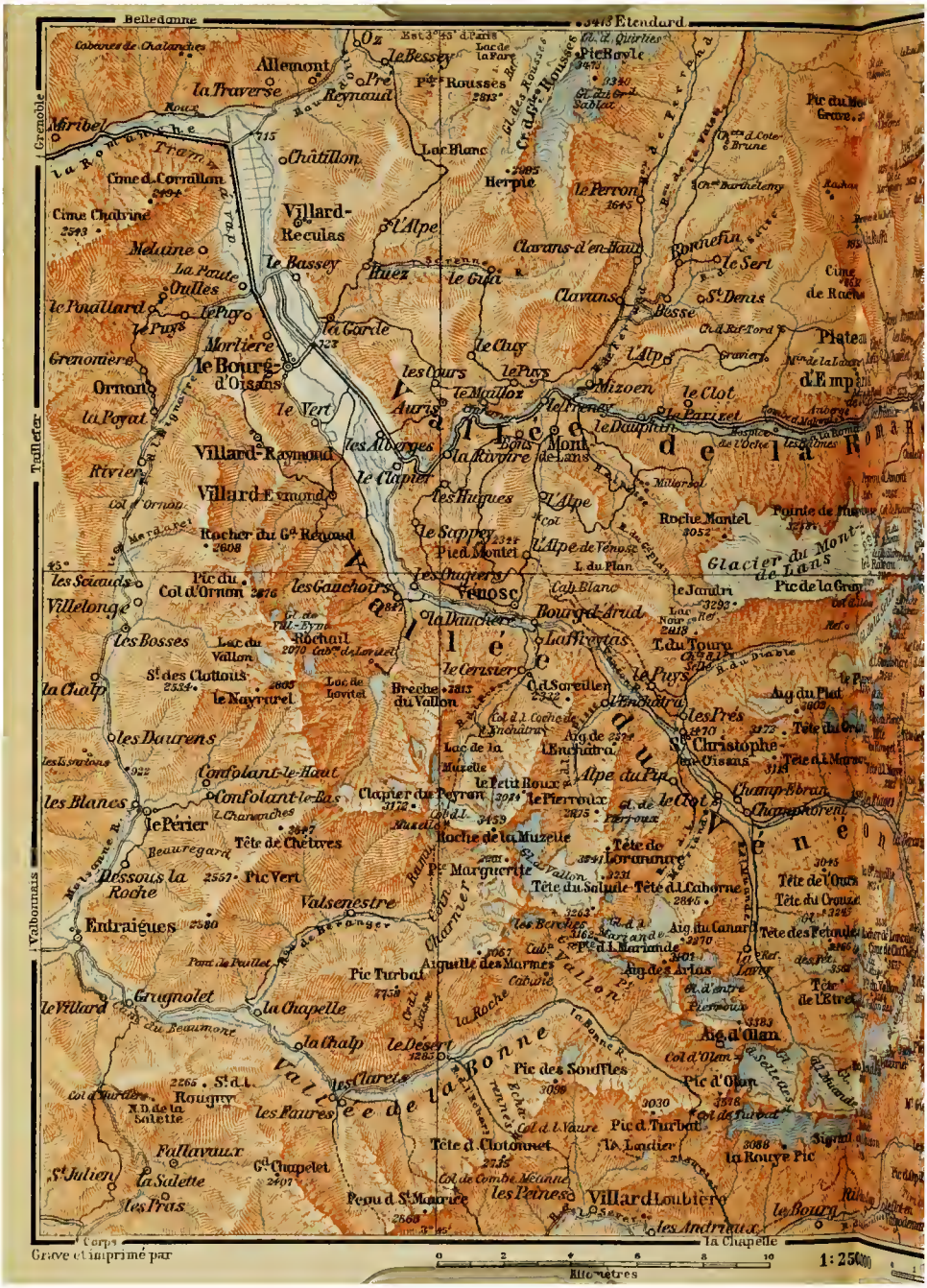
29. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs.

The **Pelvoux Range** *(Massif du Pelvoux)*, so called from *Mont Pelvoux* (p. 190), one of its chief peaks and the longest known, though not the highest, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane (road to Briançon); on the E. and S.E. by those of the Durance and its tributary the Biaysse; on the S. by those of the Drac de Champoléon, the Séveraisse, and the Bonne; and on the W. by those of the Malsanne and the Lignare. This mountain mass consists of a main chain comprising the *Meije* (13,080 ft.), the *Écrins* (13,462 ft.) and the *Pelvoux* (12,970 ft.); the smaller chains of *Olan* (11,735 ft.) and the *Muzelle* (11,350 ft.), to the S.W. of the former; the chain of *Bonvoisin* (11,720 ft.), to the S., etc. It is the largest range in the Dauphiny and the most interesting to explore, in spite of the ruggedness of its peaks. It is becoming also more and more the rendezvous of mountaineers, who find abundance of ascents of the first rank. The Meije has been compared to the Matterhorn, which is not nearly so difficult to ascend, and the Ecrins have been compared to the Jungfrau, while there are many other points of resemblance to be found between the Alps of Dauphiny and those of Switzerland.

For the sake of convenience, we have added to the directions for the Pelvoux group those referring to the neighbouring mountains, such as *Belledonne*, the *Grandes-Rousses*, the *Goléon*, the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, and the *Galibier*, situated to the N. of the Romanche valley.

The principal starting-points for excursions in these mountains are *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (Allemont, Oz; see p. 175), *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* and *La Bérarde*, in the valley of the *Vénéon* (pp. 178, 179), *Vallouise* (p. 188), *La Grave* (p. 164), *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 164), *Le Lautaret* (p. 164), and *Le Monêtier* (p. 195).

The *Hotels* and *Inns* are still very primitive but they are steadily improving. The French Alpine Club (Paris, Rue du Bac 30) and the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (S. T. D., Grenoble, Rue de la Liberté 1), formed in 1874 and 1875, have contributed greatly to this progress and have spent much money in order to facilitate


Belledonne
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Pré Reymond
Pte Rousses
Pic Bayle
Mribel
Châtillon
Lac Blanc
Herpie
le Perron
Cime d. Corrallon
Cime Chabrine
Villard-Reculas
l'Alpe
Clavans-d'en-Haut
Bonnefin
le Sert
Méluine
le Bassey
Huez
le Gua
Clavans
St Denis
le Pinallard
le Puy
la Garde
le Cluy
Platea
Mortière
le Bourg-d'Oisans
les Cours
le Mailloz
Mizoen
le Clot
d'Empin
Ornon
le Vert
la Poyat
Auris
le Freney
le Dauphin
la Pariset
Villard-Raymond
les Auberges
la Rivoire
Mont de Lans
Rivier
le Clapier
Villard-Eymond
les Huiles
l'Alpe
Roche Mantel
Pointe de Mussy
Rocher du Gd Renaud
le Sappey
Pied Montet
l'Alpe de Vénosc
Glacier du Mont de Lans
les Sciauds
Pic du Col d'Ornon
les Gauchoirs
les Quiriers
Vénosc
Bourg-d'Arud
le Jandri
Pic de la Grave
Villelonge
la Danchère
les Bosses
Rochail
le Cerisier
le Puys
le Pic
St des Clottons
le Nayrnrel
Breche du Vallon
Aig du Plat
les Daurens
les Prés
Tête du Gr
St Christophe en Oisans
Confolant-le-Haut
Alpe du Pin
les Blancs
Confolant-le-Bas
le Périer
Clapier de Peyrot
le Petit Roux
le Pierroux
le Clot
Champ-Ebran
Tête de Chevres
Roche de la Muzelle
Tête de Lorannaz
Pic Vert
Pte Marguerite
Tête de l'Obiou
Valsenestre
Tête du Saluds
Tête d.l'Aiguille
Tête de l'Ours
Tête du Crouzet
Entraigues
Aig du Canar
Tête des Pétarades
Pic Turbat
Aiguille des Marmes
Aig de Arias
Grugnolet
le Villard
la Chapelle
la Roche
Ag d'Olan
la Chalp
le Désert
Pic des Soufles
Pic d'Olan
Rougny
les Faures
Pic d. Turbat
Fallavaux
Tête d. Clotonnet
la Landier
la Rouye Pic
St Julien
la Salette
Gd Chapelet
les Prés
Pesu d. St Maurice
les Peines
Villard Loubière
les Andrieux
la Chapelle
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excursions in the Pelvoux range, by erecting finger-posts and constructing some 15 refuges and two chalet-hôtels, referred to below.

Good *Guides* are to be had, for whose services the S. T. D. has established a tariff: generally 6-15 fr. a day for a guide and 5-10 fr. for a porter, in addition to food or 3 fr. more if they find their own. The society has divided the walks and ascents into several classes, usually three, beginning with the easiest, and into 'courses extraordinaires'. When the traveller does not return to the place of departure, a return-fee is usually payable to the guides (comp. the list of tariffs, shown on demand). When nothing is said to the contrary, it is to be understood that a guide is necessary or at least useful for the following excursions. As guides are not numerous it will often save time and disappointment if one be engaged beforehand. Provisions, an ice-axe, and a rope are also nearly always required. Only the chief excursions, of course, can here be indicated.

a. Excursions from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont.

Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 163) is the starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux group for those coming from Grenoble, and the rendezvous of those who intend to climb the Grandes-Rousses. Those, however, who are willing to sacrifice comfort in order to shorten the routes on this side will not return to Bourg-d'Oisans, but after their first excursion will descend to **Oz** (2720 ft.; *Ferréol Genevois;* guides, *Molière, Fr. Michel, Et. Vernet,* of Le Bessey), or **Allemont** (about 2620 ft.; *Leydier, Perratone,* at the foundry; *Vial, Manin,* in the village; guides, *P. Ginet, Rémy Michel*). We may also reach these villages by the route mentioned on p. 163. — From Allemont to the Sept-Laux, see p. 160.

To the **Grandes-Rousses,** various excursions, from *Bourg-d'Oisans,* or better from *Oz,* because there is a better view on that side, and it is nearer the (3½ hrs.) *Refuge de la Fare* (p. 176). Guides (see above), 8 and 16 fr.; porters, 8 and 11 fr.

These mountains form an isolated chain to the N. of the valley of the Romanche. The name Rousses is given to them on account of their ochreish colour. On both sides of this ridge are glaciers more than 6 M. long. The principal peaks are, beginning at the S., the *Herpie* (9825 ft.), the *Pic Blanc* (10,930 ft.), a nameless peak (11,155 ft.), the *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), and the *Etendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.). — Comp. the Map, p. 174.

From Bourg-d'Oisans the road is practicable for carriages as far as (3½ M.) Huez. We follow the Briançon road and beyond the first bridge turn to the left, pass the splendid cascade of the *Sarennes* (about ¼ hr.), and proceed viâ (35 min.) *La Garde* (2960 ft.), (40 min.) *Huez* (4910 ft.), the (35 min.) *Chalets de l'Alpe,* and the (25 min.) plateau of *Brandes* (5900 ft.), where there are some old silver-mines and anthracite quarries; then to the (1¼ hr.) *Lac Blanc* (8360 ft.), fed by the glaciers of the Grandes-Rousses, which overlook it on the E. To the W. a magnificent view is obtained of the groups of Taillefer, Belledonne, etc. — The **Herpie** (9825 ft.; wide panorama), one of the nearest summits of the Grandes-Rousses, is

easily ascended from the lake in 1½ hr. To the N. of the lake are the *Petites-Rousses*. The *Lac de la Fare* (refuge, see below) is less than 2½ M. off in a straight line. To make the ascent of the Etendard, it is advisable to sleep at this refuge or at Oz.

From Oz to the Lac Blanc a footpath (about 4 hrs.) ascends to the S.E., passing the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de Poutran* (6230 ft.), and winding finally round some hills where there are two more lakes. — To reach the Refuge, we must go on the other hand to the N.E. of the village, viâ (35 min.) *Le Bessey* (3600 ft.), the (40 min.) *Plan du Seye* (4725 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta* (6315 ft.). The *Refuge de la Fare* (7270 ft.) is about 3½ hrs. from Oz, and 35 min. on this side of the *Lac de la Fare* (8730 ft.), also at the foot of the Grandes-Rousses glacier. The **Pic Bayle** or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), the nearest to the lake, is not so frequently climbed as the Etendard, which is more to the N. The ascent presents, however, no difficulty, and may be accomplished in about 5 hrs. from the refuge (guide, 16 fr.). We ascend to the right, over rocks and by the glacier, towards the Pic Blanc, climbing to the col between this peak and the nameless one, after which we pass to the E. of the latter and cross a gorge at the foot of the snow-slopes leading to the top. For the view, see below.

The ***Etendard** or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.) presents no greater difficulty than the Herpie, and is ascended in about the same time. The ascent is made direct by the arête of one of the buttresses of the mountain. The panorama from the summit is as fine as from the other, the chain of the Grandes-Rousses being isolated: to the E. and N.E., the Aiguilles d'Arves and the great peaks of Savoy as far as Mont Blanc; to the S. the Pelvoux range; to the W. Belledonne, etc. — The descent may be made to the S.E. by the *Glacier des Quirlies*, to *Le Freney* (7-7½ hrs.; p. 163), viâ *Clavans* (Aubert's Inn), 3 hrs. from the glacier and 4½ M. from Le Freney; or to the N.E. to *St Jean-de-Maurienne* (7 hrs.; p. 32), viâ the *Glacier de St. Sorlin*, *St. Sorlin*, and *St. Jean-d'Arves*.

To the **Pics de Belledonne**, from Allemont and also from Oz and Bourg-d'Oisans, sleeping at the *Refuge de Belledonne* (see below). These peaks, which can also be climbed from Revel (p. 158) and Uriage (p. 152), are three in number and are called the *Croix de Belledonne, Pic Central,* and *Grand Pic de Belledonne.*

The **Croix de Belledonne** (9780 ft.) is a fairly easy ascent, but it takes 5-5½ hrs. from Allemont (guide, 8 fr.). We proceed to the N.E., viâ (1 hr.) *Mollard* and (2 hrs.) the *Refuge de Belledonne* (7100 ft.), near the *Lac de Belledonne* (fine view). Thence we ascend over loose stones and a fairly easy snow-couloir to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Col de Belledonne*, where we join the route from Revel and Uriage (p. 158), ½ hr. from the summit. Magnificent *View, extending as far as Mont Blanc, but to the N.E. partly interrupted by the Grand Pic. — The descent to Uriage takes 4-4½ hrs.

The **Grand Pic de Belledonne** (9780 ft.) is much more difficult. The ascent takes 9 hrs. from Allemont (guide, 1 day or 1½ day, 16 fr.) and is only possible with the help of iron ropes which have been fixed for the purpose, while the descent is even more difficult. As far as the (3 hrs.) Refuge, see above; then we leave the route to the little peak on the left in order to make the circuit of the large one to the N.E. No difficulty occurs for about 1 hr.; then we mount a steep slope of hard snow, some slippery rocks, and a very fatiguing couloir, to the foot of the final peak (1 hr.). We skirt this peak to the S. to reach the (¼ hr.) first rope, made fast to the steep rock-slope, and then pass above (5 min.) a precipice. In ¼ hr. more the second rope is reached, which is longer, in a cheminée, where the passage is still more difficult. There only remains now a short climb before reaching the (¼ hr.) top. The *Panorama is splendid, especially to the S.E. over the Pelvoux range and to the E. and N.E. over the peaks of Savoy and part of the Swiss mountains. — The *Pic Central de Belledonne* (9640 ft.), the ascent of which is equally difficult, is scaled in about 1½ hr. from the summit with the cross.

The **Grande-Lance** d'Allemont (9330 ft.), to the W. of this village, has been ascended only a few times, although there is no great difficulty. It takes about 5½ hrs. (guide 16 fr.), and the descent on the S. to Livet (p. 162), 4½ hrs. An ascent of 3¼ hrs. viâ (1¾ hr.) some pastures and (1½ hr.) a small glacier brings us to the *Col de la Portette*, from which the foot of the peak is reached in 40 min. and the top in 1¼ hr. more, by couloirs on the W. and N. The panorama is glorious and to the S. is better than from Belledonne. It is, however, partly blocked by that mountain towards the N. — The descent to Livet is made by the (1¾ hr.) *Col de la Portette* and then at first direct to the old silver-mines of (¾ hr.) *Chalanches* and afterwards to the (1¼ hr.) *Cascade du Bâton.* Allemont may also be reached from the old mines.

To the *Taillefer*, see p. 162.

To St. Christophe and La Bérarde, 4½ hrs. and 7¼ hrs. on foot from Bourg-d'Oisans viâ the Valley of the *Vénéon,* which falls into the Romanche ½ hr. higher on the left bank. There is a carriage-road on the right bank, diverging from the La Grave road at (3 M.) *Pont St. Guillerme* (p. 163) and coming to an end at the Plan du Lac (p. 178), a full hour short of St. Christophe, to which it is to be continued. A guide is unnecessary.

A diligence plies twice daily in summer from Bourg-d'Oisans to *Le Bourg-d'Arud* in 1½ hr. (fare 2, 3 fr.), in connection with the tramway and diligences from Grenoble and Briançon. — Mule from Bourg-d'Arud to St. Christophe 6, to La Bérarde 12 and 16 fr.

On the left bank is a bridle-path, not always practicable, which saves about ¾ hr. It rejoins the road at Les Ougiers (see below).

The *Valley of the Vénéon is one of the most beautiful among the Alps of Dauphiné. To the S.E. it attains a considerable height among the Pelvoux mountains and affords very fine view-points, while from its entrance we have a beautiful retrospect of the Belledonne (p. 176).

Opposite us, beyond the bridge, rises **Le Rochail** (10,073 ft.), with the glacier of *Villard-Eymond*, a village (5090 ft.) on the left bank, 2½ hrs. from Bourg. The ascent may be made thence in 5 hrs., viâ the (1¾ hr.) *Loson Hut*, the (¾ hr.) W. tongue of the glacier, and the (2¼ hrs.) *Col du Rochail* (10,007 ft.). Fine view, especially of the Grandes-Rousses to the N.

6 M. *Les Ougiers,* a hamlet with a bridge over the Vénéon, the junction of the path from Bourg-d'Oisans (see above).

About ½ M. hence is *Les Gauchoirs* (2775 ft.), a hamlet on the right bank, on a brook which descends from the **Lac de Lauvitel** or *Lovitel* (5900 ft.), a lovely lake 1½ hr. to the S., ½ M. long and 500 yds. wide. Its waters escape by three underground streams which rise about 125 yds. lower down. The lake is deeply embosomed and its banks can only be followed high above the water. There is a raft which may be used for crossing (¾ hr.) when it is within reach. On the other side is the *Brèche de Lauvitel* or *de Valsenestre* (8642 ft.), between the *Pic du Clapier du Peyron* (10,407 ft.) and the *Signal de Lauvitel* (9535 ft.). This pass, which leads to Valsenestre (p. 178), is tolerably easy.

Farther on the right appear a fine waterfall and the *Brèche du Vallon* or *Aiguille de Vénose* (9230 ft.), between the valley of the Lac de Lauvitel (see above) and that of the Pisse. **Vénose** (3445 ft.; *Hôtel Martin;* guide, *J. Rochette*), a charmingly-situated village, about ½ M. to the left, owes a certain prosperity to the plants gathered in the neighbouring mountains. Opposite rises the *Roche de la Muzelle* (pp. 178, 180).

FROM VÉNOSC TO LE FRENEY, 3½ hrs., an easy expedition, which may be made on mules. Guide unnecessary. Fine retrospective view of the Roche de la Muzelle. The path leads through pastures and a forest, viâ the (1½ hr.) huts of the *Alpe de Venosc* to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Alpe** (5446 ft.), and thence to (½ hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (4200 ft.; Inns), a hamlet which has given its name to the chief glacier in Dauphiny, over 3 M. in a straight line to the S.E. (p. 180). — *Le Freney*, ½ hr. farther, see p. 163.

8 M. *Le Bourg-d'Arud* (Giraud's Inn), belonging to Vénosc.

The *Vallon de la Pisse*, in which is the (3 hrs.) little *Lac de la Muzelle*, ascends to the S. towards the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Muzelle** (8203 ft.), below which is a small glacier. The Col is between the *Pic du Clapier du Peyron* (p. 177) and the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 180). The view to the N. is very fine. — A walk of 7-8 hrs. viâ this fatiguing col leads to *Valsenestre* (4230 ft.; Blanc's Inn; guides, Got, Piot), in the valley of the Béranger, a tributary of the Bonne (p. 174). Thence to (1½ hr.) *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey*, etc., see p. 173.

The carriage-road crosses the Vénéon at Le Bourg-d'Arud and ascends rapidly to the *Clapier de St. Christophe*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the *Soreiller* (7650 ft.), to the S., a block of which forms a natural bridge over the torrent, 25 min. from the village. The path formerly crossed this bridge. In about 5 min. thence the *Plan-du-Lac* is reached, an ancient lake-bed where the road now ends (but comp. p. 177). Farther on we follow a mule-track along the bare right bank. Facing us is the fine *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 181). A little before the (30-35 min.) end of the Plan the beautiful *Fall of the Enchâtra* descends on the right, between the Soreiller and the *Aiguille de l'Enchâtra* (8445 ft.). An avalanche from the latter in 1891 partly destroyed the hamlet of this name, on the right bank, about 1¾ hr. from the bridge. The ascent of the Roche de la Muzelle (p. 180) may be made from this hamlet. — The path now ascends a steep slope, with a view, to the right, of the *Tête de Lauranoure* (p. 180), the *Aiguille du Canard* (p. 180), and the *Aiguille des Arias* (p. 181). At the (½ hr.) top a few traces of cultivation are met with, and St. Christophe comes in sight. — About ½ M. farther the **Pont du Diable* crosses the stream of that name, ½ M. before —

12½ M. **St. Christophe-en-Oisans** (4820 ft.; Inns: *Pierre Turc; Ant. Turc*), a village at the foot of the Aiguille du Plat (p. 180) and opposite the Tête de Lauranoure (p. 180), the Bec du Canard (p. 180), Aiguille des Arias (p. 181), etc. It is of no (p. 180), importance except as a starting-point for excursions (see p. 179). In the cemetery is the tomb of Emil Zsigmondy (p. 183).

As we proceed towards La Bérarde we have in front of us the *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 181), round which the Vénéon winds to the right. Beyond (½ hr.) *Le Clot* appear, on the right, the beautiful *Waterfall* and *Glacier de la Mariande*. On the left is *Champ-Ebran*. Fine retrospective view. About ½ hr. from Le Clot a guide-post indicates the route (to the right) to La Lavey (p. 179); pleasing view of its valley, with a fine waterfall, several glaciers, and the Aiguille d'Olan (p. 181). About ¾ hr. beyond (¼ hr.) *Champhorent* we are again on the level of the stream, with a fine

retrospective view of the Roche de la Muzelle (p. 180). Towards the head of the valley is the grand chain of the *Écrins* (p. 184), of which the only peak visible is *Pic Lory*, the highest but one. To the right of it is the *Pic Coolidge* (p. 185). In 10 min. more we reach *Les Étages* (5230 ft.), beyond which we keep to the left, and in $^3/_4$ hr. ($2^3/_4$ hrs. from St. Christophe) arrive at —

La Bérarde (5700 ft.), the last hamlet. The principal house is the **Chalet-Hôtel* of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné, which is well equipped and managed (moderate tariff). Lodging may also be obtained at the *Chalet Rodier*. La Bérarde is an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux mountains, viâ the upper valley of the Vénéon on the S., and viâ the Vallée des Étançons, which ascends to the N. to the Meije chain.

b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde.

St. Christophe and *La Bérarde*, being tolerably close together (see above), have a certain number of excursions in common, especially those viâ the *Refuge de la Lavey* (5840 ft.), 3 and $3^1/_2$ hrs. distant, in the valley of that name, which is on the right in going from St. Christophe to La Bérarde.

Guides and Porters. **Pierre Gaspard* and his son **Maximin*; *Christ., J. B.*, and *Pierre Roderon*; *Jos. Turc*; *Chr. Clot*; and *Chr. Paquet* at St. Christophe; *J.-B. Rodier* and sons and *Pierre Rodier* at La Bérarde; *Christ.* and *Victor Turc* at Les Etages. — **Mules**, 10-12 fr. per day, at the inns at St. Christophe; from *P. Rodier* at La Bérarde.

Tariff: I (1st class, p. 175), $^1/_2$ day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8, 10, 12, and (porter) 8 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10, $1^1/_2$ day, 22 and 14, 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — III. 1 day, 20 and 11, $1^1/_2$ day, 26 and 16, 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. — IV. $1^1/_2$ day, 40 and 20, 2 days, 50 and 25 fr. — For the Écrins, descending on the same side, 50 and 25 fr.; descending on the other side, 70 and 35 fr. — For the Meije, Pic Central, 40 and 25 fr., for the Pic Occidental, 80 and 40 fr., less if the tourist does not go as far as the summit. — Return-fees (p. 175) 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

I. From St. Christophe.

In addition to that of *La Lavey* (see above), there are two other Club huts in the vicinity of St. Christophe for walks and ascents, *viz.* the **Refuge du Lac Noir* (9252 ft.) and the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.), the former $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. to the N. (p. 180), the latter about the same distance to the N.E. (p. 180).

**To the Glacier de Mont-de-Lans and the Col de la Lauze viâ the Lac Noir*, returning by the valley of the Selle. The Col de la Lauze is one of the most beautiful passes in these mountains, and though generally reached from La Grave (p. 164) is also one of the excursions from St. Christophe. It is better to go viâ the Lac Noir and return viâ the valley of the Selle. The entire round takes about 12 hrs., but it may be divided between two days by sleeping at one of the refuges, that of the Lac Noir being preferable. About 1 hr. might be saved by coming back the same way, but it is hard work crossing the glaciers late in the day. It is still shorter to descend to La Grave (3 hrs.). A guide is necessary (tariff 2). The path, half-

way up the hill-slopes, to the N.W. of St. Christophe, leads viâ *Le Puys*, and then turns to the N. and N.E., passing to the W. of the *Tête du Toura* (9573 ft.; 3/4 hr. from the Club hut; easy), and descends to the (3 3/4 hrs.) *Lac Noir* (9185 ft.), a deeply embosomed little lake, above which is the *Refuge* of the same name (9252 ft.) built by the French Alpine Club. Passing below the *Jandri* (10,800 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.; easy) we soon reach the vast ***Glacier de Mont-de-Lans**, the largest in Dauphiné, measuring about 5 M. in length and 2 M. in width. We cross it without difficulty, and in 3 hrs. reach the ***Col de la Lauze** (11,625 ft.), a slight depression to the W. of the *Pic de la Grave* (12,050 ft.; 1 1/2-2 hrs. from the Col; difficult). There is an extensive panorama from the pass itself; still better from the signal, which is several feet higher. It extends as far as Mont Blanc and Mte. Rosa and includes a fine view of the Alps of Dauphiné. The pass has been compared to that of the Alphubel, in Switzerland, the Aiguille de la Meije being a worthy rival of the Matterhorn. The descent takes 2 hrs. (ascent 4 hrs.), by a steep and fatiguing couloir to the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.) of the Dauphiné Tourist Society. This is situated on the right bank of the *Glacier de la Selle*, while on the other bank rises the *Planet* (p. 182). Another hour of rapid descent leads to the bottom of the uninteresting *Vallon de la Selle*. A mule-track skirts the *Ruisseau du Diable*, between the Jandri and the Tête du Toura, on the right, and the Aiguille du Plat on the left (see below), to (2 hrs.) St. Christophe.

To the Aiguille du Plat, 5 1/4-5 1/2 hrs., difficult; tariff 3. We begin to ascend almost immediately, to the E., by steep slopes to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Glacier du Plat*, and crossing the glacier reach the (1 1/2 hr.) S.W. arête, towards the *Tête du Graou* (p. 182). Following the arête we attain the summit in 1 1/4 hr. more. The ***Aiguille du Plat** or *Plat de la Selle* (11,818 ft.) commands one of the most interesting and most complete panoramas of the Dauphiny Alps.

To the **Roche de la Muzelle** (11,350 ft.), about 8 1/2 hrs., a difficult ascent, and even dangerous when the rocks are covered with hoar-frost; tariff 3. We pass through the hamlet of (2 1/2 hrs.) *Enchâtra* or *Lanchâtra* (4655 ft.; p. 178), which is a better starting-point, as it shortens the walk, and ascend the ravine of the *Pisse*, as far as the (3 1/4 hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon* (7060 ft.). Thence we mount over rocks and the glacier, to the W., to the (1 1/2 hr.) foot of the Roche, ascend through couloirs to the N.E. arête, and follow the latter to the (1 hr.) summit. The Roche, itself a remarkable mountain, commands one of the most beautiful *Panoramas of the Oisans on account of its sentinel-like position to the W. of the Écrins and Meije.

To the **Tête de Lauranoure** (W. summit, 10,962 ft.), 4 1/2 hrs., laborious; tariff 3. Crossing the Vénéon to the S., we pass on the other side to the (1 hr.) chalets of the *Alpe du Pin* (5945 ft.), and ascend direct across pastures to the W. branch of the (1 3/4 hr.) *Glacier du Pierroux*, which is crossed without difficulty. Thence the ascent of the peak takes about 2 hrs. There is a wide and magnificent panorama.

To the **Aiguille** or **Bec du Canard** (10,730 ft.), 7 1/2-8 hrs. direct from St. Christophe, or 4 1/2 hrs. from La Lavey, rather difficult; tariff 3. This peak is to the W. of the refuge. There is a narrow ridge to be crossed between two precipices, then a couloir near the top. The great chain is seen in detail.

The **Aiguille des Arias** (11,159 ft.; $7^1/_2$-8 hrs.; tariff 4) is difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Alpe du Pin* (p. 180) we turn to the S. E. into the (1 hr.) *Combe de la Mariande* and follow the right bank of the stream to the *Glacier de la Mariande*, to the (2 hrs.) upper snow-fields of which we ascend. Thenee we proceed by a snow gully to the S.E. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col des Arias* (10,171 ft.), a gap to the W. of the Aiguille. We now descend a little to the *Glacier du Grand-Vallon*, and turn to the N.E. to scale the other slope of the peak. We cross ($^1/_2$ hr.) a bergschrund, climb some steep rocks, and attain the ($^3/_4$ hr.) arête on the S.W., nearly 1 hr. below the summit. The view is better than that from the Aiguille du Canard, which is interrupted on the S.W. by the Aiguille des Arias. — From the top of the Glacier de la Mariande we may proceed to the S.W. to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Col de la Mariande* (10,171 ft.), whence we descend in 3 hrs. to *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (Inn; guide), in the valley of the Bonne. It is also possible to descend thither direct from the Aig. des Arias. From the Désert to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey*, etc., see p. 173.

To the **Tête de l'Ours** (9990 ft.), about $5^1/_2$ hrs., easy and safe; tariff 2. We aseend the *Valley of the Lavey* for some distance, turn to the left at a ravine, and mount over rocks and the easy *Ours Glacier* to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col de l'Ours* (9843 ft.), about $^1/_2$ hr. below the summit, from which there is a good view. — To the **Têtes du Crouzet** or **Têtes Besonnes.** The *N. Summit* (*Pointe Lemercier*, 10,585 ft.), to the S. of the Col de l'Ours, may be ascended from the col in 20 min. — The *S. Summit* or *Pointe Jeanne* (10,647 ft.) is ascended in $^1/_2$ hr. from the *Col du Crouzet* (10,171 ft.). The latter, situated to the S., is reached by ascending the Lavey valley still farther and then proceeding viâ the *Fétoules Glacier* (about 5 hrs. from St. Christophe). — We may descend to the E. by the (2 hrs.) *Vallon des Étages*, and thence gain (1-$1^1/_2$ hr.) *Les Étages* (p. 179), to the N., and *La Bérarde* (p. 179).

To the ***Tête des Fétoules** (11,369 ft.), $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., 4-$4^1/_4$ hrs. from *La Lavey*. The ascent is easy except at one point on the arête where those subject to giddiness will find some difficulty; tariff 3. We ascend to the E. to the (2 hrs. 20 min.) *Glacier des Fétoules*, which has crevasses in its lower part; then to the left, by the rocks and the moraines of the right bank, and up hard snow, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col des Fétoules* (10,335 ft.), on the S. of the ($^3/_4$ hr.) summit, which is reached by the arête above the Vallon glacier. Fine *Panorama.

The **Tête de l'Étret** (11,690 ft.), a little farther to the S. (difficult; tariff 3) is ascended from La Lavey in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs., viâ the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Glacier* and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Col de la Lavey* (10,926 ft.). — The **Aiguille d'Olan** (11,100 ft.), to the right at the end of the valley, is difficult, especially from this side; tariff 4. It is ascended in 5 hrs. from La Lavey, viâ the (3 hrs.) *Glacier des Sellettes*, some steep rocks, and a couloir. Restricted view. — The **Pic d'Olan** (N. Summit, 11,735 ft.), more to the S., is very difficult. The ascent requires about $7^1/_2$ hrs. from La Lavey, viâ the (4 hrs.) *Col d'Olan* (9718 ft.), and about the same time (a preferable route if there is snow) from La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar (see below). — To the S.W. is the **Pic de Turbat** (9940 ft.), easily ascended in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. from La Chapelle; between these two peaks is the *Col de Turbat* (8825 ft.).

To La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar viâ the Col des Sellettes, 12-$12^1/_2$ hrs., difficult, especially when the crevasses of the glaciers are not bridged by snow; tariff 3. We ascend viâ *La Lavey* and the *Glacier des Sellettes* (see above) to the (8-$8^1/_2$ hrs.) **Col des Sellettes** (10,500 ft.), between the Pic d'Olan and the *Cime du Vallon* (11,214 ft.). There is another small glacier on the other side. — **La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar** (*Gueydan's Inn*) is in the bottom of the valley, on the left bank of the Séveraisse. Guides, *Philomen Vincent* of Les Navettes, *Louis Martin* of Le Bourg, and *P. Galand* of Le Casset. *Pic de Turbat* and *Pic d'Olan*, see above. A public conveyance plies to ($16^1/_2$ M.) *Corps* (p. 173). — About 2 hrs. higher up this valley is Le Clot (p. 182).

To Le Clot-en-Valgodemar viâ the Col de la Muande, 10½-11 brs., fairly easy, when there is snow; tariff 2. In 7½ brs., viâ *La Lavey* and the *Glacier de la Muande*, we reach the **Col de la Muande** (10,037 ft.), at the S.E. angle of the glacier. The descent (2 hrs.) leads to the S.E. to **Le Clot-en-Valgodemar** (4600 ft.; *Inn* kept by the guides Armand), also on the Séveraisse. — The difficult ascent of the **Sirac** (11,280 ft.; 6½ hrs.; extensive view), to the S.E., is usually made from Le Clot. — The *Col du Says* (11,290 ft.) and the *Col du Loup du Valgodemar* (10,210 ft.), which connect the Valgodemar with La Bérarde and Vallouise, to the N. and E. of the Clot, are difficult and laborious passes. — *Col des Rouies* and *Col du Chardon*, see pp. 186, 187; *Col du Sellar*, p. 189.

For other expeditions from St. Christophe (Meije, etc.), see La Bérarde and La Grave, p. 192.

II. From La Bérarde.

There are three refuges in the neighbourhood of La Bérarde, *viz.* the *Refuge du Carrelet* (6790 ft.), the best, 1½ hr. to the S.E., in the valley of the Vénéon; the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (7380 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N., in the lonely Étançons valley; and the *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8430 ft.; damp), 2½ hrs. to the N.E., to the N. of the glacier of that name. — *Guides* and *Tariffs*, p. 179. — See above for excursions common to the two localities.

To the ****Tête de la Maye** (8275 ft.), about 2 hrs., an easy expedition, for which a guide is unnecessary; tariff 1. We cross the Étançons stream below the hamlet, and turning to the right, at a guide-post, ascend the valley to (20 min.) a point where the path forks. We ascend the E. slope of the mountain, to the left, by a narrow zigzag path, more or less distinct (edelweiss), keeping towards the S.W., then to the N., and finally ascending a gully by means of steps. Splendid *View. This view-point has been compared to the Gornergrat, near Zermatt, and to the Faulhorn, near Grindelwald. At the head of the Étançons valley rises the Meije, with its jagged crest; then, from left to right, a nearer group with the Grande-Ruine, the Tête de Charrière, and the Roche d'Alvau; the Écrins, farther back; and the Ailefroide, still farther. — From the Maye to the *Rouget*, see below.

Besides the Tête de la Maye, travellers who do not care to make great ascents should at least visit the **Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 188; tariff 1) as far as the higher branches (¾-1¼ hr. from the Refuge du Carrelet). The torrents are often difficult to cross in the evening. — The *Glacier du Chardon* also repays a visit. It lies 1½-2 hrs. from La Bérarde at the end of the little valley branching to the right at the foot of the Tête de Chéret (p. 187).

The **Tête du Graou** (10,407 ft.), about 5 hrs., tolerably easy; tariff 3. We follow the road to St. Christophe to beyond (1 hr.) *Les Étages*, ascend to the N. by the valley of the *Ruisseau d'Énhaut* ('Damou'), and thence to the W. viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col du Graou* (9840 ft.), to the S. of which rises the *Tête de la Marsare* (10,230 ft.; ascended in 1 hr. from the col). The view from the high ground to the N. of the col is also attractive. We may descend from the col in 2 hrs. to St. Christophe (p. 178). — To the **Tête du Rouget** (11,224 ft.), 7 hrs., fatiguing and not easy; tariff 4. The ascent is made viâ the (2 hrs.) *Tête de la Maye* (see above), the (1 hr.) *Tête de l'Aure* (8875 ft.), and the *Roche Blanche* (9340 ft.), which are, as it were, buttresses of the mountain. — Farther along this same crest rises the **Pic Gény** (11,274 ft.). The fine *View is more extensive than that from the Maye. — To the **Plaret** (11,713 ft.), 5 hrs., not very difficult; tariff 3. The ascent is made viâ the left bank of the *Vallon des Étançons* and the (2¾ hrs.) *Glacier du Plaret*, bearing to the left. The *View from the top comprises the Glacier du Mont-de-Lans, the Râteau, the Meije, the rocky

walls of the Grande-Ruine, the Écrins, Ailefroide, the magnificent Glacier de la Pilatte, the Clot-Châtel group, the Rouies, Olan, etc. — To the **Tête de la Gandolière** (11,644 ft.), on the N.E. of the Plaret, 8-9 hrs. This excursion also presents no serious difficulty, except at the rocks near the top; tariff 3. The route is the same as that just described as far as the *Glacier du Plaret*, from which we proceed to the N. — To the **Râteau** (12,317 ft.), 7-7 1/2 hrs., difficult; tariff 4. We proceed viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Le Châtelleret* to the (3/4 hr.) foot of the mountain, whence, turning to the left, we make for the (2 3/4 hrs.) S. arête. In 1 1/2 hr. more we join the E. arête and attain the summit 1/2 hr. later. The last snow-cornice is rather dangerous. The view is very extensive. The descent by the E. arête is very difficult and dangerous. By this side La Grave is reached in about 6 hrs., but it is better to ascend from there (about 10 hrs.). — *Brèche de la Meije*, see p. 193.

To the Meije, *Western Summit*, or *Grand Pic*, 1 day from *Le Châtelleret* (p. 182), a very difficult and dangerous ascent. At the most difficult points the rate of ascent is not more than 260 ft. and of the descent only 230 ft. an hour. Special tariff (see p. 179). In about 1 hr. from the refuge we reach the *Glacier des Étançons*, the ascent of which is easy; 1/2 hr. thence is a projecting rock, or promontory, and 40 min. farther the *Carrefour*, at the foot of the *Grand Couloir*, where the real ascent begins. A difficult climb of 1 1/2-2 hrs. brings us to the *Pyramide Duhamel* (11,745 ft.), 3/4 hr. more to a small terrace known as the *Castelnau's Camp*, and 2 3/4 hrs. more to the *Glacier Carré*, just beyond the dangerous *Pas du Chat*, a narrow ledge that must be crossed on all fours. Fortunately at the foot of the glacier there is another cornice which permits of a rest, at 7 1/4 hrs. from the refuge. The glacier is crossed in 1 hr., without difficulty, to the (1 hr.) *Brèche du Glacier-Carré*. The final climb of 1 3/4 hr. by rocks presents no serious difficulty, except the last 10 min. to the *Chapeau de Capucin* or *Cheval Rouge*, especially if there is snow. The ascent takes 10-11 hrs. altogether. The ***Meije** (13,080 ft.) is the third summit of the Pelvoux group, ranking after the Écrins and the Pic Lory, but it is the hardest to climb. It has three peaks: the *Pic Oriental* (12,830 ft.), black on the Bérarde side but of a dazzling whiteness towards La Grave; the *Pic Central* (13,025 ft.), slender and graceful, 'so fragile in appearance compared with the other peaks, that it looks as though the first gust of wind would carry it away, and leaning towards the Glacier des Étançons in a way that makes one both wonder and shudder' (Coolidge); and the *Pic Occidental*, or *Grand Pic* (13,080 ft.), joined to the preceding by a very difficult and dangerous serrated ridge. On this ridge Dr. Emil Zsigmondy lost his life in 1885. The Meije has been compared to the famous Matterhorn, but it remained unconquered 3 years longer. M. Boileau de Castelnau was the first who reached the top, in 1877, by the S. side, with P. Gaspard and his son as guides. The ascent from La Grave (p. 164), which is longer, is generally made viâ the Brèche de la Meije (p. 193), and thence to the rocks before the Pyramide Duhamel (see above). — The panorama is of course most extensive and splendid, and similar to that from the Écrins (p. 184), the Meije being only about 380 ft.

lower. — The descent is as difficult as the ascent and requires, if possible, even more care as in most excursions of this kind.

To the **Pavé** (12,570 ft.), to the E. of the Pic Oriental of the Meije, about 5 hrs. from *Le Châtelleret*, a difficult climb; tariff 3. As far as the (2¾ hrs.) *Col du Pavé*, see p. 185. Thence we ascend by a snow slope towards the W. (¾ hr.), a cheminée on the right, and the (1½ hr.) S. arête. The view is limited on the E. by the Pic Gaspard (p. 193) and on the N. by the Meije, but the Pavé is the nearest height on the S. side of the latter mountain and therefore the best view-point for it. — To the **Tête de Charrière** (11,293 ft.), 4½ hrs. The only part of the ascent which is difficult is from the Brèche to the top; tariff 3. From La Berarde we skirt the left bank of the Etançons brook to the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Bonne-Pierre*, climb for some time over the moraine to the N.E. and N. to the (1½ hr.) glacier, and over the latter (¼ hr.) to (1 hr.) the *Brèche de Charrière* (10,700 ft.). Thence it takes nearly 1 hr. to climb the peak, which rises to the left. The descent may be made from the Brèche to the lower *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and the *Chalet de l'Alpe* (about 4 hrs.; p. 192), etc. — The **Roche d'Alvau** (11,205 ft.) and the **Roche Faurio** (12,190 ft.), to the N. and N.E. of the Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre, are two difficult and more or less dangerous peaks, ascended from the Refuge in 3 and 5 hrs. respectively.

*To the Écrins, 7½-8 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet* (p. 182), an excursion of the first rank, but without serious difficulties for those who are sure-footed and do not suffer from giddiness. Special tariff (see p. 179). The ascent was first made from the N. side, which is perhaps the finest, but now the S. side is preferred, as being easier because rock there takes the place of ice and a rope has been provided; the descent may at any rate be made on the N. side. We ascend at first to the E., to the (1¼ hr.) *Glacier du Vallon de la Pilatte*, and thence to the (1¾ hr.) *Col des Avalanches* (11,520 ft.), from which there is a grand view of the Ecrins. After that the climb begins, by couloirs and the *Rocher-Blanc*, before coming to which there is a difficult passage, more than 300 ft. above the Glacier Noir, now made safer by a wire cable (1 hr.). The arête is next reached and crossed, and we enter on the (1¼ hr.) small *Glacier des Écrins*, where we pass above a formidable abyss and across a difficult barrier of rocks. We regain the arête between the Pic Lory (see below) and the summit of the Écrins, about 2 hrs. from the foot of the glacier. ***Les Écrins** (13,462 ft.) is the highest summit of the Pelvoux group and of all Dauphiny, as well as its finest point of view. Around it are grouped 42 glaciers, 12 valleys, and more than 130 peaks of which the average height exceeds 10,000 ft. The intervals between these peaks permit a distant view which extends as far as the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and those of Savoy, the Gran Paradiso, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, the Cévennes, the mountains of Auvergne, and the Jura. — In descending by the N. side (see above), we pass to the E. of *Pic Lory* (13,396 ft.), the central summit, and to the E. of the *Dôme de Neige des Écrins*, or *Pic de la Bérarde* (13,058 ft.), the W. summit, to reach the (3 hrs.) *Col des Écrins* (p. 191), from which the descent may be made on the W. to the (1¾ hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (p. 182) or to *Vallouise* (p. 188).

To the **Fifre** (11,910 ft.), the nearest summit on the S. of the Écrins, and called also the *Pointe de Balme-Rousse*, about 5½ hrs., a toilsome ascent, from *Le Carrelet;* tariff 3. We proceed first to the (3 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (p. 184), then over loose rocks to the S. slope of the W. arête (½ hr.), which descends towards the Vallon glacier; then by this ridge direct to the (2 hrs.) summit, from which there is a magnificent view, especially of the S. side of the Écrins and the incomparable cirque of the Glacier Noir. — To the **Pic Coolidge** (12,323 ft.), 4 hrs. from Le Carrelet, difficult; tariff 3. We climb a spur of the peak between the basin of the Vallon, on the N., and the basin of La Temple, on the S., skirting the former for 1 hr., and then proceed to the right in the direction of the Col de la Temple, as far as the point where the glacier divides ('Replat de la Temple'; 1¼ hr.). We then bear to the left to (1 hr. 10 min.) the arête which joins the Écrins to the Ailefroide (see below), and gain the summit in 35 min. more. The detailed view of the Écrins across the intervening abyss is very fine and that of the whole range is one of the best obtainable. There are precipices on all sides except the S.E.

TO VILLARD-D'ARÈNE OR TO LA GRAVE. — The cols that are most practicable from the La Bérarde side are here described; for the others, see p. 193. Expeditions viâ the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 182) and the *Chalet de l'Alpe* take 2-1½ hrs. less if the start is made from the former or the finish at the latter. About ½ hr. extra is required to reach La Grave from the Alpe instead of stopping at Villard-d'Arène. — I. *VIÂ THE COL DU PAVÉ, 10-11 hrs.; tariff 2. This is one of the most interesting but not now one of the easiest passes in the Pelvoux group. From *Le Châtelleret* we continue to climb to the N., viâ the *Glacier des Étançons* (p. 183), in view of the Meije, in the direction of the Brèche (p. 193), to the foot of the magnificent wall of the Meije; then to the right over a rather steep and crevassed glacier, coming down from the Pavé, with fragile snow and ice bridges, and a bergschrund. The (5 hrs. from the foot of the glacier) **Col du Pavé** or *de Castelnau* (11,467 ft.; fine view) is a gap in the ridge to the S. of the Pavé (p. 184). Thence the descent is made without difficulty by a snow-couloir to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales,* to the S.E., and by the moraine to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* 2 hrs. from *Villard-d'Arène* and 2½ hrs. from *La Grave* (p. 164). — II. VIÂ THE COL DES CHAMOIS, 9½-10 hrs., of medium difficulty; tariff 2. From *Le Châtelleret* we proceed to the N.E., to a (2¼ hrs.) snow-couloir, ascend this couloir, and cross a large bergschrund to the (¾ hr.) **Col des Chamois** (10,335 ft.), farther S. than the preceding in the ridge which begins at the Pavé. Thence another snow-couloir leads to the moraine of the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales,* to the S.E., and to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc. — III. VIÂ THE COL DES AIGLES, 10½ hrs., rather difficult; tariff 2. From *Le Châtelleret* we proceed first in the direction of the Col des Chamois (see above), then to the right over fairly easy rocks and up an ice-couloir to the (3½ hr.) **Col des Aigles** (about 10,300 ft.). Thence we descend over rather steep rocks to the (¾ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales,* on the E., and by this glacier and its moraine to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc. — IV. *VIÂ THE COL DU CLOT-DES-CAVALES, 9½-10 hrs., easy;

tariff 2. The journey is less fatiguing but longer in the reverse direction (p. 193). From *Le Châtelleret* we ascend due E., over fairly easy rocks, and then over moraines and up a snow-couloir to the (3 hrs.) **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,263 ft.), above the glacier of that name, and descend by this glacier, on the E., to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc. — V. VIÂ THE COL DE LA GRANDE-RUINE, 10-10½ hrs., not difficult; tariff 2. About ½ hr. may be saved by not going quite as far as the Châtelleret Refuge. In that case we follow the *Vallon des Étançons* as far as the (1½ hr.) torrent which descends from the Grande-Ruine, the summit beyond the Tête de Charrière (p. 184), and ascend to the N.E. by easy slopes to the (2 hrs.) moraine on the right of the glacier to the N.W. of the Grande-Ruine. We then ascend over the rocks on the E. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Grande-Ruine** (10,300 ft.), which, however, is not so near to the summit from which it takes its name as the Brèche Giraud-Lézin, a more recently discovered pass (see below). We descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales,* which is much crevassed on this side, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc. — VI. VIÂ THE BRÈCHE GIRAUD-LÉZIN, 15-16 hrs., difficult; tariff 2. The route is the same as the preceding as far as the (3½ hrs.) moraine, then to the right, across the glacier, which has crevasses, to a (1¼ hr.) couloir, and thence over difficult rocks to the (3-4 hrs.) **Brèche Giraud-Lézin** (11,805 ft.). The descent is easier and is made by the side of the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux,* along the left side of which we reach the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc. — VII. *VIÂ THE COL DE LA CASSE-DÉSERTE, 11½-12 hrs., fairly easy, with which the magnificent ascent of the Grande-Ruine may be combined; tariff 2 (for the col). The route is the same as for the two preceding passes as far as the (3½ hrs.) top of the moraine, and then by the glacier (crevasses), bearing more to the right, and by a snow-couloir. From the (2½ hrs.) **Col de la Casse-Déserte** (11,515 ft.), between the Grande-Ruine (p. 193) and the Tête de Charrière (p. 184), we descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de l'Alpe,* etc.

To the **Grande-Aiguille** (11,228 ft.), to the S.W. of La Bérarde, beyond the Vénéon, 5 hrs., toilsome; tariff 3. This is a monotonous ascent, by the N.W. face of the mountain, over loose stones and rocks. — To the **Rocher de l'Encula,** or *Lancula* (11,608 ft.), about 7 hrs.; tariff 3. The ascent is monotonous, but not difficult, viâ the *Vallon des Étages,* as far as the (6 hrs.) *Col de l'Encula* (11,170 ft.), to the S. of the peak, whence it becomes more interesting. Between the col and the summit is a small chimney. The *View is magnificent. The descent may be made on the E. into the valley of the Vénéon. — To the **Cime de Clot-Châtel** (11,730 ft.), about 6½ hrs., fatiguing; tariff 3. We prolong the preceding route to the (2 hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon-d'Étages,* turn to the left towards (¾ hr.) a projecting rock, and reach (1½ hr.) the rocks at the base of the crest, whence we gain the top in 2 hrs. more. The *View is very fine. We may descend on the E. side, whence the ascent may also be made.

TO LE CLOT-EN-VALOODEMAR (p. 182). — I. VIÂ THE COL DES ROUIES WITH ASCENT OF THE ROUIES, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing and even dangerous when there is much snow; tariff 3. The ascent is made viâ the *Glacier du Chardon* and the *Glacier des Rouies.* The (5½ hrs.) **Col des Rouies**

(about 10,825 ft.) is to the E. of the head of the valley of La Lavey (p. 182), between the *Vaxivier* (see below) and the *Rouies*. The view from this pass resembles that from the Col de la Lauze (p. 180). The ascent of the **Sommet des Rouies** (11,923 ft.) takes about 1 hr. from the col, by the N. or the N.E. arête. The expedition is highly recommended (fine view) and presents no difficulty. — II. VIÂ THE COL DU CHARDON, 7½-8 hrs.; tariff 2. This ascent is also made viâ the *Glacier du Chardon*, towards the middle of which we bear to the left in the direction of the (about 5 hrs.) **Col du Chardon** (10,145 ft.), between the E. peak of the *Vaxivier* (see below), ou the right, and the *Pics du Says* (see below), on the left.

To the **Tête de Chéret** (10,365 ft.), about 5½ hrs., difficult; tariff 2. From the (1½ hr.) *Refuge de Carrelet* we proceed to the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 188), which we skirt for some time on the right, after which we climb the rocks on the right and beyond them grassy slopes and (2½ hrs.) a small glacier. We still keep to the right above this glacier and at length by a (½ hr.) snow-couloir reach the summit, whence there is a grand *View of the Pelvoux range. The descent (3 hrs.) is by the S. arête to a small col, and down a somewhat difficult cheminée to the *Glacier du Chardon*, from which there is an easy footpath. — To the **Pics du Says** (11,064 ft. and 11,185 ft.), about 6 hrs., difficult. We follow the preceding route to the (2¼ hrs.) *Glacier de la Pilatte*, ascend the glacier to the S.W. (1¼ hr.), and then turn to the N.W. to the (½ hr.) base of the peaks. Then we climb either by a snow-couloir to the (¾ hr.) N. arête, 1 hr. below the summit, or by rocks to the S. arête. The *View is even finer than that from the Tête de Chéret. — To the **Vaxivier** (10,863 ft.), about 5 hrs., difficult. We reach the N. base of the mountain in about 3½ hrs. viâ the *Glacier du Chardon* (see above), ascend a precipitous snow-couloir for 1 hr., and then follow the very difficult W. arête. — To **Les Bans** (11,979 ft.), 6-6½ hrs. of ascent from *Carrelet* and about the same time in descending; very difficult; tariff 4. We proceed viâ the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 188) to (2 hrs.) its upper plateau or *Grand Cirque*, beyond which there are large crevasses to cross. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Col des Bans* (11,155 ft.), and in 2 hrs. more gain the top viâ the rocks on the N.E. slope, a snow ridge, some ice slopes, and the difficult E. arête.

To VALLOUISE. — I. VIÂ THE COL DE LA TEMPLE, 11-11½ hrs. (4½-5 hrs. ascent), the easiest route from this side; tariff 2. We may shorten the journey by 1½ hr. by starting from *Le Carrelet*, and we may halt on the other side at the *Refuge Cézanne*, 2¼ hrs. from Vallouise. From Le Carrelet we ascend the *Combe du Vallon*, on the left bank, then (½ hr.) turn to the right in the direction of the *Glacier de la Temple*, which we strike near its upper part (1¾-2 hrs.), and cross it to the E. (crevasses) to the (¾-1 hr.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), to the N. of the *Pic de la Temple* (10,873 ft.; ascended in ½ hr. from the col). From the col we enjoy a beautiful mountain retrospect, while in front of us, beyond the Glacier Noir, rises the Pelvoux. We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Glacier Noir* by débris and an easy rock couloir, and cross it to the left, at the foot of the crags of the Écrins. We quit the moraine in 2½ hrs. from the col; ½ hr. later reach the stony desert known as the *Pré de Madame-Carle* (6080 ft.), and in ¾ hr. more arrive at the *Refuge Cézanne*. *Ailefroide* is ½ hr. farther, 1¾ hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 188).

II. VIÂ THE COL DE LA COSTE-ROUGE, about 8 hrs. (3 hrs. ascent), the shortest route, but more fatiguing than the preceding, with which it is partly identical; tariff 2. From *Le Carrelet* we proceed to

the N.E. to the (1½-1¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Coste-Rouge,* which we cross to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Coste-Rouge** (10,342 ft.), to the S. of the Pic de la Temple. Thence we descend by a snow couloir to the *Glacier Noir,* rejoining the preceding route 2-2½ hrs. from the *Pré de Madame-Carle.*

III. VIÂ THE COL DE L'AILEFROIDE, 10½-11 hrs. from Le Carrelet, fatiguing; tariff 2. We ascend to the (¾ hr.) magnificent **Glacier de la Pilatte,* the grandest in Dauphiny, and mount to (½ hr.) its lower plateau; thence we mount to the E. by the *Coin Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) foot of a steep rocky wall, up which we climb to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Ailefroide** (10,847 ft.), to the S. of the *Ailefroide* (p. 190). We descend by the (1¼ hr.) *Glacier du Sélé,* where there is a large bergschrund; then by the lonely valley of *La Sapenière* to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Soureillan* and to (1¼ hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 187). — The expedition is more difficult in the reverse direction, and not quite free from danger in descending the rocks on the S. side.

IV. VIÂ THE COL DU SÉLÉ, about 11 hrs. from *Le Carrelet,* not difficult; tariff 2. We ascend to the *Glacier de la Pilatte,* and skirt it for a good while on the E., to the (4½ hrs.) **Col du Sélé** (10,834 ft.), between the *Pointe du Sélé* (11,428 ft.; ascent of 1¼ hr. from the col) and the *Crête des Boeufs-Rouges* (11,330 ft.; 1½ hr. from the col; p. 189). We descend also by the *Glacier du Sélé,* which generally has crevasses, to (2¼ hrs.) *Soureillan* and (1¼ hr.) *Ailefroide,* etc. Excellent view of Les Bans (p. 187).

V. VIÂ THE COL DE LA PILATTE, 10 hrs. from *Le Carrelet,* difficult and dangerous; tariff 3. The descent from the **Col de la Pilatte** (11,300 ft.) leads over the entire length of the **Glacier de la Pilatte,* the upper part of which is imposing. The route, which at first requires great caution, leads to (3½ hrs.) *Entraigues* (p. 189), in the *Vallon des Bans.* — *Viâ the Col des Écrins,* see p. 191.

c. Excursions from Vallouise.

Vallouise or *Ville-Vallouise* (about 3900 ft.; **Hôtel des Écrins,* moderate) is a considerable village, not far from the station of L'Argentière-la-Bessée on the line from Gap to Briançon (p. 170). It is accessible also by a carriage-road. It has thus become an important centre for excursions, although it is not very near the chief summits of the Pelvoux group, and commands but a limited view. The church is interesting.

Ailefroide (p. 189), 2 hrs. higher up, would be preferable as a centre if it had an inn. The French Alpine Club has partly supplied this want by building or improving the following useful refuges: the *Refuge Soureillan* (7218 ft.; p. 190) and the *Refuge Lemercier* (8935 ft.; p. 190), 1½ and 3 hrs. respectively from Ailefroide, on the S.E. side of Pelvoux; the *Refuge Cézanne* (5906 ft.; p. 187), ¾ hr. from Ailefroide, in the valley of St. Pierre; the *Refuge Tuckett* (8203 ft.; p. 191), 2¼-2½ hrs. farther on; and the *Refuge Joinville* (5290 ft.; p. 195), 4 hrs. to the N.

Guides. *Pierre Reymond,* of Les Claux; *Pierre, Jos.,* and *Eug. Estienne, P. A. Barnéoud,* and *P. Sémion.*

Tariff. I. (1st class, see p. 175), 1/2 day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr., 1 1/2 day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — III. 1 day and 1 1/2 day, 25 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 24 fr. — Ascent of the Écrins, 50 and 35 fr. — Return-fees (p. 175), 3-10 fr.; the tariff should he asked for.

Tourists who shun difficult expeditions ought at least to visit the (5 hrs.) easily reached and splendid **Glacier Blanc* (p. 191), as far as the upper plateau. The *Col des Écrins* (p. 191) can he readily reached from there (8-9 hrs.), the other side alone being difficult. From the col one of the most marvellous glacier cirques among the Alps may be seen and the Barre des Écrins is in sight from base to summit. — The *Col Emile-Pic* (p. 194) may also he climbed without serious difficulty, heing only dangerous on the opposite side. The view thence is still finer.

To the **Pointe de l'Aiglière** or *Eyglière* (10,910 ft.), to the S.W., about 5 1/2 hrs., tolerably easy; tariff 2. We pass (40 min.) *Puy-St. Vincent*, traverse a forest, and ascend a picturesque valley viâ the (50 min.) *Granges de Narreyrous*, etc., to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Col de l'Aiglière* (10,525 ft.), on the N. of the Pointe, which may be climbed in 20 min. and affords a splendid *View. The descent is made to the W. of the col, by the valley of the *Selle*, to (4 1/4-4 1/2 hrs.) *Entraigues* or *Entre-les-Aigues* (5280 ft.; Chautard's Inn), at the junction of the *Selle* and the *Bans*, which form the *Onde*, about 2 hrs. from Vallouise, viâ *Béassac*, *Les Gresourières*, and *Le Villard*.

To the **Crête des Bœufs-Rouges** (W. summit, 11,333 ft.), 7-7 1/2 hrs., a long hut not very difficult ascent, following the glacier E. to the top; tariff 2. The way leads viâ *Béassac* (about 2 hrs.; see above), and quits the Entraigues route 1/2 hr. beyond that. View very beautiful hut inferior to that from the Aiglière. — We may ascend also from the *Col du Sélé*, p. 188.

FROM VALLOUISE TO THE VALGODEMAR. — The **Col du Sellar** or *Célard* (10,063 ft.), which is reached viâ the Vallon des Bans, connects Vallouise with the Valgodemar; to *Le Clot* (p. 182), about 9 hrs. from Ville-Vallouise. The route is fatiguing hut is not difficult until later in summer. The col is situated hetween the **Pic Bonvoisin** (11,720 ft.), on the S., and the **Pic des Opillous** (11,503 ft.) on the N., the ascents of which are difficult (tariff 3). The former is ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. from the Col du Loup (see below), the latter in ahout 3 1/2 hrs. from the Col du Sellar. The magnificent *View embraces not only the Pelvoux group, but also the mountains of the upper valleys of the Drac and the Durance, and those of the Queyras; while the Sirac (p. 182), a short distance to the S.W., is imposing. — The **Col du Loup de Valgodemar** (10,210 ft.), not difficult from this side, is more to the S., on the W. of the Selle valley. The top is 7 hrs. from Vallouise and 3-3 1/2 hrs. from Le Clot (p. 182). — Still more to the S. is the **Col du Sirac** (10,210 ft.), dominated on the S. hy the *Pic de Verdonne* (10,910 ft.). The passage from Vallouise to Le Clot takes 10-10 1/2 hrs. (6 3/4-7 hrs. ascent), the descent to the Valgodemar heing also difficult. — The *Sirac*, much farther to the S.W., see p. 182.

TO MONT PELVOUX. There are two principal routes from the *Refuge Lemercier* (5 hrs. from Vallouise), not very difficult for experienced climbers; tariff 3. We ascend the valley of the Gyr and of the Ailefroide stream to (1 hr.) *Les Claux*, where we leave on the right the Echauda valley (p. 197). *Ailefroide* (4940 ft.), 1 hr. farther up by a fatiguing mule-track, is a poor hamlet at the foot of the Pelvoux, at the junction of the *Sapenière* and *St. Pierre Valleys*, which bound the mountain on the S.W. and N.W. We proceed by the former of these valleys, to the left, in which the bridle-road

comes to an end 1 hr. farther. We then ascend to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Refuge Soureillan* (7218 ft.), formerly called *Refuge Puiseux*, a hollow under a great boulder. The ascent is continued in the direction of the Pelvoux, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Refuge Abel Lemercier*, formerly the *Refuge de Provence* (8935 ft.). The sunset viewed from this point is very grand. – Two routes lead from these refuges. The older (about 4 1/2 hrs. in all) passes viâ the (1/2 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*, a small glacier in a couloir, full of crevasses, which must be crossed (1/2 hr.). Then follows a stiff climb up the *Rochers-Rouges*, where we have to beware of falling stones, and in 2 1/2-3 hrs. we reach a plateau of ice and hard snow between the peaks of the Pelvoux, which we cross in order to gain the highest of them (1/2 hr.). — The second route, about 1-1 1/2 hr. shorter, avoids the Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme. It ascends to the E. of that glacier to the *Couloir Tuckett*, by which, or still better by the rocks on the right bank, we reach the foot of the *Petit-Pelvoux*. — The **Pelvoux** (12,970 ft.), which only ranks fifth in the chain of mountains to which it has given its name, has three summits, *viz.* the *Pointe Puiseux* (12,970 ft.), the *Pyramide* (12,920 ft.), and the *Petit-Pelvoux* (12,340 ft.). The *View is magnificent, including the great summits of the range (Écrins, Meije, etc.), the Grandes-Rousses, the beautiful Aiguilles d'Arves, Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, the Matterhorn, etc.

The **Pic Sans Nom** (*Mont Salvador-Guillemin*; 12,845 ft.), to the W. of the Pelvoux, about 4-4 1/2 hrs. from the Refuge Lemercier, is difficult; tariff 3. The same route is taken as for the Pelvoux to beyond the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme* (1 hr.), then to the W., by another glacier, on the S.E. of the peak (1/2 hr.), near the end of which (1/2 hr.) we ascend a couloir and some rocks, which is the dangerous part of the ascent, towards the arête or a gap on the S.W. of the Pelvoux, and from there to the summit, whence there is a magnificent *Panorama. — To the **Ailefroide.** 1. To the W. Summit (12,878 ft.), 7 hrs. from the *Refuge Soureillan*, rather difficult; tariff 3. We proceed to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier du Sélé*, thence to the N.W. to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, and by that glacier to the (2 hrs.) crest on the other side. Thence viâ (1 hr.) a snowy shoulder, and over rocks and up couloirs, we reach the (1 1/4 hr.) chief summit. — 2. To the Central Summit (12,730 ft.), 6 3/4 hrs. from the refuge. We ascend as above to the (2 3/4 hrs.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, then follow it to the N. to the rocky (1 3/4 hr.) buttress of the peak, thence to the N.W. over rocks, and to the W by the (2 1/4 hrs.) snow-couloir. — 3. To the E. Summit (12,645 ft.), 6 1/2 hrs. from the refuge, by the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier du Sélé*, the S. slope, the S. arête, and a snow-couloir. The view is specially fine to the S., in the direction of Monte Viso.

To La Bérarde. — I. Viâ the Col de la Temple (see also p. 187), 11 1/2-12 hrs., one of the most beautiful passes in Dauphiné, without serious difficulty though somewhat fatiguing. We may shorten it by sleeping at the Refuge Cézanne (p. 187) or by stopping on the descent at the Refuge du Carrelet (p. 182). — To *Ailefroide*, see p. 189. Thence we ascend to the right through the *Vallon du Torrent de St. Pierre* to the (3/4 hr.) *Refuge Cézanne*, and (3/4 hr. more) the *Pré de Madame-Carle* (6080 ft.; p. 187). We proceed by a disagreeable moraine to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier Noir*,

at the foot of the threatening cliffs of the Écrins, which rise to a height of more than 3900 ft. above us. Crossing the glacier (easy) and ascending over difficult rocks and through a chimney, we reach the (3 hrs.) ***Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), which commands a very fine view. Thence the descent lies partly over the somewhat steep and more or less crevassed *Glacier de la Temple*, the bottom of which is reached in 1 hr. The *Refuge du Carrelet* is reached in 3 hrs. from the col; and thence we follow the *Valley of the Vénéon* to (1 hr.) *La Bérarde* (p. 179). — II. VIÂ THE COL DES ÉCRINS, about $11^1/_2$ hrs. ($6^1/_2$ hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett), difficult; tariff 3. From the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pré de Madame-Carle* (p. 190) we climb over difficult rocks to the ($1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (8203 ft.), a well-built stone hut on the moraine of the *Glacier Blanc* (see below). Thence we ascend by this glacier and then hy the *Glacier de l'Encula* to the (3 hrs.) **Col des Écrins** (11,205 ft.), a gap in the rocky arête hetween the *Dome de Neige des Écrins* (p. 184) and the *Roche Faurio* (12,195 ft.; ascent in about 1 hr. from the col). The view is limited. A steep snow couloir leads down to the upper level of the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre*, which we cross and follow the moraine on the right bank to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8432 ft.), $1^3/_4$ hr from *La Bérarde* (p. 179).

Viâ the *Col de la Coste-Rouge*, see p. 188; viâ the *Col du Sélé* (longer from tbis side than in the opposite direction), p. 188; viâ tbe *Col de la Pilatte*, p. 188; viâ the *Col de l'Ailefroide*, p. 188.

To the ***Ecrins** (N. side), about 8 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett (see above), an expedition of the first rank, still more difficult than from La Bérarde (p. 184); special tariff. We follow the same route as above viâ the *Glacier Blanc* and *Glacier de l'Encula*, to the (2 hrs.) N. foot of the Écrins. In 2 hrs. more a wide bergschrund is reached, which is crossed by a snow-bridge, beyond which is a very steep ice-wall entailing much step-cutting, to some small black rocks, round which the way lies. Near the summit we strike the dangerous N.E. arête (above the Glacier Noir), by which the E. summit of the *Écrins* is climbed (p. 184), 3 hrs. from the bergschrund.

To the **Pic de Neige Cordier** (11,830 ft.), 5 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, an ascent of moderate difficulty, tariff 3. In 1 hr. from the Club hut we reach the magnificent ***Glacier Blanc**, by which we ascend steeply for $3^1/_2$ hrs. Two bergschrunds are crossed and a couloir climbed to tbe *Col Émile-Pic* or *de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (11,490 ft.; to the Chalet de l'Alpe, p. 193), from wbicb there is a splendid view. Hence it takes $^1/_2$ hr. to reach tbe summit which lies to the N.E. Near the top there are some rocks which require great caution in descending.

To Villard-d'Arène *(La Grave)*. — I. VIÂ THE COL DU GLACIER-BLANC, $9^1/_2$-10 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, of whicb $3^1/_2$ hrs. are difficult ascent; tariff 2. It is preferable to undertake this route in the reverse direction (see p. 194). — II. VIÂ THE COL EMILE-PIC, about 11 hrs. from tbe Refuge Tuckett, difficult and dangerous; tariff 2. It is better to cross tbis pass on the way from the Alpe. To the *Col*, see above. Descent in 3 brs. by tbe dangerous ice-slopes of the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, to tbe *Chalet de l'Alpe*, etc. (see p. 193).

To *Le Monêtier* viâ the *Col de l'Eychauda* and to the *Lac de l'Eychauda*, see p. 196.

d. Excursions from La Grave, Villard-d'Arène, and Le Lautaret.

La Grave (p. 164) is admirably situated for tourists, on a main route, near the most beautiful parts of the lofty Alps of Dauphiny, and in full view of the imposing Meije. Its position resembles that of the Wengern-Alp facing the Jungfrau, while it is reached by a good road and charges are lower. — *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 164), though less finely situated than La Grave, has the advantage of being 400 ft. higher and about $1^3/_4$ M. nearer to the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe; while *Le Lautaret* (p. 164), in a very beautiful situation, is 1785 ft. above La Grave and only 2 hrs. from the Chalet de l'Alpe, by a path skirting the flanks of the Combeynot (p. 195).

There are on this side two refuges at the base of the Pelvoux group, both accessible for mules; *viz.* the *Refuge-Hôtel Chancel* (8860 ft.), and the *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (6950 ft.), 3 and $3^1/_2$ hrs. respectively from La Grave, $2^3/_4$ hrs. from Villard-d'Arène, and 2 hrs. from Le Lautaret. In addition to these is the *Refuge Lombard* (p. 194), a rather poor shelter (but about to be improved) near the Aiguilles d'Arves, $4^1/_4$ hrs. from La Grave.

GUIDES: **Emile Pic* and his son *Hippolyte*, **Faure*, *Eug. Mathonnet*, *Pierre Dode*, *Jos. Ed. Picet*, and *Jules Mathon* of La Grave; and **Giraud-Lézin* of Villard-d'Arène.

TARIFFS. I. (1st class; see p. 175), $^1/_2$ day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr.; $1^1/_2$ day, 12 and 10 fr.: 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; $1^1/_2$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; $1^1/_2$ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — IV. 1 or $1^1/_2$ day, 25 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 33 and 24 fr.: $2^1/_2$ days, 40 and 29 fr. — For the Meije Centrale and the S. Aig. d'Arves, 40 and 25 fr.; for the Meije Occidentale, 80 and 40 fr.; for the Écrins, 60 and 35 fr.; if the summit is not reached a reduction is made. — Return-fees (p. 175), 3-8 fr. The tariff should be asked for.

Tourists who merely wish a walk should ascend from La Grave to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) ***Plateau de Paris** or *d'Emparis* (8070 ft.), to the N.W., which may also be reached on mule-back (6 and 8 fr.). A splendid view is obtained from this point, which may be called the Flégère of the district. A good view is even obtained from the projection between *Les Terrasses* and *Le Chazelet* (p. 194), $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. from La Grave.

**TO ST. CHRISTOPHE VIÂ THE COL DE LA LAUZE *(Glacier de Mont-de-Lans)*, $9^1/_2$-10 hrs. from La Grave if the descent is made by the Lac Noir, $10^1/_2$-11 hrs. if made by the Selle valley. This is a glacier expedition almost without difficulty to the col, and even to St. Christophe viâ the Lac Noir. Tariff 2. — We cross the Romanche and ascend to the S.W., partly in the valley of the *Tabuchet* torrent, and past the chalets of *Puy-Vacher*, to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) *Refuge-Hôtel Chancel*, about 530 ft. above the little *Lac de Puy-Vachier* (8330 ft.), on the E. of the *Peyrou d'Aval* (7920 ft.), and opposite the *Peyrou d'Amont* (9390 ft.). Thence we soon attain the crevassed *Glacier du Lac*, and ascend on the left of it to the little *Col des Ruillans*, at the foot of the Râteau (p. 183), and across the E. end of the *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 180), also crevassed but devoid of serious difficulty, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Col de la Lauze* (11,625 ft.), etc.; see p. 180.

To the **Bec de l'Homme** (11,256 ft.), $6^1/_2$ hrs. from La Grave or Villard-d'Arène, somewhat difficult; tariff 3. We ascend the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pic de l'Homme* (9525 ft.), and thence follow the N. arête to the Bec. Fine view

of the Meije. — To the **Pic de Neige du Lautaret** (E. summit, 11,605 ft.), on the S.E. of the Glacier de l'Homme, 5½ hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe, difficult; tariff 3. The *Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe* (6950 ft.) is situated in a charming spot, at the junction of the Romanche with the torrent descending from the Arsine glacier (p. 196) and near the *Lac Pair*. Thence we continue to ascend beside the Romanche for some time, and afterwards turn in the direction of the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (col, see p. 186), and then to the right, where the difficulties begin. We first ascend over fatiguing slopes and débris, and then scale a wall of rock which requires much care. In 4½ hrs. the foot of the S.E. ridge of the peak is reached, whence the ascent takes about 1 hr. more and presents some trying passages. The view is very fine and resembles that from Pic Gaspard, which rises to the W.S.W. (see below). — To the **Pic Gaspard** (12,730 ft.), 7½-8 hrs. from the *Chalet de l'Alpe* (see above), very difficult; tariff 4. We ascend first to the (2½ hrs.) *Upper Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, then to the (1 hr.) ridge of rocks above the *Glacier de l'Homme* (10,965 ft.), and thence over abrupt rocks which are rather loose towards the end. A (2 hrs.) couloir brings us in 1 hr. 20 min. to a first peak, to the S. of the Pic Gaspard, and finally that peak is gained in ¾ hr. more. Splendid view, extending N.E. as far as Mont Blanc and the Gran Paradiso, but limited on the S. — To the *Pavé*, see p. 184; to the *Meije*, p. 183; to La Bérarde viâ the *Brèche de la Meije*, etc., see below and p. 183.

To the ***Grande-Ruine** (12,317 ft.), 7-7½ hrs. from the *Chalet de l'Alpe;* fairly easy, especially if there is plenty of snow; tariff 3. We ascend, as above, the valley at the head of which the Romanche rises and quit it above the convergence of the valley of the Clot-des-Cavales, turning to the right between a huge moraine and the *Roche Méane* (see below), around which height, on the left of the *Glacier de la Casse-Déserte,* we presently reach a (2¼ hrs.) torrent alongside of which we climb to the (2¼ hrs.) crevassed *Glacier de la Grande-Ruine.* By the glacier, we gain the (1¾ hr.) foot of the S.E. arête, and by the latter (difficult in places) reach the (1¼ hr.) central summit (*Pointe Brevoort,* 12,317 ft.). The *View is superb. We may descend from the glacier to La Bérarde viâ the Col de la Casse-Déserte (3 hrs.; p. 186). — The **Roche Méane** (about 12,140 ft.), very difficult, was ascended for the first time in 1888, in 3 hrs. from the Glacier de la Grande-Ruine by the W. arête and the N.W. slope.

To La Bérarde. — I. Viâ the Brèche de la Meije, to the W. of the Grand Pic (p. 183), 10-10½ hrs. from *La Grave,* rather difficult on the La Grave side, by which, however, it is better to ascend; tariff 3. A halt may be made on the way down at the Refuge du Châtelleret. Crossing the Romanche, we ascend directly to the S. towards the *Glacier de la Meije,* to the N.W. of the Grand Pic, and in 2 hrs. reach the *Enfetchores* (7550 ft.), a rocky ridge in this glacier. Then we climb this arête (3 hrs.) and cross a bergschrund to the (1¾ hr.) **Brèche de la Meije** (10,827 ft.). From there the descent is easy, viâ the *Glacier des Étançons* (p. 183) to the (2½ hrs.) *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 182), and thence in 1¼ hr. to *La Bérarde* (p. 179). — II. Viâ the **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,260 ft.), about 6½ hrs. from the Chalet de l'Alpe, fairly easy and less fatiguing than in the reverse way, but rather longer; tariff 2 (see p. 186). We descend viâ Le Châtelleret. — III. Viâ the **Brèche de Charrière** (10,700 ft.), on

the S. of the Tête de Charrière (p. 184), 6 hrs. from the Chalet de l'Alpe, somewhat difficult; tariff 3. We cross the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and climb a snow-couloir, exposed to falling stones. — IV. Viâ the **Brèche d'Alvau** (9892 ft.), between the *Roche d'Alvau* (11,205 ft.; p. 184), on the W., and the *Roche Faurio* (12,190 ft.; p. 184), on the E., above the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, about 9 hrs. from the Chalet de l'Alpe, difficult; tariff 3. We descend viâ the (1 hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (p. 182).

To Vallouise. — I. Viâ the Col Emile-Pic, 12-13 hrs. from the *Chalet de l'Alpe* (p. 193), not difficult for adepts; tariff 3. The night may be spent at one of the refuges on the other side. In 1/2 hr., from the chalet, we reach the point where the valleys separate, which ascend towards the Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales (p. 193) and the Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux. In 1 hr. more we reach the foot of the real ascent and 1 1/2 hr. later the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, where there are numerous crevasses, and in 3 1/4 hrs. from there the **Col Emile-Pic** or *de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (11,490 ft.), to the E. of the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 191). The view is rather limited, but we get sight beyond the col of the immense basin of the Glacier Blanc and opposite of the Barre des Ecrins. We descend viâ the (1/2 hr.) *Glacier Blanc*, the (1-1 1/4 hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 191), the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) *Pré de Madame-Carle* (p. 187), the (3/4 hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 187), to (1/2 hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 189) and (1 3/4 hr.) *Vallouise* (p. 188). — II. Viâ the **Col du Glacier-Blanc** (10,854 ft.), 13-14 hrs. from the Chalet de l'Alpe, a difficult ascent by the (6 3/4 hrs.) *Glacier d'Arsine*; tariff 3. Descent by the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett*, etc., see p. 191. We may ascend without trouble to the E. of the Col du Glacier Blanc, in 20 min. to the peak marked 3355 mètres (11,008 ft.), which commands a fine view.

To the Aiguille de Goléon, on the N., 5 1/2 hrs. from La Grave, fairly easy; tariff 2. We first ascend by the (1/4 hr.) *Terrasses* and (about 1/2 hr.) *Le Chazelet* to the *Col de Martignare* (about 3 1/4 hrs.), to the W. of the Aiguille, whence we already get a fine view. The ascent takes 2 1/4 hrs. more. It is only a little fatiguing near the end, over the débris, where there is a rocky wall which must be rounded on the left and where there is an awkward place. The ***Aiguille** or **Signal de Goléon** (11,250 ft.) is one of the principal summits to the N. of La Grave and beyond question the peak that commands the finest *View of the Pelvoux group, and of the Meije especially, owing to its isolation on this side and its height; there is also a fine view of the bold Aiguilles d'Arves. To the N. stretches the *Glacier Lombard*, beyond which are the *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,880 ft.), and the Col Lombard (p. 195). On the other side of the Col de Martignare lies the ravine of *La Saussaz* (p. 195), on the W. of the Aiguilles d'Arves.

To the Aiguilles d'Arves, about 6 1/2 hrs. (10 hrs. from La Grave), difficult ascents; tariff 4, also special tariff. The footpath which leads to the Col Lombard, where there is a refuge, goes first in a N.E. direction, beyond the first tunnel on the Lautaret road, and passes *Ventelon* (about 3/4 hr.), *Les Hières* (1/4 hr.; 5810 ft.), *Pramelier* (1/2 hr.; 6070 ft.), and a depression between the *Pic de la Part* (1015 ft.), on the right, and a spur of the Aiguille de Goléon, on the left. It then enters a wild valley to the left. In front the Aiguilles d'Arves are already seen. Farther on we cross the lower *Glacier Lombard* (easy), and pass the *Refuge* (p. 192), a shelter 10 min. beyond which is the *Col Lombard* (10,365 ft.), 4 1/2 hrs. from

La Grave, between the Aiguilles de Saussaz, on the S., and the Aiguilles d'Arves, on the N. The **Aiguilles d'Arves** are three in number: the *Aiguille Méridionale* (*Jean-Jean*, or *Le Gros Rond*; 11,530 ft.), which is difficult and even dangerous; the *Aiguille Centrale* (*Gros-Jean*, or *Le Pointu*; 11,513 ft.), not very difficult; and the *Aiguille Septentrionale* (*Petit-Jean*, or *Le Fourchu*; 10,840 ft.), which is said to be as difficult as the Grand Pic de la Meije (p. 183). — Beyond the pass is the ravine of the Saussaz, by which the path from the Col de Martignare (p. 194) also descends.

To St. Jean-de-Maurienne viâ the Col de l'Infernet, 11-11$^1/_2$ hrs., comparatively easy; a guide is useful as far as the Col; tariff 1. We follow the Col de Martignare path as far as ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Le Chazelet* (p. 194), then proceed to the N.W. viâ *Les Rivets*, the *Baraque des Salomons*, and ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the *Baraque de la Buffa*. The **Col de l'Infernet** (8825 ft.) is a slight depression, $4^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. from La Grave, to the E. of the *Pic du Mas de la Grave* (9920 ft.; $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; fairly easy). The *View is fine to the N. and S. The path descends on the N., viâ ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Entraigues-en-Arves*, to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *St. Jean-d'Arves* (4970 ft.; Arlaud's Inn, clean), 3 hrs. from *St. Jean-de-Maurienne* (p. 32).

To the **Roche du Grand-Galibier** (10,638 ft.), to the E. of the route to the col of that name, $4^1/_2$ hrs. from *Le Lautaret* (p. 164), easy; tariff 2. We ascend to the N., by a path which cuts off the zigzags of the road (p. 164) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *La Mandette*, then over pastures to (2 hrs.) the foot of a couloir, which it takes $1^1/_4$ hr. to climb. Thence to the summit, $^1/_2$ hr. Fine *Panorama of the Alps of Dauphiny, including also Mont Blanc. — The *Roche du Petit-Galibier* (9285 ft.), to the W. of the route, from which it can be ascended in 50 min., also affords a fine view.

To the **Pic de Combeynot** (10,375 ft.), between the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane, about 4 hrs. from Le Lautaret, without difficulty; tariff 2. We enter, on this side of the col, the valley from which the *Guisane* descends, then another valley on the right, leading to a terrace, beyond which the ascent is steeper. The W. summit, reached thence in $2^1/_2$ hrs., is about 30 ft. higher than that on the E. Fine *Panorama, extending to Mont Blanc. The amphitheatre formed on the N.E. by the Pelvoux range is in front of us, with the great glaciers of Arsine, Plate-des-Agneaux, and Clot-des-Cavales.

To **La Part** or the *Pic des Trois-Evêchés* (10,235 ft.), 4 hrs. from Le Lautaret, without difficulty; tariff 2. The route leads by the valley of the *Torrent de Roche-Noire*, to the N.E., at the head of which we ascend the crest of the mountain to first one peak (10,155 ft.) and then the other. The fine view resembles that from the Grand-Galibier (see above).

e. Excursions from Le Monêtier.

Le Monêtier-de-Briançon (p. 164) owes its importance as a tourist centre to its nearness to Briançon as well as to that part of the Pelvoux range which consists of the minor range of *Séguret-Foran*. It is also convenient for the ascents of the *Pic de Combeynot* and the *Grand-Galibier*, and from it we may proceed to Névache for the ascent of *Mont Thabor* or on the way to *Modane*.

About $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Le Monêtier is the *Refuge Joinville* of the French Alpine Club (9025 ft.; p. 196). The former *Refuge Chancel*, which must not be confounded with the Refuge-Hôtel Chancel (p. 192), no longer exists.

Guides. *Jacques Boy* and *Pierre-Jos. Guibert*.

Tariffs. I. (1st class, see p. 175), 1/2 day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; 1 1/2 day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — Return-fees (p. 175) 3-7 fr. The tariff should be demanded.

To the Chalet-Hôtel de l'Alpe viâ the Col d'Arsine, about 5 hrs., a fatiguing mule-track, but the shortest way to the Meije and Ecrins; guide unnecessary; tariff 1. We first proceed by the Lautaret road as far as (1/2 hr.) *Le Casset* (p. 164), and then turn to the left up the valley of the *Petit-Tabuc*, having on the right the *Montagne du Vallon* (10,115 ft.) and on the left the *Montagne de Ste. Marguerite* (8495 ft.). The *Glacier du Casset* soon comes in sight on the left with the Pic des Agneaux (see below) overlooking it. In about 1 1/2 hr. we reach the *Lac d'Arsine*, and beyond it we have a very steep ascent, followed by a kind of circus, dominated on the left by the *Roche de Jabel* (11,030 ft.), and containing 3 lakelets and the *Chalets d'Arsine* (about 1 1/2 hr.). At this point the path turns to the S. W. in the direction of the large *Arsine Glacier*, above which rise to the left and right respectively the *Pic des Agneaux* (see below) and the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 191), and in about 1/2 hr. more we arrive at the **Col d'Arsine** (7874 ft.), close to the glacier. The descent to the N.W. is by a very steep slope and past a small lake to the *Chalet de l'Alpe* (about 1 hr.; p. 193).

To the **Pic des Prés-les-Fonds** (11,034 ft.), the highest summit visible from Le Monêtier, to the S.W., about 6 1/2 hrs., comparatively easy. We ascend to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) *Grangettes* huts in the beautiful *Valley of the Tabuc*, and then to the right over pastures and débris to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier des Prés-les-Fonds*, which we cross to the N.E. arête, a short distance below the (2 1/4 hr.) *Col des Prés-les-Fonds* (10,500 ft.). Thence in about 1 hr. to the summit. We may descend by the W. arête to the *Col du Casset* (10,762 ft.) and thence viâ the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Monêtier* to the (3/4 hr.) *Vallée du Tabuc*, 1 1/4 hr. from Le Monêtier.

To the **Lac de l'Eychauda**, 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult; tariff 1. We first ascend, to the S.W., in the valley of the *Tabuc*, to the site of the former Refuge Chancel (about 2 hrs.; 7220 ft.); then we diverge to the S. either viâ the *Col des Grangettes* (about 1 1/2 hr.; 8720 ft.), or viâ the *Col de Montagnolle* (about 2 hrs.; 9180 ft.?), whence we descend in about 1/2 hr. to the lake, on the bank of which is the *Refuge Joinville*. The **Lac de l'Eychauda** or *Echauda* (9025 ft.), about 760 yds. long by 435 yds. broad, is situated in a wild and striking region, at the foot of the *Glacier de Séguret-Foran*. Several little icebergs float upon its surface. A route leads viâ the last-named glacier and the difficult *Col de Séguret-Foran* (10,945 ft.) to the Refuge Cézanne (p. 187). If, however, we skirt the left bank of the stream issuing from the lake, through a gorge flanked on the N.E. by the *Rocher de l'Yret* (9360 ft.), we join in 1 hr. the path from Le Monêtier to Vallouise (see below).

To the **Montagne des Agneaux** (12,008 ft.), 6 1/2-7 hrs. from Le Monêtier, difficult; tariff 4. In about 6 hrs. we reach the *Col Tuckett* (11,484 ft.), to the E. of the peak, and above the *Glacier de Monêtier*. Thence we climb to the N.W. to the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a very fine View. — The *Col Tuckett* and the *Col Jean-Gauthier* (10,827 ft.), to the W. of the peak, two difficult passes, lead to Vallouise viâ the Refuge Tuckett (p. 191).

To Vallouise viâ the Col de l'Eychauda or *de Vallouise*, 4 1/2-5 hrs., mule-track; tariff 1. This route ascends the valley of the *Torrent de Corvaria*, which is to the E. of and parallel to the Tabuc valley. On the left is the *Croix de la Cucumelle* (8869 ft.), a fine view-point. In 2 hrs. we reach

the **Col de l'Eychauda**, or *Col de Vallouise* (7970 ft.), between the Cucumelle and the *Rochers des Neyzets* (9030 ft.), whence we descend into the *Vallon de l'Eychauda*, passing *Rieou-la-Selle*, *Fourchier*, *Chambran*, *Les Choulières*, and (3½-4 hrs.) *Les Claux*, ¾ hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 188).

To Valloire, etc., viâ the Col de la Ponsonnière. We follow the route to Le Lautaret as far as (3½ M.) *Le Lauzet* (p. 164), and thence skirt the left bank of the stream of the *Rif* to the (3 hrs.) **Col de la Ponsonnière** (about 8530 ft.), between the *Pic de la Ponsonnière* (9925 ft.), on the W., and the *Pic de la Moulinière* (9630 ft.), on the E. A descent of 1 hr. from the col, viâ the *Chalets des Mottes*, brings us to the *Pont de l'Achate*, on the road from the Col du Galibier to St. Michel-de-Maurienne viâ *Valloire* (p. 164).

To Névache, etc., viâ the Col de Buffère, 4½-5 hrs., uninteresting, by a mule-track which makes a guide unnecessary. We follow the Briançon route at first, and turn to the left a little beyond *Les Guibertes* at (½ hr.) *Le Freyssinet*. Thence we ascend to a house above us, on the left. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Puy-Freyssinet* (to the left), and in 1¼ hr. more the **Col de Buffère** (6560 ft.), between precipitous cliffs. During the ascent we enjoy a fine retrospective view of the Pelvoux range, but during the descent we see only bare summits without glaciers. In ¾ hr. we reach the *Chalets de Buffère*, and in ¾ hr. more, by a difficult path, enter the valley of the *Clairée*, beyond which stream is *Lacou*, a hamlet belonging to *Névache*, the main parts of which are 10 or 20 min. lower down the valley (p. 171). The ascent of *Mont Thabor* (10,440 ft.; 7 hrs.; with guide, 6 fr.) leads viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets des Thures* (6725 ft.), the (1½ hr.) *Col des Thures* (7490 ft.), and the *Vallée Etroite* (p. 34). — The station of Modane may be reached in about the same time.

30. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso.

a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès.

22½ M. Diligence twice daily in 6-6½ hrs. (fare 5 fr.); to *Château-Queyras*, about 4 hrs. (fare 3½ fr.).

Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre and *Mont-Dauphin*, see p. 169. — 3 M. *Guillestre* (Hotel Imbert; Ferrary), a small town with 1450 inhab., is of ancient origin despite its wretched appearance. Fine view of the Pelvoux group to the N.W.

On the banks of the Guil, about 1 M. from the town, is the *Carrière* or *Rue des Masques*, clefts with fantastic rocks, which tradition connects with Druid worship.

From Guillestre to St. Paul-sur-Ubaye, about 5½ hrs. (4½ hrs. of ascent). The road, partly practicable for carriages, enters the valley of the *Chagne* to the S.E., passing *Vars* (about 2 hrs.; 5445 ft.). Thence we proceed viâ the (1¾ hr.) *Refuge* and over the (½ hr.) **Col de Vars** (6940 ft.), into the valley of the Ubaye. — *St. Paul-sur-Ubaye*, see p. 168.

From Guillestre to Maurin viâ the Col des Houerts (*Font-Sancte*), 5½-6 hrs., road and footpath, guide necessary from (2 hrs.) *Escreins*. From the valley of the Chagne, which we first enter, we turn to the left into that of the *Rioubel*. The *Col des Houerts* (9980 ft.) is 2 hrs. farther on in the same direction (E.); thence we descend in about 1¾ hr. to the N.E. to *Maurin* (p. 168). — The fine ascent of the **Font-Sancte** (11,055 ft.), the chief summit of the Queyras (to which Monte Viso does not belong), may also be made viâ Escreins, in 7-8 hrs. We proceed by the valley leading to the col, to the left of which is the summit, and thence by a snow-couloir, where there is a difficult passage. The view is very fine and extensive, ranging from Mont Blanc to the Cévennes, and from the mountains of Auvergne to the Maritime Alps.

About 1¼ M. from Guillestre the **Vallée du Guil** becomes very interesting, and the road attains a great height. Here begins the

Combe du Queyras*, a wild defile about 6 M. long, between lofty walls of rock where road and river dispute the way. The name **Queyras applies to the whole district traversed by our present route. Its mountains, bare and imposing, are still little known to tourists. On the opposite side is the *Crête de Catinat* (*Roc Saphie*, 8050 ft.).

6 M. *La Maison-du-Roi* (Inn), a hamlet so called because Louis XIII. stopped here in 1629, is situated at the mouth of the *Combe de Ceillac*, watered by the *Cristillan*.

From La Maison-du-Roi to Maurin, 2 routes, each about 6 hrs., viâ the *Col de Girardin* and the *Col de Tronchet* (guide useful). Both routes lead viâ (5½ M.) *Ceillac* (5345 ft.; Inn), a village at which diverges the road to Château-Queyras viâ the Col de Fromage (see below). They separate at (1 hr. farther) *La Rua* (5800 ft.), in the valley of the Mélezet. The path to the right leads viâ the (1½ hr.) *Lac Ste. Anne* (7930 ft.), then to the N. of the Font-Sancte (p. 197), to the (1¼ hr.) *Col de Girardin* (8855 ft.), 1 hr. above *Maurin* (p. 168). — The path by the other valley (inferior) leads by two more hamlets, passes in sight of a beautiful waterfall, and in about 1¼ hr. reaches the *Col de Tronchet* (8745 ft.), less than 1 hr. from *Maurin* (p. 168).

The road crosses the stream several times as it descends the gorge. 10½ M. *Le Veyrier;* 11 M. *La Chapelue.* At the head of the Combe d'Arvieux, in which the road to Briançon viâ the Col d'Izouard descends, we come in sight of Château-Queyras.

15½ M. **Château-Queyras** (4400 ft.; *Hôtel Puy-Cot*), a most picturesque old fortress, on a crag in the midst of the valley.

To the S. is the fine *Valley of Bramousse* by which Ceillac (see above) may be reached on mule-back in 6 hrs. The road crosses the **Col de Fromage** (7110 ft.; admirable *View); to the N. appear the bold limestone pinnacles known as the *Mamelles* (Petite Mamelle, 8590 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous; to the S. the *Ceillac Chain*, with the *Saume* (10,510 ft.) and the *Henvières* (10,735 ft.), covered with steep glaciers.

From Château-Queyras to *Briançon* (Rochebrune), see pp. 171, 170.

The road again approaches the Guil. — 16½ M. *Ville-Vieille* (4520 ft.), at the mouth of the Combe de Molines, watered by the *Aigue-Agnelle*.

A carriage-road, afterwards degenerating into a bridle-path, leads by the 'Combe' towards several cols on the frontier. On the left bank, lower down, are some remarkable 'colonnes coiffées', *i. e.* needle-rocks that have been partly preserved from erosion by blocks of hard stone resting on their tops. At (5 M.) *Molines* the road forks. The branch to the right leads to (3½ M.) *St. Véran* (Inn; 6590 ft.), one of the highest villages in France, and viâ either the *Col St. Véran* or the *Col Blanchet* (9540 ft.) to Castel Delfino (see below). The branch to the left at Molines ascends viâ *Peyregrosse* and *Fongillarde* to (3 hrs.) the **Col Agnel** (8755 ft.; hospice), and thence down the valley of the Varaïta to (5½ hrs.) **Castel Delfino** or *Château Dauphin (Inn)*, a little town which belonged to Dauphiné until 1713 when it was exchanged with Piedmont for Barcelonnette (p. 168). The ascent of Monte Viso may be made hence (see p. 199). — To the N.E. of the Col Agnel is the **Pain-de-Sucre** or *Aiguillette* (10,505 ft.), the ascent of which is fairly easy and requires 1¾-2 hrs. The view is very fine. — Farther off is the **Grande-Aiguillette** (10,780 ft.; equally good view), easily ascended from the col in about 3 hrs. — About 3 hrs. farther is the *Col de Valante* (p. 200). — From the hospice-refuge we may cross into the Guil valley viâ the (½ hr.) *Col Vieux* (8985 ft.) and the *Vallon de Foréant*. The *Roche-Taillante* (p. 199) is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. from the col.

20 M. *Aiguilles* (4755 ft.) is a flourishing industrial village.

23 M. **Abriès** (5085 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste*; guide, *Véritier*, nicknamed *Lapin*), the principal place in the upper part of the Guil valley, has a fine Romanesque church. Abriès is well situated for excursions and ascents among the mountains of the frontier.

The *Vallon du Bouchet*, which runs N. and then E., forms in this part the pretty *Combe de Valprevaire*. From the Valprevaire chalets strikes off, to the S.E., the smiling *Vallon d'Urine* which leads to the *Col d'Urine*. From this side the fatiguing hut fairly easy ascent of the conical **Tête de Pelvas** (9633 ft.) is made (5½ hrs. from Abriès; guide 8-10 fr.), affording a magnificent and almost unlimited *View. The ascent may also he made (5 hrs.) from Abriès, *viâ* the *Colette de Jily*, to the S.E. of the *Jily* (8110 ft.). — Towards the end of the valley, at the E. angle of the frontier, is the **Brio-Bouchet** (9850 ft.), an ascent also taking 5½ hrs. from Abriès (guide 12-15 fr.). It is toilsome during the latter half and dangerous towards the end. — In continuing the ascent to the N., towards the elhow formed hy the Bouchet near *Le Roux*, we pass, at *La Montette*, the end of another valley running E. to the *Col St. Martin* or *d'Abriès* (8530 ft.), and we may ascend the **Bric-Froid** (10,860 ft.), at another defined angle of the frontier on the N. The ascent is easy and takes 5 hrs. from Abriès (guide 8-10 fr.).

b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso.

The road remains for about 7½ M. farther to the S.E. in the Vallée du Guil, leading to comparatively frequented cols, where, however, there are only footpaths.

At about 2½ M. is the village of *Ristolas* (5355 ft.), 1¼ M. farther is the hamlet of *La Monta* (Inn) and ⅔ M. farther that of *La Chalp*. Guides are to be found in all three places.

Between La Monta and La Chalp a path to the N.E. leads to the **Col Lacroix** (3½ hrs. from Abriès; 7610 ft.), where there is a hospice-refuge. Thence the descent is made in 3 hrs. to the little town of *Bobbio* on the Pellice, in the most important of the *Vaudois Valleys*, which have been occupied for 600 years hy Vaudois immigrants from France.

Another path, to the S. heyond La Chalp, ascends the *Vallon de Foréant* to the (3½ hrs.) *Col Vieux* (p. 198), passing (2 hrs.) the *Lac Egourgeou* and (1 hr.) the *Lac Foréant*. From the former lake we may easily ascend the **Roche-Taillante** (10,500 ft.; 1¾ hr.; guide), a curious mountain, shaped like a scimetar. We first reach (¾ hr.) a depression in the crest to the W. of the summit, then follow some small couloirs, among the huge slahs of rock on the hack of the crest, which are steep and slippery.

Still farther along the valley of the Guil, on the right, is the *Vallon de Foréant*, which leads to the *Col Vieux* (p. 198). Then, once more on the left, about 4 hrs. from Abriès, is the path to (1¼ hr.) La Traversette.

Ahout ½ hr. from the fork is a refuge of the Alpine Club called the *Refuge des Lyonnais* (6500 ft.). There is a superh view of Monte Viso which on this side shows to the utmost advantage. Ahout ½ hr. from the refuge is a *Tunnel*, 100 yds. long, cut in 1478-90, and ¼ hr. farther is the *Col de la Traversette* (9827 ft.). To the N.W. is the **Pic Traverse** (9760 ft.), the ascent of which, free from danger, takes 2¼ hrs. from the refuge. — To the N.E. is the **Granero** (10,400 ft.), which may he easily ascended from the col in ¾-1 hr. The ascent of the **Meidassa** (10,185 ft.), to the right of the col, is still easier, and in the early morning, when there is no mist, affords nearly the same view of the Monte Viso and the plains of Piedmont. — From the col we descend in 3 hrs., passing near the *Sources of the Po* (Hôtel du Pian del Re; ascent of Monte Viso, see p. 200) and the *Grotte du Rio Martino* (guide, 2 fr.), to **Crissolo** or *Crussol* (4580 ft.; *Hôtel du Club-Alpin*), in the valley of the Po.

At length the path which ascends the Guil valley to its head crosses the *Col de Valante* (9170 ft.; 1½ hr. from the last fork) and descends from it in 3 hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 198). On the left of the col is the *Visoulet* or *Viso de Valante* (10,725 ft.; 1½ hr.; difficult); farther off, the *Little Monte Viso* (10,965 ft.), and then *Monte Viso* itself.

***Monte Viso** (12,615 ft.) is on Italian territory, at the junction of the Cottian and Maritime Alps. Besides being a magnificent view-point on account of its isolated position, it is singularly impressive from its gigantic ramparts of slate, serpentine, etc. The ascent by the N. face is very difficult and takes 8 hrs. from the Refuge des Lyonnais viâ the Col de Valante and the *Col du Viso*, 2½ hrs. from the former col; guide 35 fr. It is comparatively easy by the S. face, where the start is commonly made from *Crissolo* (p. 199), whence it takes about 8 hrs. By starting from the *Pian del Re* or *Pian du Roi* (small Hotel; see p. 199) at least two hours are saved. Thence we proceed to the E. of the Viso itself, cross one of its spurs by the *Col* or *Passo delle Sagnette*, descend into the *Val delle Forciolline*, where there is an Italian Alpine Club-hut, and then climb to the N. from this desolate valley to the (4 hrs. more) summit by a series of couloirs. The *Panorama is superb and embraces the whole of the Dauphiné Alps, and those of Savoy with Mont Blanc, the Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa, 100 M. distant as the crow flies.

31. From Grenoble to Digne and to Puget-Théniers.

I. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes.

123 M. RAILWAY in 7-7¼ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 25, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

To (68 M.) *Veynes*, where carriages are changed, see p. 167. — The train runs back for about 2½ M. to reach the Buëch valley, which it descends. 73½ M. *Pont-de-Chabestan.* To the left, farther on, is the village of *La Bâtie-Montsaléon*, the *Mons Seleuci* of the Romans, near which the usurper Magnentius was overthrown by Constantius in 353. Some remains of ancient buildings are still to be seen and numerous Celtic-Roman relics have been found. Beyond two tunnels we have a fine view to the right.

78 M. **Serres** *(Hôtel Moulin)* is a small town picturesquely situated beside a steep rocky promontory on the right bank of the Buëch. The character of the scenery now changes; the mountains are arid and rugged, but the almond-trees indicate that we are nearing Provence. — Beyond a short tunnel is (83 M.) *Eyguians-Orpierre.* 87 M. *Laragne;* 92 M. *Mison.* The Buëch is crossed by a lofty curved viaduct, near the *Durance* (to the left), beyond which we pass through a tunnel, nearly ½ M. long, beneath the citadel of Sisteron.

98½ M. **Sisteron** (1580 ft.; *Hôtel Vassail; Hôt. Nègre,* both in the main street), an ancient town with 4000 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Buëch and Durance. It is a fortress of the third class, and commands the entrance to Provence on this side. The old *Citadel,* overlooking the town, presents an imposing appearance. The other chief features are the *Towers* of the old ramparts and the *Church of Notre-Dame,* formerly a cathedral, mainly of the 11-12th centuries. The portal, with its tasteful small columns,

is noteworthy. The main street leads directly to the other side of the town, to the base of the steep rocks on which the citadel is situated, and near which flows the Durance in a defile beyond which rises the precipitous *Mont de la Baume*. Farther on, to the left, at the confluence of the rivers, is a bridge and a railway viaduct. Another bridge over the Durance commands a picturesque view of the town.

The railway now descends the right bank of the Durance, whose floods are often destructive, though in summer its broad channel is usually almost dry. Olive-trees begin to appear, frequently mistaken for willows by northern travellers. — 102 M. *Peipin;* 105½ M. *Château-Arnoux*. On the opposite bank (suspension bridges) is *Volonne*, above which is a ruined castle of the 11th century.

At (108½ M.) *St. Auban* (1385 ft.; Buffet), at the confluence of the Durance and the *Bléone*, we quit the main line to Marseilles (p. 206) and change carriages. — The branch-line to Digne crosses the Durance and ascends the right bank of the Bléone. — 112 M. *Malijai*. In the distance, to the right, is the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (p. 202), with a hermitage. — 117½ M. *Les Grillons;* 120½ M. *Champtercier*.

123 M. **Digne** (1955 ft.; *Hôt. Remusat, Hôt. Boyer-Mistre,* in the Cours), the *Dinia* of the Romans, a town of 7260 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Basses-Alpes*, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Bléone. Like Gap it was formerly more important than at present, but it suffered much in the wars of religion and in 1629 was ravaged by the plague.

The two stations are beside each other, outside the town, on the right bank of the Bléone. On the opposite bank rises the large and handsome new *Lycée*. We cross the fine modern bridge near the confluence of the stream of Eaux-Chaudes (see below). In a square, halfway down the *Cours* or *Boulevard Gassendi* with its splendid plane-trees, is a bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Gassendi* (1592-1655), the philosopher and mathematician, who was born at Champtercier (see above). — The *Cathedral,* mainly of the 15th cent., with a modern Gothic portal, contains a good organ-case, a statue of St. Vincent de Paul, by Daumas (1869), and a 17th cent. statue of a bishop. — Outside the town, beyond the bridge, is the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame* (12-13th cent.; no longer used for service), with a fine nave, retaining traces of frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. Apply at the octroi office to the right, behind the church.

About 1¾ M. to the E. of the town, in the valley watered by the *Torrent des Eaux-Chaudes*, is a simple *Etablissement Thermal*.

The **Basses Alpes** are as a whole much less interesting to the tourist than the Alps of Savoy or Dauphiné, and their exploration is still more difficult owing to the heat of the summer, the deficiency in the means of communication, and the general scantiness of resources. Compared with the basin of the Isère or with Provence, much of the scenery of the Basses Alpes appears desolate and forbidding, while the mountains almost everywhere are bare and rugged. The new railway and the diligences mentioned below enable the traveller to obtain at least an idea of the character of these mountains, without an unreasonable amount of trouble.

From Digne to Barcelonnette, 53½ M., diligence (at night) in 11 hrs. The road ascends the valley of the Bléone, viâ (10 M.) *La Javie*, then passes over the *Col de Labouret* (3990 ft.), and running viâ (26½ M.) the little fortified town of *Seyne-les-Alpes* (2195 inhab.; Hôt. des Trois Rois), joins at (40½ M.) *Lauzet* the road mentioned at p. 168.

II. From Digne to Puget-Théniers *(Nice)*.

57 M. Railway (narrow-gauge) to (27 M.) *St. André-de-Méouilles* in 2 hrs. 10 min. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 70 c.). Diligence thence to (30 M.) *Puget-Théniers* in about 7 hrs. (fares 4½, 5 fr.). — *Railway* thence to Nice, see pp. 250, 249. From Digne to Nice, 12 hrs. Station at Digne, see p. 201.

The railway crosses the Bléone and turns to the S. Beyond (3½ M.) *Gaubert-le-Chaffaut* the train traverses a tunnel and ascends across the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousson* (4970 ft.). Beyond (8 M.) *Mézel* we skirt the *Asse*, in the curious *Cluses de l'Asse*. Tunnel (640 yds.). — 12½ M. *Chabrières;* 15 M. *Chaudon-Norante;* 20 M. *Barrème* (2250 ft.; Hôtel Abbès).

A diligence plies hence viâ (3½ M.) *Senez*, the *Sanitium* of the Romans, now a village with an ancient Romanesque cathedral, to (15½ M.) **Castellane** *(Hôtel du Levant)*, a town of 1780 inhab., on the *Verdon*, interesting only for its beautiful situation and some remains of fortifications.

Beyond Barrème we ascend the valley of an arm of the Asse which is crossed several times. — 25½ M. *Moriez*. The line now rapidly ascends and then as rapidly descends to the valley of the *Verdon*. — 27½ M. *St. André-de-Méouilles* (2980 ft.; Hotel) is the present terminus of the railway, which is to be continued to Puget-Théniers, by means of a tunnel, 2½ M. long, through the *Colle de St. Michel* (5940 ft.), between the valleys of the Verdon and the Var.

A diligence plies hence to (20 M.) Colmars, at the head of the valley of the Verdon. The road runs to the N., crossing the stream twice to avoid the *Montagne de Cordoeil* (6945 ft.). 7½ M. *Thorame-Haute* (Inn). 20 M. **Colmars** (4130 ft.; *Inns*), on the left bank of the Verdon, is now an ill-built and dirty village with 777 inhab., though in ancient times fortified with two forts. It owes its name to a temple of Mars on a neighbouring hill.

The Road to Puget-Théniers is at first identical with one leading to (10 M.) *Castellane* (see above). It follows the left bank of the Verdon to the S., after 2½ M. crosses the stream, and farther on turns to the E. — Beyond (5 M.) *St. Julien* it threads a wild defile. From (8 M.) *Vergons* (3380 ft.), to the S. of the *Chamatte* (6165 ft.), we ascend to the *Col de Vergons* (3685 ft.). — 11½ M. *L'Iscle*. At (14 M.) *Rouaine* is the **Clus de Rouaine*, one of the most beautiful gorges in this district. 17½ M. *Les Caffarels*, 11¼ M. to the S. of the town of *Annot* (Hôt. Philip). We then enter the valley of the *Var*, and cross the river by the curious *Bridge of Gueidan*. — 25½ M. **Entrevaux** *(Hotels)* is a dirty town with 1416 inhab., on the left bank of the Var. It was in ancient times a fortress, and one of the hills between which it lies is still fortified. The environs are pleasant. — 57 M. *Puget-Théniers*, see p. 250.

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32. From Arles (Lyons) to Marseilles.

53½ M. Railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 30 c.).

Arles, see p. 76. The railway is carried over marshy ground by a viaduct ½ M. long, and turns to the E. Beyond (5½ M.) *Raphèle*, we enter the *Plaine de la Crau* (Celt. 'craigh'), the *Campus Lapideus* or *Cravus* of the ancients. This plain, about 75 sq. M. in area, bounded by the Rhone on the W., by the Alpines on the N., by lagoons on the E., and by the sea on the S., is covered with shingle brought down by the Rhone, no doubt from the glaciers of the Alps. It has been supposed that it was once a bay of the Mediterranean into which the Durance flowed. According to the myth, however, La Crau is said to owe its origin to a shower of stones sent by Jupiter to destroy Albion and thus aid Hercules, who had exhausted his arrows in vain conflict against the giant. This plain is sterile, except where it is crossed by irrigation-canals. The line is sheltered from the Mistral (p. 67) by cypress-trees. 10 M. *St. Martin-de-Crau*; 17½ M. *Entressen*; 20½ M. *Miramas*. Line to Cavaillon, see p. 205.

From Miramas to Port-de-Bouc (*Martigues*), 16 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c.). 6 M. *Istres* ('Ostrea'), a town with 3750 inhab., to the S. of the *Etang de l'Olivier*, near the Etang de Berre (see below) and the mouths of two irrigation-canals entering this lagoon. It has large soda-works. 9½ M. *Levalduc*, on the *Etang de Levalduc*. 13 M. *Fos*, 2 M. to the W., near the *Etang de l'Estomac* (a corruption of the Greek 'stoma', mouth), owes its name, like the neighbouring gulf, to the 'Fossæ Marianæ', a canal dug in B.C. 104 by the Roman legions under Marius, who had come to Gaul on a campaign against the Germans. It connected the lagoons to the W. with one another. 16 M. **Port-de-Bouc** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a village with a small harbour at the end of the Bouc and Arles Canal and the *Etang de Caronte* by which the Etang de Berre communicates with the Mediterranean. *Martigues* (p. 205) is 4½ M. to the E. of Port-de-Bouc.

23½ M. *St. Chamas* lies near the N.W. end of the *Etang de Berre*, to the right, a salt lake, 13½ M. long, 4-8½ M. wide, with an area of 58 sq. M., which it has been proposed to convert into a naval harbour, by enlarging the channel from the Etang de Caronte (see above). St. Chamas has a large powder-mill. About ¾ M. to the S.E. the river *Touloubre* is spanned by the fine *Pont Flavien*, an ancient bridge, with a small Corinthian triumphal arch at each end. The railway crosses this river by a fine viaduct. — 32 M. *Berre*; the little town (Hôt. du Luxembourg) is 1¾ M. from the station. 36½ M. *Rognac* (Buffet); omnibus to Berre, ½ fr.

From Rognac to Aix, 16 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — 4½ M. *Velaux*. 7½ M. *Roquefavour*, where there is a marvel of modern architecture, the famous ***Aqueduct of Roquefavour**, 430 yds. long and 270 ft. high, *i. e.* longer and higher than the Pont du Gard (p. 45), which it resembles, without, however, being as fine. It forms part of a canal, 57 M. long, for the conveyance of water from the Durance for the supply of Marseilles and its neighbourhood, and even for irrigation. Among the many other engineering works on this canal is a tunnel, 2½ M. long. The railway passes beneath the aqueduct. 11½ M. *Les Milles*. 16 M. *Aix* (p. 207). — Rognac and the four following stations are also on the local line, called the *Ligne de l'Estaque* (p. 220).

Berre then appears, upon a strip of land, and farther on are salt-works and a soda-factory. — Beyond (39 M.) *Vitrolles* the railway quits the Etang de Berre. 42 M. *Pas-des-Lanciers.*

From Pas-des-Lanciers to Martigues, 11 1/2 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 15 c.). 3 1/2 M. *Marignane.* To the right is the Etang de Berre (p. 204). — 11 1/2 M. **Martigues** *(Hotels)*, a decayed town ('Maritima') of 5918 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality, at the junction of the Berre and Caronte lagoons (p. 204), having a port connected by the latter with Bouc (p. 204). Dock-yards; large salt-works.

Beyond Pas-de-Lanciers we pass through the *Tunnel de la Nerte,* nearly 3 M. long (5-6 min.), the longest tunnel in France; then between wild rocks. We presently obtain a fine glimpse of the Mediterranean and the gulf of Marseilles, with the rocky islands of Pomègue, Ratonneau, and If. After (46 1/2 M.) *L'Estaque* we pass another tunnel of 1/4 M. 49 1/2 M. *St. Louis-les-Eygalades,* on the line from Marseilles to Rognac (p. 220). Numerous country-houses are seen, and we have before us a southern landscape surrounded by mountains, with the most important harbour of France in the foreground.

53 1/2 M. *Marseilles* (p. 210).

33. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles) viâ Pertuis.

67 1/2 M. Railway in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). — From Aix to *Marseilles*, 18 M. in 1-1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Best views at first to the left, but beyond Cavaillon to the right.

Avignon, see p. 67. — To (15 M.) *Isle-sur-Sorgue*, see p. 73. Then in the distance, to the left, is the rocky amphitheatre with the Fontaine de Vaucluse (p. 73). We cross the *Coulon* or *Calavon.*

20 1/2 M. **Cavaillon** *(Buffet; Hôtel Arnaud)*, with 9077 inhab., is the *Cabellio* of the Romans, and has the remains of an ancient *Triumphal Arch* and a 12-13th cent. *Cathedral*, mainly Romanesque in style.

From Cavaillon to *Apt* and *Volx* (Digne, Gap, etc.), see R. 12.

From Cavaillon to Miramas *(Marseilles)*, 22 1/2 M., railway in 1-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Cheval-Blanc* (see below) the line turns to the S., and crosses the *Durance.* — 3 1/2 M. **Orgon** *(Hotels)*, a small town with a ruined castle and remains of fortifications. Lines to Barbentane and Tarascon, see p. 75. — At (10 1/2 M.) *Lamanon* we join the line from Arles to Salon (p. 79). — 15 M. **Salon** *(Hôtel des Négociants)*, with 9152 inhab., was the birthplace of Adam de Craponne (1519-1559), the engineer who constructed the first irrigation-canals in the Crau (p. 204). A monument has been erected to him. The *Church of St. Lawrence*, an ancient collegiate chapel of the 14th cent., contains the tomb of Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer (d. 1566). — About 3 1/2 M. to the S.E. is *Lançon*, near which is a Roman camp surrounded by walls with towers. — Line to Arles, see p. 80. — 22 1/2 M. *Miramas* (p. 204).

The main line now approaches the *Durance,* and ascends its right bank. 23 M. *Cheval-Blanc.* Line to Miramas, see above. To the right, on the heights, are two ruined castles. — 30 M. *Mérindol.*

About 2 M. to the W. is the highly picturesque *Gorge du Regalon*, parts of which are cañons or clefts, 300 ft. deep, and barely wide enough to permit a passage.

37 M. *Lauris.* — 40½ M. *Cadenet*, a little town where ancient relics have been discovered. 44 M. *Villelaure;* 48 M. *Pertuis* (Buffet). For this town and continuation of the journey, see below.

34. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles.

189 M. Railway in 11¼-12 hrs. (fares 34 fr. 25, 23 fr. 15, 15 fr. 15 c.). — To *Aix*, 171 M., in 9½-10¼ hrs. (fares 31 fr., 20 fr. 95, 13 fr. 70 c.).

Grenoble, see p. 145. To (108½ M.) *St. Auban*, see RR. 27b, 31. We leave the line to Digne on the left and continue to descend the left bank of the Durance. On the opposite bank are curiously shaped limestone rocks, called the *Capucins des Mées* (visited from the next station), and the old village of *Les Mées* (diligence). 112½ M. *Peyruis;* 117½ M. *Lurs.* From (120½ M.) *La Brillanne*, a stone bridge leads, to the left, to *Oraison*. We quit the Durance. — 124 M. *Villeneuve.* — 125 M. *Volx;* lines to Avignon viâ Apt, and to Forcalquier, see p. 75.

129½ M. **Manosque** *(Hôtel Pascal; Hôtel de Versailles)*, a commercial town with 5572 inhab., retains some remains of its old fortifications, including the *Porte Saunière* (14th cent.), next the station, and the *Porte Soubeyran*. The *Church of St. Sauveur* has a fine iron spire; and in *Notre-Dame* is a statue of the Virgin, dating from the 10-11th century.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (14 M.) **Gréoulx** *(Hôt. des Bains*, etc.), on the *Verdon*, with a 13th cent. *Castle* built by the Templars, and a *Bath-Establishment*. In the neighbourhood are some caverns, formerly inhabited. — Another vehicle (4 fr.) plies in 3¾ hrs. to (13½ M.) **Riez** *(Hôtel des Alpes)*, the *Albece Reiorum* of the Romans, with interesting Roman remains. — About 8½ M. farther in the same direction is **Moustiers-Ste. Marie** *(Hôtel du Mont-Couronne)*, noted for its faïence in the 17-18th cent., situated at the foot of lofty rocks between which a gilded star is suspended by means of an iron chain, an ex voto offering of a former knight.

132 M. *Ste. Tulle;* 134½ M. *Corbières.* We approach the Durance once more. 141 M. *Mirabeau*, with the château of the Mirabeau family. A diligence (2½ fr.) plies hence to (2 hrs.) Gréoulx (see above). We cross the Durance. — 151½ M. **Pertuis** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Cours)*, with 4927 inhab., is the junction for the line to Avignon viâ Cavaillon (R. 33). It has two ancient towers (13-14th cent.), a tasteful modern fountain, and a church with some interesting sculptures. — We recross the Durance. 155 M. *Meyrargues* (Hôt. Terminus), with an interesting château.

From Meyrargues to Draguignan *(Grasse, Nice)*, 61 M. in 4-4¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). — This narrow-gauge line traverses a mountainous region, with much picturesque scenery, viâ (18½ M.) *St. Martin*, (23 M.) *Varages*, etc., to (26½ M.) **Barjols** *(Pont d'Or* or *Rouvier)*, an industrial town (tanneries) with 2378 inhabitants. — Several small stations are passed. — 42 M. **Salernes**, another industrial place (2830 inhab.), producing terra-cotta tiles known as 'tomettes'. To the right is a ruined château (13th cent.). — 46½ M. *Entrecasteaux.* — 51 M. **Lorgues** *(Poste)*, with 3494 inhab., has large brick-works, a fountain of the 15th cent., and a 14th cent. gateway. Olive trees are now abundant. 56½ M. *Flayosc* (2514 inhab.). — 61 M. *Draguignan* (Buffet; p. 222).

157 M. *Reclavier.* Near the *Montagne Ste. Victoire* ('Mons Victoriæ'; 3310 ft.), to the left, Marius defeated the Teutons in B. C. 102. 162½ M. *Venelles;* to the left are seen the arches of the *Canal d'Aix* or *Canal du Verdon.* — 164½ M. *Puy-Ricard;* 166 M. *La Calade,* before a tunnel nearly ½ M. long.

171 M. **Aix.** — **Hotels.** NÈGRE-COSTE, Cours Mirabeau 33, first class; MULE NOIRE, Rue Lacépède, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr., good; DU NORD, Cours Mirabeau 36; DU LOUVRE, Rue de la Masse 1; DU PALAIS, Rue Chastel; DES BAINS, at the Bath-Estab., pens. 7½ fr., good. — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés.** *Oriental,* etc., in the Cours Mirabeau. — *Baths* at the Estab., from 1 fr. — The churches are usually closed 12-3 p. m.

Aix, with 28,357 inhab., the former capital of *Provence,* is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a university academy, an Ecole des Art et Métiers, etc.

Aix is the *Aquae Sextiae* of the Romans, their oldest colony in Gaul, and owed its name jointly to its thermal waters (see p. 208) and the Consul Sextius Calvinus, by whom it was colonized in B. C. 123. In 102 Marius defeated the Germans in the neighbouring plains (see above). Scarcely any remains are now left of the monuments with which Aix was embellished before the invasions of the barbarians. Recovering slowly from the latter it became the capital of Provence, with an elegant and literary court speaking a polished Provençal tongue. It was annexed to the crown in 1481, and in 1536 fell into the power of Charles V., who proclaimed himself king of Arles and Provence, but was obliged to evacuate it two months later. Aix also suffered from the religious disturbances of the 16th and even 18th century. It is noted for its olive-oil.

The street to the left at the fork of the road near the station leads to the Place de la Rotonde, in which is the fine *Fontaine de la Rotonde,* decorated with statues of Justice, by Ramus, Agriculture, by Chabaud, and the Arts, by Ferrat. Here, between statues of Industry and Science, by Truphême, begins the *Cours Mirabeau,* a magnificent promenade, with three other fountains, the second having mineral water. The third is surmounted by a marble statue, by David d'Angers, of *René of Anjou,* the 'bon roi' and friend of the troubadours, who was Duke of Lorraine, King of Naples, and Count of Provence (1408-1480).

The Rue Thiers, farther on, to the left, leads to the modern *Palais de Justice,* occupying the site of the palace of the counts of Provence. In front are statues, by Ramus, of Portalis and Count Siméon, Provençal lawyers who took part in the compilation of the Code Civil. Farther to the right is a *Fountain* with an obelisk, and medallions of C. Sextius Calvinus (see above), Charles III., last sovereign count of Provence, Louis XV., and Louis XVIII., last titulary count.

Beside it stands the fine *Church of La Madeleine,* of 1703, with a new façade in the Renaissance style. Among its numerous ancient pictures are an Annunciation attributed to *Dürer,* a Nativity by *Mignard,* a Scourging of Christ by *Seb. del Piombo;* a Martyrdom of St. Cyprian by *De Crayer,* and several paintings by *J. B. Vanloo* of Aix, etc. The street to the right of the church leads to the well-equipped *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (300 students). Beside it are the

Petit Seminaire and the Roman Catholic *Collège,* and, to the left of the Cours St. Louis, the public *Jardin Rambot.*

Returning to the Palais de Justice, we pass to the right of the prison, then follow the Rue des Marchands to the left, and skirt the *Corn Market,* to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 17th cent., the tower from 1505. In the court is a statue, by Truphême, of *Mirabeau,* and on the staircase one of *Marshal Villars,* governor of Provence, by Coustou. The *Library,* founded in the 18th cent. by the Marquis de Méjanes, contains about 170,000 vols. and 1190 MSS., including King René's prayer-book, illuminated by himself, and a missal of 1422. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. and Mon., 9-11 and 2-5 in summer; 1-4 and 8-10 in winter. Closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th.

The Rue de la Grande-Horloge leads hence to the *Cathedral *of St. Sauveur,* dating in its oldest part from the 11th cent., but added to in the 13th (choir), 14th (tower and one aisle), and 17th cent. (the other aisle), so that the original nave is now the S. aisle. The **Doors* (1504) of the curious portal are protected by shutters, opened on application. The bas-reliefs represent Prophets and Sibyls.

Interior. To the right, a *Baptistery* (6th cent.), with eight antique columns, from a temple of Apollo which stood on this site. In the nave are two triptychs (closed), one by an unknown artist, the other (*The Burning Bush, with King René, Queen Jeanne de Laval, and an Annunciation), perhaps by *Van der Meire* or by *Nic. Froment* of Avignon. To the left, Unbelief of St. Thomas, by *L. Finsonius* of Bruges (1613). In the choir are some fine *Tapestries of 1511.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is a Romanesque *Cloister,* and beside it is the *Archbishop's Palace,* both containing interesting works of art. Opposite the latter are the *Académie Universitaire* and the *Faculté des Lettres.*

The *Thermal Establishment* lies to the N.W. of the town, and is reached from the cathedral by the street to the left of the Faculté de Droit, or from the Place de la Rotonde by the Boulevard de la République and the Cours Sextius. Only a few substructures now remain of the Roman baths. The waters are not highly charged but are remarkable for their heat (93-97° Fahr.).

In the Cours Sextius, to the right as we return from the Thermes, is the *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* (17th cent.); and in the Rue Espariat, leading from the Place de la Rotonde, is the *Church of the St. Esprit* or of *St. Jérôme* (18th cent.), with a triptych (1504) attributed to Francia. Opposite is a tower of 1494.

Near the middle of the Cours Mirabeau is seen the huge *Lycée Mignet,* finished in 1884. To the left, near the end of the Rue Cardinale, is the 13th cent. *Church of St. Jean-de-Malte,* with a lofty stone spire of the 14-15th centuries. In the left transept is the fine **Tomb of Alphonse II.,* Count of Provence (1209), recently restored. The church also contains some good ancient *Paintings,*

mostly by unknown artists. — The adjoining building, the old Commandery of St. John, now contains the Musée.

The **Musée,* open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, and to strangers on other days also, comprises antiquities, sculptures, and ancient and modern paintings. Explanatory labels are attached to most of the exhibits and there is a catalogue (4 fr.) of the antiquities, sculptures, and curiosities, but not of the paintings.

The paintings by *Old Masters* are on the first floor, in the three rooms to the left. The principal works attributed to special artists are here mentioned, but there are also a considerable number of valuable paintings among those not identified with particular artists. — Room III. *Italian and Spanish Schools.* — *Preti*, Martyrdom of St. Cecilia; *Gaetano*, Cardinal Sigismund d'Este. — Left side: *Fr. Grimaldi* (?), Landscape; *J. R. Xuarez*, The Immaculate Conception; *Sassoferrato*, Four Madonnas; *Bassano*, Entombment, Pilgrims to Emmaus; *C. Maratti*, Adoration of the Magi. — Right side: *Val. Castelli*, Holy Family; *Palma Vecchio* (?), Miracle of the Host; *Moralès* (?), Ecce Homo; *Parmeggianino*, Madonna, Christ, and St. Anna; *Crespi*, Annunciation; *Preti* (?), Mary Magdalen. — Room II. *German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools.* To the left: *G. von Wittel*, Rome; *Honthorst* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds; *Van der Weyden* (?), Adoration of the Child; *H. van Balen*, Festival of the gods; *Terburg*, The ordinance; *P. Neefs*, Church interior; *Aart van der Neer*, Sea-piece; *Fr. de Vriendt* (?), Resurrection of the dead; several fine landscapes; *G. de Hensch*, Jacob's departure; *Heemskerk* (?), Venus between Ceres and Bacchus; *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait; *Bouts* (?), Charles V. as a child; *Zacht-Leven*, Interior; *Van Coxie* (?), Toilet of Venus; *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; *Ger. Dou*, Hermits praying; *Metsu*, Music-lesson; *P. Wouverman*, Two landscapes; *De Lairesse*, Cadmus. — Room I. *French Schools.* To the left: *P. Puget*, Portrait of the artist; *J. van Breda*, Battle of Leuze (1691); *Bourdon*, The halt; *De Champaigne*, Abbé Arnaud; — *N. Mignard*, Mars and Venus; — *De Largillière*, Mme. de Gueidan; *Rigaud*, Portrait; *Q. de la Tour*, Marshal Villars (pastel); *Rigaud*, Portraits. — *J. Vernet*, Landscape; *Brothers Lenain*, Soldiers; *De Champaigne*, Pompone de Bellièvre.

The Rue d'Italie, a little beyond the church, leads, to the left, to the Cours Mirabeau.

From Aix to *Rognac* (Aqueduct of Roquefavour; Marseilles), see p. 204.

Beyond Aix the Marseilles line traverses two viaducts and two short tunnels. 175 M. *Luynes.* — 177½ M. **Gardanne** *(Buffet; Hôtel-Café Truc)* is the centre of a coal-district.

From Gardanne to Carnoules (line to Nice), 49 M., railway in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 12½ M. *Trets*, a town of importance under the Romans and in the middle ages, was sacked by the Saracens in the 10th century. It retains some fortifications of the 12-13th cent., and an old château. — Farther on, to the left, appears *Pourrières* ('Campi Putridi'), the scene of the victory of Marius in B. C. 102 (p. 207). — 18 M. *Pourcieux*, 5 M. from Pourrières (carriage). A tunnel is passed.

23 M. **St. Maximin** *(Hôtel du Var; de France)*, with 2582 inhab., contains the finest Gothic **Church* in Provence (13-15th cent.), built on a still more ancient crypt. The striking interior is finer than the exterior, and contains a large *Reredos and 94 stalls of the end of the 17th cent., and some ancient paintings, including a 16th cent. altar-piece by Ant. Bozen. In the crypt are four sarcophagi, perhaps of the 4th century. In the sacristy is shewn the *Cope of St. Louis of Anjou, bishop of Toulouse (d. 1297). — The *Ste. Baume*, with the grotto to which Mary Magdalen retired to end her days, is about 9½ M. to the S.W. Omnibus to Auriol (p. 220).

26½ M. *Tourves*, with a fine old *Château. — At (35 M.) **Brignoles**

(Hôtel Fabre de Piffard), a town of 4811 inhab., the Counts of Provence had a castle, which was plundered by Charles V. — 49 M. *Carnoules* (p. 222).

The country is undulating, well-wooded, and fertile, especially as we approach Marseilles. The château of (179½ M.) *Simiane* has a keep of the 13th century. 181½ M. *Bouc-la-Malle;* 184½ M. *Septèmes,* beyond which we cross the Marseilles Canal, which passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long, on the right. 187 M. *St. Antoine;* then, after a viaduct 100 ft. high, (188½ M.) *Ste. Marthe-Tour-Sainte,* with a modern tower 97 ft. high, supporting a statue of the Virgin of 32½ ft. Fine view of Marseilles to the right.

189 M. *Marseilles.*

35. Marseilles.

Arrival. There are four stations at Marseilles, but the only one of importance for tourists is the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2), with a *Buffet* (dear) and a hotel (see below). The departure platform is to the right, as we come from the town, not to the left, as is usual in large termini in France. The other stations are the *Gare du Prado* (Pl. H, 7), for the S.E. quarters, served by a branch from La Blancarde (p. 220), at the end of the Boul. Cbave (Pl. I, 4); the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2) and the *Gare du Vieux-Port* (Pl. B, C, 5), both serving the harbour. — *Hotel Omnibuses,* ½-1½ fr.

Hotels. At the station, *TERMINUS HÔTEL (Pl. F, 2), a large building erected by the railway company, R. 4-12 fr. — *GR.-HÔTEL NOAILLES (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue Noailles 24, R. 2½-7, L. 1, A. 1, déj. 4, D. incl. wine 6, pens. 12-16, omn. 1-1½ fr. (tariff exhibited); *GR.-HÔTEL DE MARSEILLE (Pl. b; F, 4), Rue Noailles 26; *GRAND-HÔTEL DU LOUVRE & DE LA PAIX (Pl. a; E, 4), Rue Noailles 3, R. 3-10, A. 1, L. 1, déj. 4, D. incl. wine 6 (5 in summer), pens. 12-20 (25% less in summer), omn. 1-1½ fr.; DU PETIT-LOUVRE (Pl. d; E, 4), Rue Noailles 18; DES COLONIES (Pl. f; E, 4), Rue Vacon 15, dépendance of the Gr.-Hôt. de Marseille; HÔTEL D'ORLÉANS (Pl. g; E, 4), same street 19, with restaurant, déj. from 3, D. from 4 fr.; GR.-HÔTEL DE GENÈVE, Rue des Templiers 3, near the harbour (Pl. D, 4), R., L., & A. 3-8, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10½ fr.; HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS, DE CASTILLE & DE LUXEMBOURG (Pl. e; E, 5), at the corner of the Rue Jeune-Anacharsis and Rue St. Ferréol, entered from the latter No. 3, R. 2-8, L. ¼, A. 1, B. ½, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. 1-1¼ fr.; HÔTEL DES PRINCES (Pl. h; E, 4), Place de la Bourse 12, R., L., & A. 2¾-5¾, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; HÔTEL DES PHOCÉENS (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Thubaneau 4; GR.-HÔTEL DE BORDEAUX & D'ORIENT (Pl. k; E, 3), Boulevard du Nord 11, near the Gare St. Charles; GR.-HÔT. DE LA POSTE, at the corner of Rue Colbert and Rue d'Aix (Pl. E, 3), well spoken of, R., L., & A. 2½-3, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; HÔTEL DE ROME (Pl. l; E, 4), Cours St. Louis 7, patronised by the Roman Catholic clergy; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, Cours Belzunce 33 (Pl. E, 4), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; DES DEUX MONDES, Cours Belzunce 32, commercial; BEAUVEAU (Pl. j; D, 4), Rue Beauveau 4, facing the sea, pens. from 8 fr.

Restaurants. *Café-Glacier*, Place de la Bourse; *Maison Dorée*, Rue Noailles 5, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., wine included; *Restaurant des Provençaux*, Cours St. Louis 6, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Roubion*, Chemin de la Corniche (p. 216); all three of the first class; etc. — '*Bouillabaisse*' is a kind of fish-soup, of which the praises have been sung by Thackeray. The white wines usually drunk are *Chablis, Graves*, and *Sauterne*.

Cafés, the principal in the Rues Noailles and Cannebière: *Maison Dorée* (see above), *de Marseille, de France, de la Cascade, du Commerce, de l'Univers; Café-Glacier, de la Bourse*, Place de la Bourse; *Café Turc*, at the foot of the Cannebière; *des Allées*, Allées de Meilhan. — BRASSERIES: *Taverne Alsacienne*, Allées de Meilhan 36; *Brasserie Nationale*, Place Castellane 10; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Paradis 17.

MARSEILLE
1: 14,000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
MER MÉDITERRANÉE
B. D'ARENC
Môle d'Arenc
BASSIN DU LAZARET
DOCKS ENTREPOT
GARE MARITIME
BASSIN DE LA JOLIETTE
Jetée
AVANT-PORT SUD
Phare
Quai de la Joliette
Cathédrale
Palais Episcopal
La Charité
Hôtel Dieu
Calvaire
Hôtel de Ville
Fort St. Jean
VIEUX PORT
Quai de Rive Neuve
Château du Pharo
Champ de Manœuvres
Anse du Pharo
Anse des Catalans
Fort St. Nicolas
Bassin de Carénage
Boulevard du Pharo
Boulevard de la Corderie
Quartier St. Lambert
Cité Chabas
Ascenseur
N.D. de la Garde
Boulevard Notre-Dame
Cours Pierre Puget
Promenade Pierre Puget
Palais de Justice
Préfecture
Rue de Rome
R. Cannebière
Bourse
Poste
Rue d'Aix
Arc de Triomphe
Ancien Cimetière
GARE ST. CHARLES
Arrivée
Départ
Caserne de la Douane
Marché du Temple
Boulevard de Paris
Boulevard des Dames
Rue de la République
Caserne St. Charles
St. Charles
Manufacture des Tabacs
Arsenal
Jardin zoologique
Palais de Longchamp
Observatoire
Boulevard de la Madeleine
Boulevard Longchamp
Allées des Capucines
Faculté des Sciences
Lycée
Bibliothèque
Boulevard Chave
Le Camas
Prison Départle
Hôpital de la Conception
Prison
Asile des Aliénés
Boulevard Baille
Menpenti
Caserne de Cavalerie
Pont de la Capelette
Gare du Prado
Promenade du Prado
Ruisseau du Jarret
Lyon, Paris
L'Estaque
Abattoir
La Madrague Bonneveine, l'Oriol
La Capelette St. Loup, St. Marcel
Gare de la Blancarde (600m.)
Raccord avec le petit Plan
Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cabs.	Per Drive		Per Hour	
Voitures de Place.	By Day	By Night	By Day	By Night
With 1 horse (2 seats) . .	1 fr. — c.	1 fr. 50 c.	2 fr. — c.	2 fr. 50 c.
» 2 horses (4 ») . .	1 » 25 »	2 » — »	2 » — »	3 » — »
Voitures de la Gare.				
With 2 seats	1 » 25 »	1 » 50 »	2 » 25 »	2 » 75 »
» 4 »	1 » 75 »	2 » — »	2 » 75 »	3 » 50 »
Each pers. beyond the first	— » 25 »	— » 25 »	— » 25 »	— » 25 »
Trunk	— » 25 »	— » 25 »	— » 25 »	— » 25 »

50 c. per drive extra when the cab is brought to the hirer's residence. Night is reckoned from midnight to 6 p. m.

Tramways. Marseilles and its suburbs are traversed by the following tramway-lines (comp. the Maps, pp. 210, 219). Fares 10 c. for the first 'section' (in some cases for two or three sections), and 5 or 10 c. for each succeeding 'section'.

1. From the *Croix-Rouge*, on the N.E. (Pl. I, 1), to the *Abattoirs*, on the N. (Pl. C, 1), passing the Vieux Port; about 7 M., two different services: from the *Croix-Rouge* to the *Place Victor-Gelu* (Pl. D, 4; 10-40 c.) and from the *Chartreux* to the *Abattoirs* (10-20 c.). Double service from *La Rose* to the *Place Victor-Gelu* (10-25 c.) and from *Longchamp* (Pl. H, 2) to *La Joliette* (10 c.). Sections: La Bégude, La Rose, Mal-Passé, the Chartreux, Longchamp, the Réformés (St. Vincent-de-Paul), Place Victor-Gelu or La Joliette, and the Abattoirs.

2. From the *Place Victor-Gelu* to the *Abattoirs*, viâ the Réformés (St. Vincent), the Belle-de-Mai (Boul. National), and St. Mauront; 2½ M.; 10-15 c.

3. From the *Cannebière* (Cours Belzunce; Pl. E, 4) to *St. Louis* (see Pl. D, 1 and p. 205), on the N. (electric tramway), viâ the Abattoirs, the Boul. Oddo, and Cabucelle; 3½ M.; 10-30 c.

4. From *La Joliette* (Pl. C, 2) to *L'Estaque* (see Pl. C, 1 and p. 205), to the N. (steam-tramway), viâ the Repairing Dock, La Madrague (Ville), Mirabeau, St. Etienne, Mourepiane, and the Fontaine des Tuiles; 6 M.; 10-45 c.

5. From *St. Marcel*, on the S.E. (Pl. I, 7) to *La Joliette* (Pl. C, 2), 6½ M., two different services: from *St. Marcel* to the *Bourse* (Pl. E, 4; 10-35 c.), and from the *Place Castellane* (Pl. F, 7) to *La Joliette* (10 c.). Sections: St. Loup, La Capelette, Place Castellane, and Bourse (viâ the Rue de Rome), or Place Castellane and La Joliette (viâ the Cours Lieutaud).

6. From *Bonneveine* on the S. (see small Pl. D, 4) to the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4), either viâ the *Prado* or viâ the following sections: La Mer (Rond-point de la Côte; Pl. C, 4), St. Giniez (Château des Fleurs), Le Rouet, and Place Castellane; 3½ M.; 10-40 c. Double service from *La Mer* to the *Place Castellane*; 10-25 c.

7. From *La Madrague* (Montredon), 2 M. beyond Bonneveine, to the *Place des Capucines* (Pl. E, F, 3), 5½ M., by line No. 6 beyond Bonneveine and viâ the Cours Lieutaud after the Place Castellane.

8. From *Bonneveine* to the *Cours St. Louis viâ the Corniche* or coast-road; 5 M., 10-40 c. Sections: Roucas-Blanc, L'Oriol, Endoume, Les Catalans, Boul. Notre Dame, and Place de Rome. Double service from *L'Oriol* (small Pl. B, 1, 2) to the *Place de Rome* (Pl. E, F, 5; 20 c.) and from *Les Catalans* (Pl. A, 6) to the *Place de Rome*.

Omnibuses are numerous. To Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde from the Cours du Chapitre (Pl. F, 3), 60 c. there and back, including lift; see p. 216.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Colbert (Pl. D, 3); also Place de la Bourse (Pl. E, 4), Place du Chapitre (Pl. F, 3); etc.

Steamboats to *Château d'If* (on Sun. and holidays; 75 and 50 c.); to *Ajaccio*, *Bastia*, *Ile Rousse*, and *Calvi*, see p. 259; to *Algiers*, Comp. Gén. Transatlantique, daily (except Mon. and Frid.) at 12.30 p.m., Société Gén. des Transports Maritimes, Wed. and Sat. at 5 p.m., Comp. de Navigation Mixte, every Thurs. at 5 p. m. — For other ports and full details see the Indicateur and the bills. — **Steam Ferry** across the harbour 5 c. — **Small**

Boat across the harbour 10-20 c. each pers.; per hour 1 fr., each addit. pers. 25 c. The tariff should be asked for.

Physicians, English-speaking. *Dr. Pilatte*, Rue Nicolas 17; *Dr. Milsom*, Rue St. Jacques 15 (specialist for diseases of the ear, nose, and throat).

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 5), Place du Grand-Théâtre (Pl. E, 5); *Gymnase* (Pl. F, 4), Rue du Théâtre-Français 4; *Variétés (Folies;* Pl. E, 4), Rue de l'Arbre. — **Cafés-Concerts.** *Alcazar* (Pl. E, 3), Cours Belzunce 42; *Palais de Cristal*, Allées de Meilhan 32.

Baths. *Bains des Allées*, Allées de Meilhan 64; *Maures Hammam*, Allées de Meilhan 14; *Longchamp*, Boul. Longchamp 26; *Gr. Bains de Marseille*, Rue de la République 13; *Bains Phocéens*, Rue Paradis 17.

Sea-Baths, handsomely fitted up, in the *Anse des Catalans* (Pl. A, 5, 6; p. 216). *Bains du Roucas-Blanc* and *Bains du Prado*, somewhat more distant, on the Route de la Corniche (see the small Plan).

British Consul, *Charles Perceval, Esq.*, Rue St. Jacques 36. — **United States' Consul,** *Claude M. Thomas, Esq.*, Rue Breteuil 45.

English Church, Rue Sylvabelle 100 (Pl. D, 6); services at 10.30 and 3. Chaplain, *Rev. T. C. Skeggs, M. A.*, Boul. Notre-Dame 56. — *French Reformed Church* (Pl. E, 5), Rue Grignan 15; service at 10 a.m. — *Eglise Libre*, Cours Lieutaud 133 (Pl. F, 6); services at 9 and 10 a.m.

Marseilles, with 403,750 inhab., the capital of the Département des *Bouches du Rhône* and the headquarters of the XV. Corps d'Armée, is the principal seaport of France, and the depot of a brisk maritime traffic with the East, Italy, and Africa. With the exception of Paris, no French town has been so transformed and improved within recent times as Marseilles; but beyond its busy harbour and beautiful site, the city is comparatively uninteresting. The modern character of its buildings is in marked contrast to its antiquity.

Massilia was a colony founded about B.C. 600 by Greeks from Phocæa in Asia Minor, who soon became masters of the sea, defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle near Corsica, and stood in friendly alliance with the Romans as early as B. C. 390. They also established new colonies in their neighbourhood, such as *Tauroeis* (near Ciotat), *Olbia* (near Hyères), *Antipolis* (Antibes), and *Nicaea* (Nice), and sent explorers to the coast of Africa and to N. Europe (Euthymenes and Pytheas). Massilia maintained this reputation until the imperial period of Rome, and was therefore treated with leniency and respect by Julius Cæsar when conquered by him, B. C. 49. Tacitus informs us that his father-in-law Agricola, a native of the neighbouring Roman colony of Forum Julii (Fréjus), found, even under Claudius, ample opportunities for completing his education at Massilia in the Greek manner, for which purpose Athens was usually frequented. The town possessed temples of Diana (on the site of the present cathedral), of Neptune (on the coast), of Apollo, and other gods. Its government was aristocratic. Christianity is said to have been introduced by St. Victor in the 3rd cent., or even, according to the legend, by St. Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha. After the fall of the W. Empire Marseilles fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths, the Franks, and Arelate; it was destroyed by the Saracens, restored in the 10th cent. and became subject to the *Viscounts of Marseilles;* in 1218 it became independent, but shortly afterwards succumbed to Charles of Anjou. In 1481 it was united to France, but still adhered to its ancient privileges, as was especially evident in the wars of the League, against Henri IV. In 1660 Louis XIV. divested the town of its privileges, so that it retained its importance as a sea-port only. In 1720 and 1721 it was devastated by a fearful pestilence. During the revolution it remained unshaken in its allegiance to royalty and was therefore severely punished. In 1792 hordes of desperadoes were sent hence to Paris. During the attack on the Tuileries this notorious 'Bataillon des Marseillais', sang the war-song composed at Strasbourg by *Rouget de l'Isle* in 1792, which was thenceforth known as

the '*Marseillaise*' and subsequently became the battle-hymn of the republican armies. — Puget and Thiers were born at Marseilles.

The handsome *Boulevards,* which lead from the station to the centre of the town, are planted with beautiful elms and plane-trees. A glance at the Plan shews that Marseilles is divided into four great quarters by two main thoroughfares, intersecting each other at right angles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4). The first, running from N.W. to S.E., is over 3 M. in length, and is known successively as the *Boulevard de Paris, Grand Chemin d'Aix, Rue d'Aix, Cours Belzunce, Cours St. Louis, Rue de Rome,* and *Prado,* and it crosses the *Place d'Aix, Place St. Louis, Place de Rome,* and *Place Castellane.* The other, running from N.E. to S.W., is less than half as long, and is formed of the *Boulevard de la Madeleine,* the *Allées de Meilhan,* the *Rue Noailles,* and the *Rue Cannebière.*

The ***Cannebière** (Pl. E, 4) and its continuation the ***Rue Noailles** are the finest streets in the city; they are more picturesque and contain more sumptuous cafés than even the Grands Boulevards of Paris. They lead directly to the harbour.

The **Bourse** (Pl. D, E, 4), to the right of the Cannebière, is a large and handsome building erected at a cost of 360,000 *l.* in 1852-1860, after Coste's plans. The façade is decorated with a projecting Corinthian portico of five arches and a loggia decorated with a bas-relief by Toussaint: 'Marseilles the entrepôt of the World'. Under the portico are colossal statues of France and Marseilles. On each side of the same portico, outside, are bas-reliefs representing Navigation, Commerce, and Industry, by Guillaume; statues of Pytheas and Euthymenes (p. 212), by Ottin, etc. The large hall contains high-reliefs by Gilbert. The fine meeting-hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on the first floor, is decorated with paintings by Magaud.

Behind the Bourse lies the *Old Town,* through whose labyrinths several large new streets have recently been constructed. The chief of these is the *Rue de la République,* leading to the Gare Maritime and the docks at the new harbour (p. 214). — From the end of the Cannebière we see, on a height to the left, the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (p. 216).

The ***Harbour** for a long time consisted only of the *Vieux Port* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), at the foot of the Cannebière, a basin about 1000 yds. wide (70 acres). It is constantly crowded with shipping from all countries, and presents a most animated and interesting scene.

The harbour has been quintupled in size since 1850, by the addition of five new basins (p. 214), and others are about to be constructed to the S. Every kind of commodity and product is naturally represented in the commerce of Marseilles, but its specialities are cereals, oil-seeds, coal, sugar, coffee, hides, wool, and silk. More than 6 million tons of shipping enter and clear annually, and two-thirds of this total is engaged in importation; while this great commerce is supplemented by an important manufacturing industry, in which the production of the celebrated Marseilles soap bulks largely.

From the Quai de la Fraternité, at the end of the Cannebière,

we follow the Quai du Port, to the right on which is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4). The Old Harbour is partly shut in on the left by a promontory on which stands *Fort St. Nicolas* (Pl. B, 5), built by Vauban for Louis XIV., who desired to 'have his Bastide also at Marseilles'; «bastide» being the local term for a country house. The entrance to the basin is defended on the other side by *Fort St. Jean* (Pl. B, 4), the old Château Babon or of the Knights of Malta, rebuilt under King René (p. 207) and again under Louis XIV. Farther to the left, beyond the *Anse de la Réserve,* upon another larger promontory, is the *Château du Pharo* (Pl. A, 5; p. 216), presented to Napoleon III. by the town, a gift confirmed by the courts of law to the ex-Empress, who has since presented it to the town on condition of its being converted into a hospital. The name refers to an old lighthouse (phare) now replaced by another, beyond the *Anse du Pharo.*

A short canal, running behind Fort St. Jean, connects the Old with the New Harbour (see below). The **Santé** or *Quarantine Office* (Pl. B, C, 4), situated on this side, possesses some interesting works of art in its council-room.

To the left, *Hor. Vernet*, The Cholera on board the Melpomène; *David*, St. Roch praying for the plague-stricken, one of the artist's early works (1780); *Puget*, The Plague at Milan, marble high-relief; *Gérard*, Bishop Belzunce during the great plague (see below); *Tanneur*, The Justine returning from the East with the plague on board; *Guérin*, Chevalier Rose burying the plague-stricken.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), or *Ste. Marie-Majeure,* on a terrace to the right, near the beginning of the New Harbour, is a large and handsome modern building in the Byzantine style, erected in 1852-1893 after plans by *Vaudoyer, Espérandieu,* and *Revoil.* It is built of black and white stone and is 460 ft. long. There are two towers with domes on the façade, a dome 197 ft. high above the crossing and a smaller one on each arm of the transept, with others on the chapels. The interior presents an imposing aspect, and consists of a nave with aisles and galleries over the latter. The decoration, which is far from being finished, will be very rich.

The square, in front of the episcopal palace, is adorned with the bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Bishop Belzunce,* who during the appalling plague in 1720, which carried off 40,000 persons, alone maintained his post and faithfully performed the solemn duties of his calling.

The **Bassin de la Joliette,** to the left of the outer port, is the most important on this side, and has an area of nearly 57 acres. It is the starting-point of most of the large steamers, one of which may be visited here.

Farther on, between the *Bassin du Lazaret* (54 acres) and the *Gare Maritime,* are the *Joliette Docks,* covering 45 acres, and capable of being extended to 75 acres. The quays are more than $1^1/_2$ M. in length, the buildings alone cover $2^1/_2$ acres and altogether present a floor-area of 27 acres, capable of stowing 200,000 tons of merchandise. Lastly we come to the *Bassins d'Arenc, de la Gare Maritime*

(45 acres), and *National* (120 acres), the last having an outer port. The visitor should not fail to take a walk upon the *Joliette Pier*, whence he may return by small boat.

The Rue de la République, already mentioned, ends at the Place de la Joliette, and leads straight to the Cannebière. We follow it as far as the Boulevard des Dames, which crosses it, turn to the left, and proceed to the Place d'Aix.

The Arc de Triomphe (Pl. D, 3), in the centre of this square, begun in 1825 and completed in 1832, was originally intended to commemorate the Duke of Angoulême's victory at the Trocadéro (1823). It has, however, been decorated with high-reliefs by David d'Angers and Ramey, representing the battles of Fleurus, Heliopolis, Marengo, and Austerlitz, and with allegorical statues on the Corinthian columns of the piers. It now bears the inscription: 'A la République, Marseille reconnaissante.'

The Rue d'Aix descends hence to the **Cours Belzunce** (Pl. E, 3, 4), one of the finest in Marseilles, remodelled in 1891. The old quarter to the right, between the Rue d'Aix and the Cours, is pierced by the modern Rue Colbert, with the new *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3). At the other end the Cours joins the Rues Noailles and Cannebière.

The *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4; p. 213), on the other side, resembles the Cours Belzunce, but is smaller. Its continuation, the *Rue de Rome*, leads us now into the S.W. quarter.

The Préfecture (Pl. E, F, 6), about $^1/_2$ M. from the Cannebière, to the right in the Rue de Rome, with its principal façade in the Place St. Ferréol, is a sumptuous building dating from 1861-67, in a modern Renaissance style, after Martin's plans. Both its external and internal decorations are very rich.

A short distance beyond the Préfecture, to the W., at the beginning of the well-shaded *Cours Pierre-Puget*, is the handsome *Fontaine Estrangin*, with sculptures by A. Allar. The Cours Pierre-Puget leads to the promenade of the same name (see below).

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 5) is on the right in the Cours. In front of it is a square embellished with a bronze statue, by Fabre, of *Berryer*, the celebrated advocate (1790-1868), deputy of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. The Palais is another fine modern building, erected in 1858-1862, after Martin's plans. It has a grand approach by steps and a portico of six Ionic columns, with a pediment and bas-relief by Guillaume, representing Justice. The outer hall is surrounded by a gallery resting on sixteen red marble columns, and decorated with sitting statues of the great legislators: Solon, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I., with medallions of the great jurisconsults, and with symbolical bas-reliefs.

The *Promenade Pierre-Puget* or *de la Colline* (Pl. C, D, 6) is laid out on one of the reservoirs of the aqueduct (p. 204), which here

forms a cascade, and is ornamented with an *Antique Column* (from the neighbourhood of Aix) upon which is a bust of Puget. The view hence of Marseilles, its port, and the Mediterranean is fine, but of course inferior to that from Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde.

The hill of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde may now be ascended by means of a *Lift (Ascenseur)*, starting in the Rue Cherchell (Pl. F, 3), with two chambers worked on the water-ballast system. The lift ascends at an angle of 60° to a pylon of substantial stone-work (235 ft. above the point of departure), whence a foot-bridge, 100 yds. in length, leads to the carriage road, about 160 yds. from the church. Fares: up 30 c., down 20 c., up and down 40 c., or including omnibus-fare, 60 c.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (Pl. D, 7) is a church situated on the bare and fortified summit of a hill to the S. of the harbour. It may be reached either by the lift (see above) or viâ the Boulevard Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 6), beginning at the Cours Pierre-Puget, or viâ the Boulevard Gazzino, nearer the Promenade Puget. From the point where the latter road ends, there are 140 steps to climb to the lower church, 174 to the upper. Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is a place of pilgrimage, whose mediæval sanctuary has been replaced by a fine modern building in the Byzantine style, after the plans of *Espérandieu* (p. 214). On the façade is a belfry, 150 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The interior consists of a nave with side-chapels. Visitors are not allowed to ascend the tower; but the *View is almost as good from below.

Those whose time and energy permit should return to the entrance to the Promenade Puget (p. 215), there turn to the right, pass under the foot-bridge, and follow the Boulevard de la Corderie, to the left, to the Anse des Catalans.

Not far from the point where we reach the boulevard is the **Church of St. Victor** (Pl. C, 6), a relic of the powerful abbey of the same name, founded by St. Cassianus (d. about 440) and several times rebuilt, the last time by Urban V., who had been its abbot. The battlemented towers of 1350 were erected by him. The crypt is of the 11th cent., the rest principally of the 13th. This church, seen from the boulevard, looks like a ruin, but shows better on the other side, and has a curious interior. There is, however, a prospect of its being restored. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort St. Nicolas* and the *Château du Pharo* (p. 214).

The ***Corniche Road** (Pl. A, 6) begins a little beyond the fort and skirts the coast, where it is partly cut out of the rocks, for a distance of 4½ M., beyond the Prado (p. 219). It passes by the *Anse des Catalans*, with several *Bath Establishments*, where it is proposed to dig basins for a *South Harbour*. This road, which is devoid of shade and only agreeable when the weather is not too hot, affords magnificent *Views of the bay of Marseilles, with the islands of *If* (p. 220), *Ratonneau*, and *Pomègue*. It is best to drive along this road or go by tram, when on the way to the Prado viâ the Place de Rome (Pl. F, 5), returning by tramway from the Anse des Catalans.

The Palais de Longchamp, with its rich museum and other objects of interest, is another fine building in the N.E. of Marseilles.

From the upper end of the Rue Noailles, the *Boulevard Dugommier* (Pl. F, 4, 3) extends to the left, continued by the *Boulevard du Nord*, in which is a *Column of the Virgin*, at the foot of the terrace of the Gare St. Charles (p. 210). To the right is the *Boulevard du Musée*, with the *Lycée* and the *Public Library*, open daily except

Sun., and containing nearly 90,000 vols. and 1350 MSS. Farther on are the fine *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4), joined on the left by the *Allées des Capucins*. The *Faculty of Science* stands at the angle between these two streets.

At the junction of these streets, in front of the church of St. Vincent, is the MONUMENT DES MOBILES DES BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE, by *J. Turcan*, erected in 1894 to the memory of the members of the departmental militia who fell in 1870-71. On a central column is a bronze statue of the wounded France, and at the base are groups of combatants.

The church of **St-Vincent-de-Paul** (Pl. F, 3), to the right, is now one of the principal churches in Marseilles, with its new façade and towers, dominating a great part of the town. It is in the Gothic style of the 13th century. It is popularly known as the *Réformés*, because it occupies the site of a church of the reformed Augustine order (Augustins réformés). — Not far from this point, to the left, is the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, G, 3), with its continuation, the *Boulevard de Longchamp* (Pl. G, H, 3, 2), leading up to the palace, nearly a mile from the Rue Noailles.

The ***Palais de Longchamp** (Pl. H, 2), built in 1862-1869, after the plans of *Espérandieu*, is a magnificent building in the Renaissance style, remarkable for the originality of its plan and architecture, and also, it may be added, for its situation. It occupies an eminence at the top of a long boulevard, from which it is separated by a fine garden. At the sides are two large buildings and in the middle a triumphal arch, which are connected by a semicircular colonnade, at the height of the first story. The buildings contain the museums (see below); the triumphal arch, which is reached by large flights of steps at the sides, is the *Château d'Eau* of the Marseilles aqueduct (p. 204), which joins it behind. In front is a basin whence an abundant cascade descends over a flight of steps, and in this basin is a colossal group, by *Cavelier*, representing the Durance between the Vine and Wheat on a chariot drawn by four bulls. The friezes of the triumphal arch and museums are also by Cavelier. Right and left are Tritons and Genii by *Lequesne*. The animals at the entrance to the garden are by *Barye*. This palace, whose interior is as magnificent as its exterior, has cost upwards of 160,000*l*.

The MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS, in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon. and Frid., from 8-12 and from 2-6 p. m. in summer, 2-4.30 in winter. It is closed January 20th-31st and July 20th-31st. Explanatory labels are attached to the works of art.

Ground-Floor. — CENTRAL GALLERY, casts, bronzes, marbles, and paintings: 452. *Puget* (of Marseilles), Milo of Crotona; 430. (behind) *Deprez*, Puget (bronze bust); 428, 429. *Delaplanche*, Child riding upon a tortoise, Pécoraro; 431. *Du Commun du Locle*, Cleopatra. — The paintings may be seen as we return from the adjoining room; from right to left: 412. *Seghers*, David; 352. *Bloemen*, Landscape; no number, *Giorgione (?)*, Judith; *Gérard*, Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Berry; 46. *Debon*, Defeat

of Attila in the plains of Châlons; 91. *Heim*, Battle of Rocroi; 61. *Féron*, Hannibal crossing the Alps.

Room to the left of the entrance: *Puget*, 455. The Plague at Milan, cast of the bas-relief at the Santé (p. 214), 453. Faun, an unfinished statue; 416. *Allar*, Hecuba and her son Polydorus, high-relief; 448. *Puget*, Louis XIV., medallion; no number, *Veyrier* (pupil of Puget), Flora and Faun; *Prétault*, Ophelia, bas-relief in bronze; no number, *Clésinger*, Statue of Thiers; 418. *Croisy*, Colonization of Marseilles, high-relief; 458. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust; no number, *Cl. Vignon*, Daphne changed into a laurel-tree; 459. *Truphême*, Lesbia's sparrow; 445. *Moreau*, Studiosa. — In the adjoining Cabinet, drawings and a fresco ascribed to Correggio.

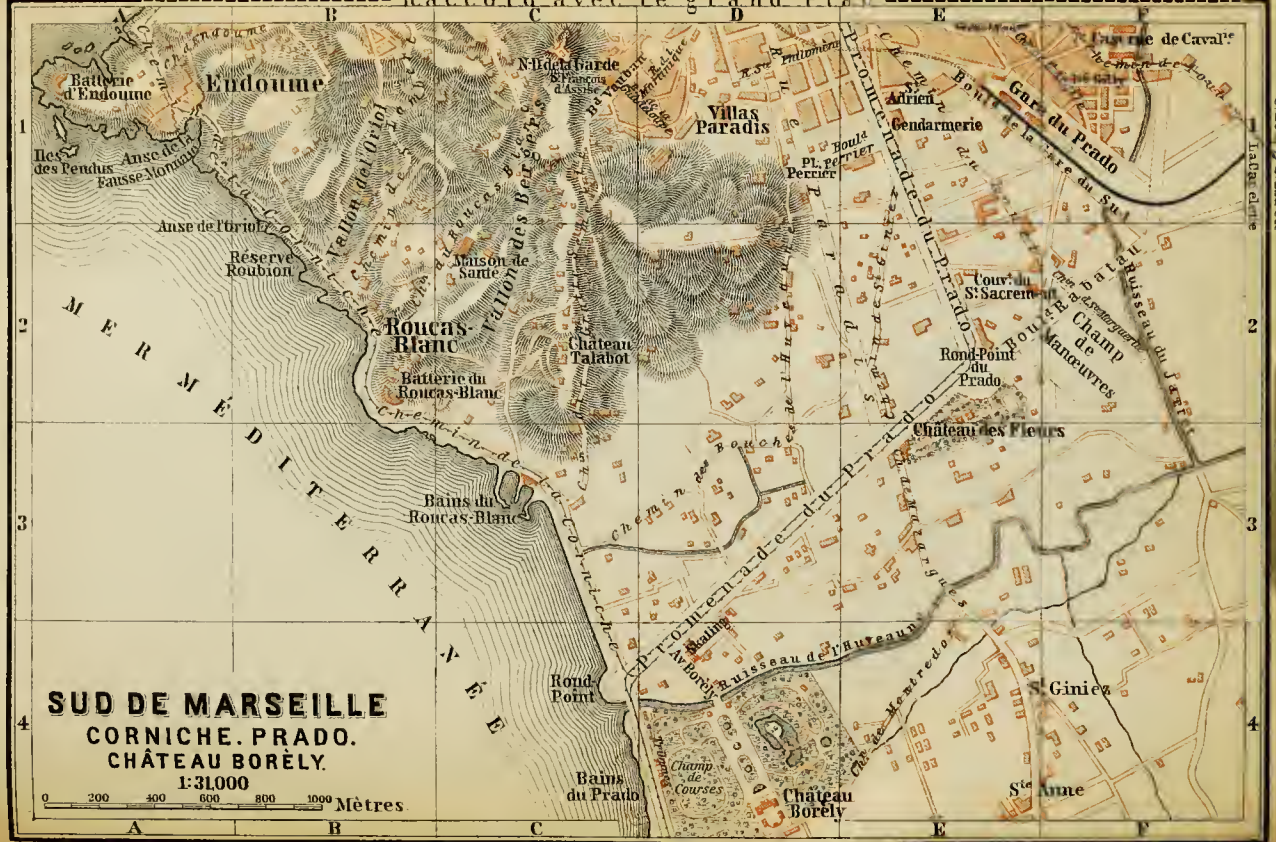
Room to the right: 450, 451, on each side of the door, casts of Caryatides (or Atlantes) by *Puget* at Toulon (p. 228); *417, in the middle, *Carrier-Belleuse*, Psyche; *Poitevin*, 446. Boy spinning a top, 447. Boy playing at marbles. Paintings, to the right of the door: 31. *Couder*, Leonidas bidding his family farewell; 123. *Monjin*, Blessing the flocks starting for the Alps; 27. *Lebrun*, Alexander's Entrance into Babylon; 338, 337. *Italian School of the 15th Cent.*, Story of Ariadne and Theseus; 14. *Parrocel*, Life of Tobias.

First Floor. — Staircase: Marseilles a Greek Colony and Marseilles the Gate of the East, mural paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes*. Decorative sculptures by *Cavelier*, *Poitevin*, *Chauvet*, *Chabaud*, *Ferrat*, *Truphême*, and *Guindon*.

Central Gallery, to the right: 313. *Il Calabrese (Preti)*, St. Jerome; 381. *Jordaens*, The Miraculous Draught of fishes, much damaged; 274. *P. Veronese*, Portrait of a Venetian woman; 345. *Ribera (?)*, St. Peter; 308. *Palma Vecchio (?)*, Holy Family; 84. *Gros*, 76. *Girodet*, Portraits of Mons. and Mme. Favrega; 334. *Italian School*, The Magdalen; 189. *Hub. Robert*, Ruins; 75. *Gérard*, Portrait of Louis XVIII.; 470. *Gros*, Philoctetes; 346. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis; no number, *Pereda*, Christ descended from the Cross; 326. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Morosini (?); 317. *Salv. Rosa*, Hermit meditating; 305. *Maratti*, Cardinal Cibo; 32. *Courbet*, Stag drinking; 397. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt; 365. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Stoning of St. Paul; 283. *Castiglione*, A Farm; 357. *Bouts*, and 358. *Boudewyns*, Landscapes; no number, *Munari*, Holy Family; 406. *Snyders*, Animals and Fruit; 400. after *Rubens*, The Scourging; *Rubens*, 398. The Adoration of the Shepherds, sketch; 399. The Resurrection; *331. *Perugino*, Family of the Virgin; 366. *De Crayer*, Man between Vice and Virtue; 368. *Van Dyck (?)*, Christ; 231. *Lesueur*, The Presentation; 360. *Brueghel the Elder*, Landscape; 280. *Ann. Carracci*, A Village Wedding; 386. *Van Mol*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 395. *Rembrandt*, Maiden; 367. *Dekker*, Landscape; 311. *Bassano*, Building of the Ark; 404. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 281. *L. Carracci*, Assumption; 180. *H. Regnault*, Judith and Holofernes; no number, *Unknown Artist*, Tavern scene; 253. *Vien*, Healing of the sick of the palsy; 344. *Ribera*, Giov. da Procida (?); 323. *Raphael (?)*, St. John writing the Apocalypse; 377, 376. *Holbein the Younger (?)*, Portraits; 351. *Bloemen*, Landscape; 402. *Rubens (?)*, Female head; 353. *Bol*, Old woman; 50. *Dufau*, Gustavus Vasa haranguing the peasants of Dalecarlia; 254. *Vien*, Jesus healing the Centurion's son; 314. *Guido Reni*, Patron saints of Milan (sketch); 364. *De Champaigne*, Assumption; 394. *Rembrandt (?)*, A Sibyl; 267. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait; 325. *Solimena*, Crucifixion; 131. *Natoire*, St. Jerome; 22. *Bourdon*, Phil. de Champaigne; no number, *Loudet*, Scene with Robespierre, Danton, and Marat; 284. *Arpino*, Noah's Drunkenness; 327. *Tintoretto*, The Cardinal Virtues; 176. *Raoux*, Young girl surprised by her grandmother; 273. *School of Veronese*, Charity; 392. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 304. *Maratti (?)*, Virgin suckling the Child Jesus; 256. *Vouet*, Madonna and Child; 352. *Bol*, Portrait; 369. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the Earl of Strafford; 269. *Caravaggio*, The dead Christ; 391. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait.

Room to the right (of the entrance), modern paintings, of little importance: 493, 490, 489. *Saintpierre*, Genre scenes; no number, *Guindon*, The Fisher's arrival; 462. *Bompard*, Début at the studio.

Room to the left, modern paintings. To the right: 44. *Daubigny*, The Beach, Landscape; 162. *Philippoteaux*, The Girondists' last banquet



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no number, *Boulanger*, St. Sebastian and the Emperor Maximilianus Hercules; 30. *Corot*, View in the Italian Tyrol; 96. *Isabey*, Sea-piece; 77. *Glaize*, The Pillory; etc. — CABINET: small landscapes, etc. 65. *Courtois*, Narcissus; 63. *Finsonius*, Portrait; 194. *Ary Scheffer*, The Magdalen.

The MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY, in the building to the right, is only open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, at the same hours as the Fine Arts Museum. The *Ground-Floor* is devoted to mammals, palæontology, and mineralogy, the *First Floor* to birds and conchology, the *Second Floor* to reptiles, insects, fish, and radiata. The rooms and staircase of this museum are decorated with paintings on wax representing antediluvian animals, by *Raph. Ponson*, *Léop. Durangel*, and *Jos. Lalanne*.

Behind the palace is a small *Public Garden*, to the right of which is the *Zoological Garden*, a branch of the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris. The garden is not large, but affords a pretty promenade (adm. $^1/_2$-1 fr., free on Sun. and holidays, when there is a band).

The **Prado** (Pl. F, 7) is the principal promenade outside Marseilles, and is especially frequented towards evening in fine weather, resembling in this the Corniche Road (p. 216) which is often taken for the return (tramway, $^3/_4$ hr.; 40 c.). The Prado is a magnificent avenue, 2 M. long, beginning at the Place Castellane, at the end of the Rue de Rome, more than $^3/_4$ M. from the Rue Noailles, and turning to the right nearly a mile thence towards the sea. It is flanked by fine villas.

Near the end, to the left, in a fine *Park*, is the CHÂTEAU BORÉLY (small Pl. D, 4), in which is the *Archaeological Museum* of Marseilles, open on Sun. and Thurs. (except during the races), 2-4 in winter, 2-5 in summer; daily to strangers. The exhibits bear labels. The ground-floor, with eight rooms, is mainly occupied by collections of ancient fragments and of Massilian, Egyptian, and Phœnician antiquities. The 4th room, the 'Salon doré', is richly furnished in the style of Louis XVI., and decorated with paintings attributed to Cheix. The ceiling of the staircase (Icarus) is attributed to the same master. — On the first floor are small antiquities, objects of art of different epochs, a small ethnographical collection, etc. In the three first rooms to the left are antique glass, ecclesiastical plate, and faïence; in the next two, antiques in metal, jewels, bronzes, vases, terracottas, etc. In the room facing the vestibule: Plan of Marseilles; Peruvian mummies, furniture, coral, Sèvres vases, glass, faïence, etc. Another of the rooms is a bed-chamber in the style of Louis XVI., another an oratory, with four marble bas-reliefs, an ivory crucifix, and two copies from paintings by old masters.

The *Race-Course* of Marseilles occupies part of the park near the sea. On the slope of the hill of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is the pretty *Château Talabot*. In the vicinity and along the beach are numerous cafés and restaurants, in which it is prudent to ascertain the tariff before ordering. Roubion, see p. 210.

An interesting excursion may be made in summer from the Vieux

Port to the celebrated **Château d'If,** on the small island of this name, nearly 2 M. to the W. Steamer, see p. 211. Boats cannot land except in fine weather. The *Port du Frioul* here is used as a lazaretto. The castle, rendered famous by Alex. Dumas in his 'Monte Cristo', is a keep built in 1529, and has been used as a state-prison; its principal dungeons are shown. There is a fine view from the top.

FROM MARSEILLES TO ROGNAC, 17½ M., by the *Ligne de l'Estaque*, a local railway starting from the principal station. Stations: *St. Barthélemy; Le Canet; St. Joseph* (with an old château now a boarding-school); 4½ M. *St. Louis-les-Eygalades*, near the pretty valley of Les Eygalades, and also a station on the line to Arles (p. 205); *Séon-St. André*; 5½ M. *Séon-St. Henri*; 6½ M. *L'Estaque*; 11½ M. *Pas-des-Lanciers*; 15 M. *Vitrolles*; and 17½ M. *Rognac*. The four last-named are also stations on the main line (p. 205); and St. Louis and L'Estaque may also be reached by tramway (p. 211).

From Marseilles to *Arles* and *Avignon*, see RR. 13, 32; to *Nimes* and *Montpellier*, RR. 13, 32, 8, 10, and p. 80; to *Aix*, R. 33; to *Grenoble*, R. 34; to *Toulon*, *Cannes*, *Nice*, etc., R. 36.

36. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy).

161 M. RAILWAY in 6½-10 hrs. (fares 29 fr. 40, 19 fr. 95, 13 fr. 10 c.). Best views to the right.

A *Train de luxe* leaves Paris (Gare de Lyon) thrice a week in the evening during the winter and reaches the stations on the Riviera, viâ Lyons and Marseilles, on the following afternoon, returning in the evening (from Marseilles about midnight), and reaching Paris the next afternoon. The fares are considerably in excess of the ordinary fares, and vary at the beginning and end of the season. See the Indicateur. D. on board the train 7 fr.; déj. 5 fr.

I. From Marseilles to Toulon (Hyères).

41½ M. RAILWAY in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.).

Marseilles, see p. 210. — The line, at first at some distance from the sea, traverses an undulating and not uninteresting country. Beyond a short tunnel Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is seen to the right. — 3½ M. *La Blancarde*, junction for the Gare du Prado (p. 210). Passing under an aqueduct, we reach (4½ M.) *La Pomme*, on the Huveaune, which is crossed several times. — 5½ M. *St. Marcel*; 7½ M. *St. Menet*; 8 M. *La Penne*; 9 M. *Camp-Major*; 10½ M. *Aubagne* (Hôt. du Cours), a town of 8154 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs hence to (10½ M.) *Valdonne*, important for its mines of lignite. — 6 M. *Auriol*, a small town 1¼ M. to the E.

The *Excursion to the Ste. Baume* is usually made from this station. A diligence plies viâ Auriol to (6 M.) *St. Zacharie* (Lion d'Or), whence we have still 2½ hrs.' drive by a bad road (carr. for 1-3 pers. 25 fr.) to the *Hôtellerie de la Ste. Baume* kept by nuns for the accommodation of pilgrims. — The **Ste. Baume** is, according to tradition, the grotto to which Mary Magdalen (p. 209) retired to end her days; it has been transformed into a chapel and is still a frequented pilgrim-resort. A charming path through an ancient forest ascends to it in ½-¾ hr. It has given name to the mountains among which it lies, and which command fine views. A path diverging 5 min. before the grotto is reached leads to the (20 min.) arête, where we turn to the right and in 10 min. reach the *St. Pilon* (3230 ft.), a kind of deserted chapel above the grotto. In ½ hr. more (to the left) we attain the *Joug de l'Aigle* (3785 ft.), the highest point. The *View hence extends from Marsillargues (p. 80) to Nice, and from the sea to the Alps.

A pleasant route leads to the S.W. from the Ste. Baume to (4 hrs.) *Aubagne* (p. 220), viâ the *Plan d'Aups*, the *Col de Bretagne*, the valley of *St. Pons*, where there is a ruined Cistercian abbey, 5 M. from Aubagne, and *Géménos*, a small town 2 M. farther on.

We pass through two tunnels, 1/4 M. and 1 1/2 M. long. — 16 1/2 M. *Cassis* (Hôt. Liautaud), station for the small port of that name (Carsicis portus), 2 M. distant. Two more tunnels, the second nearly 1 M. long. To the left is the village of *Ceyreste* (Cæsarista) with remains of an ancient camp, fountain, and ramparts. Fine view of the Golfe des Lèques, to the right.

23 M. *La Ciotat-Gare,* from which there is a branch to (2 1/2 M.) **La Ciotat** *(Hôtel de l' Univers),* a town of 12,223 inhab., seen on the gulf to the S.W., on the site of the ancient Massilian colony *Citharista.* The harbour is of no great importance, but is used for fishing, and for the coral fishery in particular. There are large dockyards belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, and a promenade, called *La Tasse,* with a fine view, on the quay skirted by the railway.

27 M. *St. Cyr.* We now lose sight of the sea, but again return to the coast through a tunnel. — 31 1/2 M. *Bandol,* a small port on a beautiful bay. The olive plantations become more important. — 36 M. *Ollioules-St. Nazaire.* Ollioules (Hôt. St. Laurent) is a small town lying in a pretty valley about 2 M. to the left (conveyances from Toulon); St. Nazaire, a small sea-port about 1 M. to the right. A little to the N. of Ollioules are the fine *Gorges d'Ollioules,* about 2 1/2 M. long, through which the old road passes.

To the right is the peninsula of *Cap Sicié,* with the hill of Six-Fours (p. 230).

38 1/2 M. **La Seyne-sur-Mer** (*Hôtel de la Mediterranée,* at the harbour), with 14,332 inhab. and important dockyards (steamer from Toulon, see p. 230). To the left are the two forts of St. Antoine, and beyond them the Faron (p. 230); then a short tunnel.

41 1/2 M. **Toulon** *(Buffet),* see p. 226.

II. From Toulon to Ventimiglia.

115 M. Railway in 6 1/2-7 3/4 hrs. (fares 21 fr. 80, 14 fr. 80, 9 fr. 70 c.). Best views on the right.

Toulon, see p. 226. — 46 1/2 M. (from Marseilles) *La Garde,* a place of some size, to the left, with the ruins of a 16th cent. castle. The line now leaves the coast, to which it does not return till after passing Fréjus (p. 222). To the left, the *Coudon* (p. 230).

48 1/2 M. *La Pauline* (Restaurant, near the station), junction for Hyères (p. 231). To the left is a rich modern chapel in the 14th cent. style, with sculptures by Pradier. — Beyond (50 1/2 M.) *La Farlède* the line ascends the beautiful valley of the Gapeau, between the offshoots of the Alps, on the left, and the *Montagnes des Maures,* on the right. — 52 M. *Solliès-Pont.* From (56 M.) *Cuers,* a small town on the left, a public conveyance plies to Collobrières (p. 234). —

61 M. *Puget-Ville,* at the foot of a hill, on which is a 12th cent. tower.

63½ M. *Carnoules.* Railway to Gardanne, see p. 209. — 65 M. *Pignans.* To the right on an outlier of the Maures is the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (2555 ft.), with a magnificent view (key at Pignans). We pass through cuttings in the red sandstone into a plain rich in olive and mulberry trees in the valley of the Aille; then into the valley of the Argens, which rounds the mountains on the E. — 62 M. *Gonfaron.*

74½ M. *Le Luc et Le Cannet.* Le Luc (Poste) is a small town about 1¼ M. to the left, with a church and a tower situated on a hill.

Excursions may be made hence (by carriage) to the S.E. over the Maures to (12 M.) *La Garde-Freinet* (p. 234) and (18½ M.) *Cogolin* (p. 234), and to the N. to (11 M.) *Thoronet*, a village with a ruined Cisterciau abbey, of which the church (12th cent.) and the cloisters are the chief remains.

Farther on, on a height to the right, is the *Chapel of Ste. Brigitte* (620 ft.; fine view). — 80 M. *Vidauban.* The valley of the *Argens* is reached, and the river soon crossed. On a height to the left is the *Château d'Astros.* About 1¾ M. from here is the *Perte de l'Argens,* amid pretty scenery, a rocky chaos with a natural bridge.

83½ M. *Les Arcs* (Buffet), with a large trade in cork.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (5½ M.) *Trans* to (8 M.) **Draguignan** *(Hôtel Bertin; Ferraud; Continental)*, with 9816 inhab., at the foot of the *Malmont* (2150 ft.), on the Nartubie. Its foundation dates from the 5th cent., but its importance only from 1793, when it became the capital of the department of the *Var* in place of Toulon (p. 226). The *Allées d'Azémar*, in front of the *Préfecture*, contain fine plane-trees. In the *Museum* are pictures hy *Teniers*, *Rembrandt*, and *Panini*. — To *Meyrargues*, see p. 206.

From Draguignan to Grasse *(Nice)*, 40 M., Chemin de Fer du Sud, starting from a station beside that of the other line. This line is a continuatiou of that from Meyrargues and traverses a highly picturesque region, though the stations are of little importance. — 7 M. *Figanières;* 10 M. *Callas;* 12 M. *Bargemon;* 13½ M. *Claviers;* 20½ M. *Seillans;* 23 M. *Fayence* (1700 inhab.); 26 M. *Callian;* 28 M. *Montauroux;* 31½ M. *Tanneron.* — We cross the *Siagne* by a *Viaduct, 235 ft. in height. In the distance to the left, heyond the next tunnel, lies *Cabris.* — 36 M. *Peymeinade;* 38 M. *St. Jacques.* — 40 M. *Grasse* (p. 239); station (Buffet) at some distance from that of the other line.

At (89½ M.) *Le Muy* is a tower from which some Provençals in 1536 shot the Spanish poet Garcilasso de la Vega, whom they mistook for Charles V., owing to his sumptuous dress.

At the foot of the Maures are the *San-Traou-della-Roque* aud the *Jeu-de-Ballon*, a remarkahle landslip and defile. The *Trois Croix* (1215 ft.), the peak hetween Le Muy and Roquebrune, commands a good view notwithstanding its scanty elevation.

93 M. *Roquebrune;* 95½ M. *Le Puget-sur-Argens.* — Before reaching Fréjus, its amphitheatre is seen on the left.

98 M. **Fréjus** *(Hôtel du Midi,* near the station; South station, see p. 234), the *Forum Julii* of the Romans, is now a town of 3140 inhab., and the seat of a bishopric. Its chief interest consists in its Roman remains.

Its former importance is shown by its old walls inclosing an area five times as large as the present town. The harbour was founded by Cæsar and enlarged hy Augustus, who sent here the galleys taken from

Antony at the battle of Actium (B. C. 31). The town is now nearly 1 M. from the sea, owing to the alluvial deposit of the Argens. It is the birthplace of Roscius the actor, Agricola the general, Cornelius Gallus the poet, Sieyès, Désaugiers, etc.

The *Amphitheatre (Les Arènes),* through which the road passes, near the station, to the left, dates mainly from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211). It measured 370 ft. by 280 ft. and was able to hold 9100 spectators. The foundations and part of the gallery encircling the arena beneath the tiers of seats are still preserved. Behind it, on the N., is a small volcanic hill, from which fragments of the *Roman City Walls* may be seen.

The first street on the right of the Place du Marché crosses the railway on this side of the site of the ancient *Harbour,* which was nearly 650 ft. square. Here rises the *Butte St. Antoine,* the old *Citadelle du Couchant,* which had a mound 20 ft. high to protect the harbour from the N.W. wind. The Butte is $^1/_2$ M. in circumference and retains most of its foundation-walls, which were strengthened on the W. by arched recesses to resist the pressure of the superincumbent earth. Three of its towers are also standing, one of which was used as a lighthouse. — About $^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. are the ruins of the *Thermae,* partly occupied by a farm.

Near the railway, within the town, is a 16th cent. *Tower* (restored) and the *Porte Dorée,* or rather *d'Orée,* which led to the harbour. This gateway (restored) formed part of a stoa or portico, about 60 ft. broad. To the left is the *Place du Cours,* a platform formerly washed by the sea, whence we enjoy a fine view. Close by is the *Lantern of Augustus,* a low turret erroneously supposed to have been a lighthouse. Beyond it is the old *Citadelle du Levant,* a structure resembling the Butte St. Antoine, with massive walls, vaulted chambers, etc., originally marking the other extremity of the harbour. The forum lay on this side of the E. citadel.

The Cannes road, leading from the Place du Cours, runs to the S. of the scanty ruins of the ancient *Theatre,* and passes the *Aqueduct,* with arches 60 ft. in height, which brought water from the Siagnole, 25 M. distant.

In the Place de l'Evêché in the town is the *Cathedral,* a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th cent., with a baptistery to the left of the portal, and an ancient Gothic cloister, the arches of which are built up. In the interior are some good old paintings, a fine carved wooden figure of Christ, and wood-carvings of the 16th century. — In the Place is a fountain with an antique statue.

The Rue Sieyès, continuing the Rue Désaugiers, leads to the Place du Marché, passing an ancient house, with a handsome doorway decorated by two Atlantes. In the Rue National, the continuation of the Route de Cannes, is a small *Museum of Antiquities* (apply at the Hôtel de Ville), containing a well-preserved *Head of Jupiter, 16 inches in height, and various sculptures, terracottas, bronzes, etc.

The *Roman Bridge*, where Lepidus encamped his troops, lies about 1 M. to the E. of the amphitheatre, near the railway, but on the other side. The canal which it crossed is now diverted.

From Fréjus to *Hyères* and to *St. Raphaël* (25 and 20 c.) by the Ligne du Sud, see p. 234. — Omnibus to St. Raphaël, 25 c.

The railway traverses the site of the old harbour of Fréjus, with a view of the Porte Dorée and the aqueduct, to the left, and of the Lantern of Augustus, to the right.

100 M. **St. Raphaël.** — **Hotels:** GRAND HÔTEL, at some distance from the sea, R. 4-8, L. 3/4, A. 3/4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1-2 fr.; GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS, on the beach, R. 3-8, L. & A. 1, B. 1 1/4-1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12, omn. 1/2 fr.; HÔT. BEAURIVAGE, on the beach; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, near the station; DE FRANCE. — *Café Casino*, to the left of the new church. — *Sea Baths*, opposite the Hôtel des Bains. — **English Church Service** in winter.

St. Raphaël (3810 inhab.), a small sea-port on the *Gulf of Fréjus*, has of late years become a winter resort from the beauty of its situation, notwithstanding its exposure to the Mistral. Here Napoleon I. landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and embarked for Elba in 1814. There is a fine modern Romanesque church (1883-1887). Along the sea-shore are Boulevards, extending for 3 miles; and walks may be taken in the pine-woods, *e. g.* to *Valescure* (Grand Hôtel; Hôt. des Anglais; omn. 1/2 fr.), also a winter-resort.

From St. Raphaël to *Fréjus* and *Hyères* by the Ligne du Sud, see pp. 235-233. The two stations adjoin one another. — Ascent of *Mont Vinaigre*, see below.

The next part of the line is very picturesque, passing through the red and grey rocks of the *Monts Esterel*, close to the blue sea.

The **Esterel** is an isolated mountain-group of volcanic formation, about 12 M. long and 9 M. broad, with forests of cork and pine belonging to government. The highest point, *Mont Vinaigre* (1820 ft., fine view) rises near the Auberge de l'Esterel, on the high-road, 10 1/2 M. from Fréjus, 11 1/2 M. from Cannes. The ascent is best made from St. Raphaël (see above), Napoule, or Agay (see below), in 4 hrs. (7 hrs. there and back).

102 M. *La Boulerie* or *Boulouris* (Grand Hôtel) is more sheltered than St. Raphaël. — 105 M. *Agay*, the *Agathon* of Ptolemy, has a small harbour and a well sheltered roadstead. Beyond (112 M.) *Le Trayas* is a tunnel, 1/2 M. long. 115 M. *Théoule*. To the right the gulf of *La Napoule*, and its restored castle. To the left, a valley in which Grasse (p. 239) and its railway are seen with the Alps in the distance. 118 1/2 M. *La Bocca* is situated at the junction of the lines.

120 1/2 M. **Cannes**, see p. 235.

124 M. *Golfe-Juan-Vallauris*, on the *Golfe Juan*, where a column commemorates the landing of Napoleon I. on his return from Elba in 1815. The hamlet of *Golfe-Juan* (Hôt. de la Plage) is on the way to become a winter-resort. At *Vallauris* (6058 inhab.), 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., large quantities of artistic pottery are made. Between these two places lies *Cannes-Eden*, with a large hotel. — To the right, the *Cap d'Antibes* (p. 225).

126 M. *Juan-les-Pins*, where an attempt has been made to establish another winter-resort and bathing-place.

127 M. **Antibes** (*Hôtel des Aigles-d'Or*, Rue Thuret; *Terminus*, at the station), a finely situated and fortified town of 7400 inhab., and a small seaport. It is the ancient *Antipolis*, a colony of the Massilians, founded to resist the Ligurian invasions. From this point there is a magnificent view as far as Nice, with its amphitheatre of mountains, snow-clad except in summer. The harbour is protected on the exposed side by a break-water, 1540 ft. in length, constructed by Vauban.

The **Cap d' Antibes** or *de la Garoupe* is a peninsula about $2^1/_2$ M. long, with luxuriant vegetation. *La Garoupe* (245 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel and a lighthouse, may be ascended in $^3/_4$ hr. from Antibes. In this direction is the *Villa Thuret* with a garden in connection with the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, open on Tuesdays. Near the end of the peninsula, about $2^1/_2$ M. from Antibes, are several villas, one with the curious tomb of James Close, an Englishman. — Carriage to the end of the peninsula and back, with one horse $3^1/_2$, two horses 5 fr. The nearest station is Juan-les-Pins (p. 224).

The country traversed now becomes more beautiful. We cross the *Brague* and the *Loup*, and leave the coast. — 132 M. *Cagnes* (Hôt. Portanier), a small town $^1/_2$ M. to the left, has an old castle of the Grimaldis, with a ceiling-painting (Fall of Phaëton), attributed to Carlone. — Leaving *St. Laurent-du-Var* on the left, we next cross the *Var*, an impetuous torrent which formed the frontier of France until the annexation of Nice. To the right is the Nice race-course, to the left the Botanic Garden. — $135^1/_2$ *Var*.

140 M. **Nice** (*Buffet*, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), see p. 239.

The line passes through a tunnel 650 yds. long under the Cimiez hill and crosses the Paillon. — 141 M. *Riquier*, a suburb of Nice. A tunnel of 1630 yds. passes under the Montalban.

142 M. **Villefranche** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*), an uninteresting town and naval station of 4400 inhab., beautifully situated between well wooded heights, with a famous roadstead. — Omnibus to Nice, p. 241.

A boat may be taken from Villefranche to the bay of *Passable* (75 c., 2 pers. 1 fr.), from which the peninsula of St. Jean may be crossed to the village of St. Jean (see below).

The line next crosses the N. end of the St. Jean peninsula, and skirts the coast. — $143^1/_2$ M. **Beaulieu** (*Hôtel des Anglais; Beaulieu; Beau-Rivage*), situated amid plantations of figs and olives, oranges and lemons, has recently been added to the list of winter-stations.

Beaulieu is situated on a wide bay, shut in on the S. by the long **St. Jean Peninsula**, at the beginning of which is the village of *St. Jean* (Hôt. de la Bouillabaisse; Victoria), 35 min. from Beaulieu (omnibus, 60 c.). Tunny fishing is carried on during February, March, and April. — At the end of the peninsula are the ruins of the Chapel of *St. Hospice*, and of a Saracenic fortress destroyed in 1706.

145 M. *Eze*. The ($1^1/_4$ hr.) curious old village on a steep hill resembles a fortress from a distance. It has remains of walls and a castle. To the left is the fortified *Tête de Chien* (p. 255). — 147 M. *La Turbie* or *Turbia*. The village is 4 M. distant, on the Corniche road (p. 255), and is now reached by a mountain railway from Monte Carlo. As we approach Monaco, there is a fine view to

the right of the rock on which the town stands. In the distance is Bordighera.

149 M. **Monaco,** see p. 253. There is another fine view from the following viaduct. Below is *La Condamine.* To the left is the valley of Ste. Dévote and the railway to La Turbie (pp. 253, 254).

150½ M. **Monte Carlo,** immediately below the Casino, see p. 254.

152 M. *Cabbe-Roquebrune.* The large village of *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna* stands on a height to the left, near the Corniche road, in the midst of rich plantations of oranges and lemons. Above are the ruins of a castle. A tunnel of 600 yds. passes through the Cap Martin (p. 258).

154 M. **Mentone**, see p. 255. The town lies to the right.

Beyond a tunnel (550 yds.) beneath Mentone is (155 M.) *Mentone-Garavan,* the station for the E. quarters of Mentone (p. 255). The small torrent of *St. Louis,* a little farther on, marks the frontier. We traverse six more tunnels (one of 600 yds.) and cross the *Roya.*

156 M. **Ventimiglia,** Fr. *Vintimille* (*Buffet,* dear; *Hôtel des Voyageurs,* etc., at the station), a fortified town of 8500 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill, beyond the Roya. On the top are the *Cathedral,* of no great interest, and the *Municipio.* The Rue Garibaldi, in the upper town, will interest those who have not yet visited Italy. It leads to the *Porte de Nice,* whence it is continued by the Corniche road. Turning to the right at this gate, and then keeping to the left, we ascend in ¾ hr. to the ruins of the 13th cent. castle of *Appio,* from which there is a fine view, as there is also from several points in the town and from the road passing round the promontory.

The French and Italian custom-houses are both at Ventimiglia. Italian time is 56 min. in advance of that of Paris. Railway to (78 M.) Genoa viâ (3 M.) Bordighera, (10 M.) San Remo, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

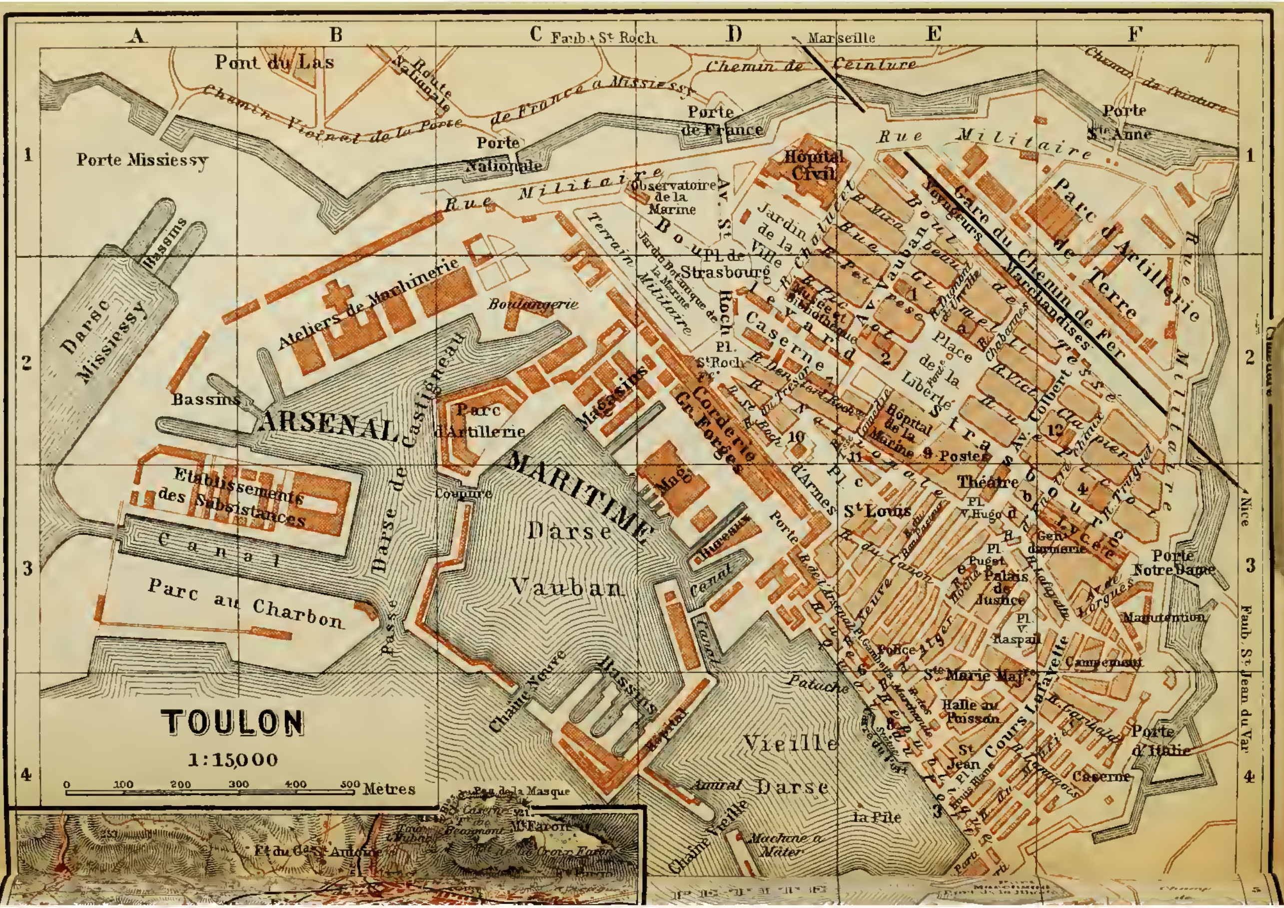
An excursion to the fine ***Gorge of the Roya** and back may be made in one day as follows: to the frontier, 13 M.; thence to *Breil* (p. 252), 2½ M.; and thence to (1 M.) *Giandola* (p. 252), where we join the route to Tenda about 10 M. from *S. Dalmazzo di Tenda* (p. 252), whence we return.

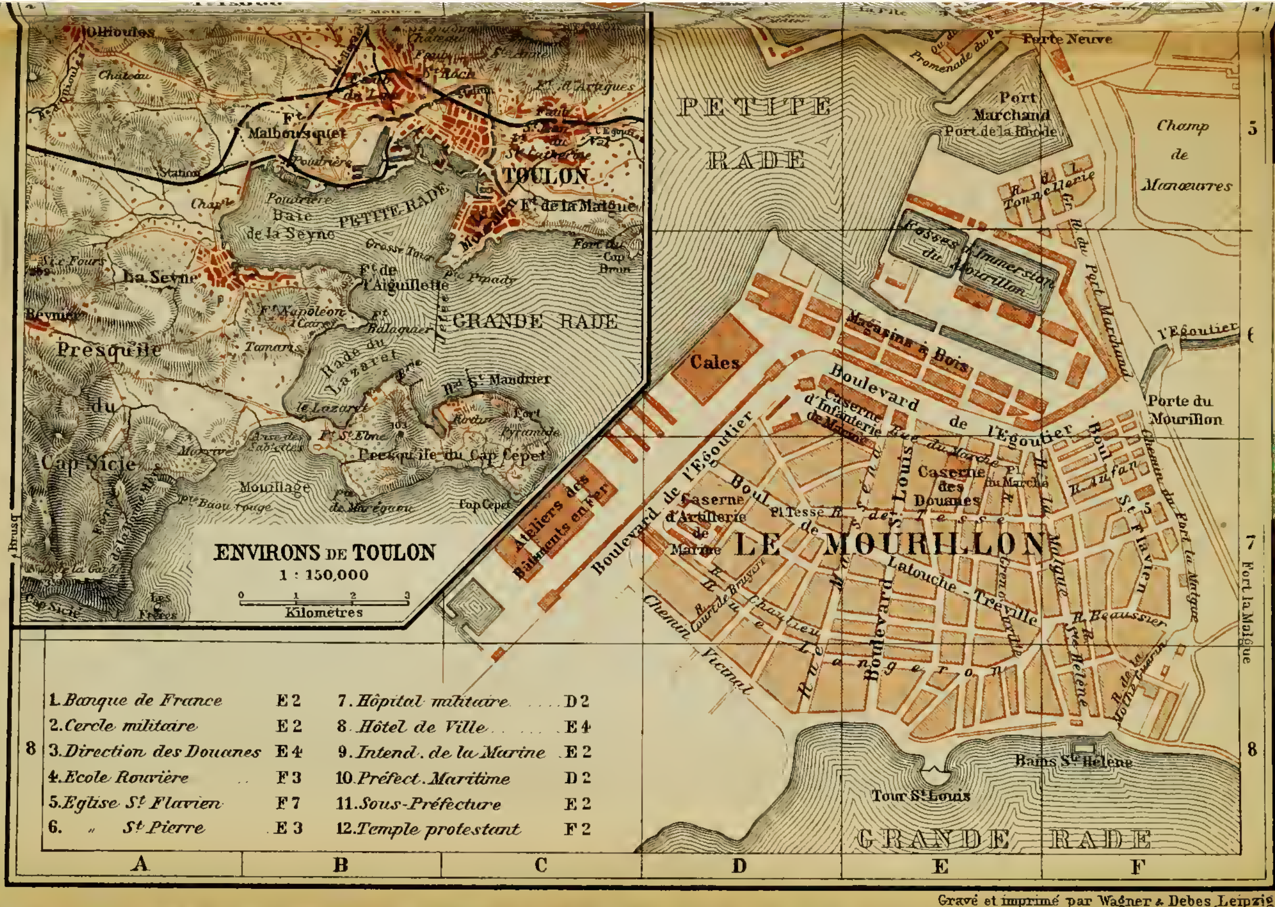
37. Toulon.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 2), Place de la Liberté, not far from the station, R. from 2½ fr. (double if the traveller do not take his meals at the hotel); VICTORIA (Pl. b; E, F, 3), Boulevard de Strasbourg, near the theatre, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; DE LA PAIX, Place d'Armes (Pl. E, 3); DU LOUVRE (Pl. c; E, 3), 11 Rue Corneille, near the theatre; DU NORD, Place Puget (Pl. E, 3).

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café du Commerce*, at the harbour; *de la Marine*, Place d'Armes; *Continental; Rotonde; Grand Café et Taverne Alsacienne*, Boulevard de Strasbourg. *Buffet* at the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 2 pers. 1 fr. 25 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., at night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) 1 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.; per hour, 1½ and 2 fr., at night 2½ and 3 fr.; 20 c. for each package.


TOULON
1:15000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
Pont du Las
Porte Missiessy
Darse Missiessy
Bassins
Porte Nationale
Porte de France
Hôpital Civil
Rue Militaire
Chemin de Ceinture
Marseille
Nice
Faub. St Roch
Faub. St Jean du Var
Porte Ste Anne
Parc d'Artillerie de Terre
Gare du Chemin de Fer
Voyageurs
Marchandises
Observatoire de la Marine
Jardin Botanique de la Marine
Terrain Militaire
Jardin de la Ville
Pl. de Strasbourg
Av. St Roch
Pl. St Roch
Boulevard de Strasbourg
Caserne
Corderie
Gr. Forges
Ateliers de Machinerie
Boulangerie
ARSENAL MARITIME
Magasins
Parc d'Artillerie
Darse de Castigneau
Établissements des Subsistances
Canal
Parc au Charbon
Passe
Coupure
Darse Vauban
Chaîne Neuve
Vieille Darse
Chaîne Vieille
Machine à Mâter
la Pile
Patache
Place de la Liberté
Hôpital de la Marine
Postes
Théâtre
Pl. d'Armes
St Louis
Porte
Pl. V. Hugo
Pl. Puget
Palais de Justice
Pl. V. Raspail
Police
Ste Marie Majre
Halle au Poisson
St Jean
Cours Lafayette
Campement
Manutention
Porte Notre Dame
Porte d'Italie
Caserne
Lycée
Av. Colbert
R. Lafayette
R. Garibaldi
R. du Canon
Quai Cronstadt
Fort Ste Antoine
Mt Faron



ENVIRONS DE TOULON
1 : 150,000
Kilomètres
Ollioules
Château
La Seyne
Presqu'île du Cap Sicié
Cap Sicié
Ft. Malbousquet
Poudrière
Station
TOULON
Ft. de la Malgue
Baie de la Seyne
PETITE RADE
GRANDE RADE
Ft. de l'Aiguillette
Ft. Balaguier
Ft. Napoléon
Tamaris
Rade du Lazaret
le Lazaret
Ft. St. Elme
Presqu'île du Cap Cepet
Mouillage
Cap Cepet
Fort du Cap Brun
PETITE RADE
Port Marchand
Port de la Rhode
Porte Neuve
Promenade du Port
Champ de Manœuvres
Fosses d'Immersion du Mourillon
Magasins à Bois
Cales
Boulevard de l'Egoutier
Caserne d'Infanterie de Marine
Caserne des Douanes
Caserne d'Artillerie de Marine
Ateliers des Bâtiments en fer
LE MOURILLON
Boulevard Louis Latouche-Tréville
Boul. St. Flavien
Chemin du Fort la Malgue
Chemin Vicinal
R. Grenouillère
Pl. Tesse
Pl. du Marché
R. Beaussier
R. Ste. Hélène
Bains Ste. Hélène
Tour St. Louis
GRANDE RADE
l'Egoutier
Porte du Mourillon
Fort la Malgue
1. Banque de France E 2
2. Cercle militaire E 2
3. Direction des Douanes E 4
4. Ecole Rouvière F 3
5. Eglise St. Flavien F 7
6. " St. Pierre E 3
7. Hôpital militaire D 2
8. Hôtel de Ville E 4
9. Intend. de la Marine E 2
10. Préfect. Maritime D 2
11. Sous-Préfecture E 2
12. Temple protestant F 2
A
B
C
D
E
F
5
6
7
8
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Tramway from the S.E. suburb *St. Jean-du-Var* to the N.W. suburb *Pont-du-Las* (Pl. B, 1), viâ the Boulevard de Strasbourg (30 c.); from the *Place Louis-Blanc* (Pl. E, 4) to *Le Mourillon* (S. suburb), the *Polygone*, and the *Sea;* and from *St. Jean-du-Var* to *La Valette*, to the S.E. of Mont Faron (comp. the map of the environs; 25 c.).

Steamboats to *St. Mandrier* and *La Seyne*, see p. 230; to *Porquerolles* (p. 233), thrice a week. — **Small Boats,** about $2^1/_2$ fr. per hr.; bargain beforehand.

Baths, Place d'Armes, Rue Neuve, etc. — SEA BATHS at Le Mourillon (Pl. F, 8; omn. 20 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 2, 3), Rue Racine, near the theatre.

British Vice Consul and **American Consular Agent,** *M. Louis J. B. V. Jouve.*

Toulon (77,747 inhab.), a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station in France, is finely situated on a deep and well-sheltered bay of the Mediterranean, and surrounded by hills which are studded with detached forts.

Telo Martius is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and to have owed its name 'Martius' to the purple dye-works which they established. Its importance, however, is entirely modern. It was twice taken by Charles V., in 1524 and 1536, but the fortifications erected under Henri IV. and Louis XIV. enabled it in 1707 to resist successfully the combined fleets of England and Holland and the army of Prince Eugène. In 1793 it was given up by the Royalists to the English and their Spanish and Neapolitan allies. It was in the six weeks' siege by which these were driven out, that Bonaparte, then an artillery officer, first distinguished himself. The defeated in revenge set fire to the arsenal and to the greater part of the French fleet, while the conquerors cruelly punished the inhabitants for their treason and made Draguignan (p. 222) the capital of the department.

The old part of the town is ill-built, but in the new quarters which have grown up since the extension of the fortifications under the second empire, there are broad streets and handsome buildings.

From the station (Pl. E, 1) the Avenue Vauban leads to the *Boulevard de Strasbourg,* which crosses the town from E. to W. We turn to the left to the PLACE DE LA LIBERTÉ (Pl. E, 2), in which is a *Fountain* erected in 1890 in honour of the French Revolution, with statues by André Allar.

The **Theatre** (Pl. E, 3), a little farther to the E., is a handsome modern edifice containing 1800 seats, built by *Feuchères* and *Charpentier*. The principal façade is on the other side and contains a fine pediment with statues of Comedy and Lyric Tragedy, by *Daumas*. The façade in the Boul. de Strasbourg is ornamented by six colossal Muses in high relief, by *Montagne*. — Still farther along the Boulevard are, on the right, the *Lycée,* and on the left, the *Ecole Rouvière,* the entrance to which is surmounted by a fine bas-relief by Allar.

To the S.E. of the Place du Théâtre, and below the Lycée, is the small *Place Puget* (Pl. E, 3), with a picturesque fountain (1780). Hence the harbour may be reached direct viâ the Rue Hoche and the Rue d'Alger (p. 228). We as proceed to the S.E. far as the handsome *Rue Lafayette* and then turn to the right.

Ste. Marie-Majeure (Pl. E, 3, 4), the former cathedral, a short distance off by the second street to the right, is a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th centuries. The façade was added in the 17th

cent., when the church was considerably enlarged, and the belfry in the 18th. There are some sculptures deserving notice; in the chapel to the right of the choir, an altar-screen, the Eternal Father surrounded by angels, of which the two bearing censers should be noticed, by *Veyrier*, and an Entombment of the Virgin, by *Verdiguier*, two pupils of Puget; in a niche above the arcade of the chapel to the left of the choir, a fine gilt Virgin, surrounded by angels, attributed to *Puget*. In front of this chapel, an Assumption by *P. Mignard*. The somewhat heavy pulpit is by Hubac of Toulon.

Near the end of the Rue Lafayette is the Place Louis-Blanc, with the 18th cent. *Church of St. Jean* or *St. François-de-Paule* (Pl. E, 4), containing a Nativity of St. John, by Michel Serres.

The **Harbour**, to which the street leads, consists of 5 principal basins: the *Darse Vieille*, and a small *Commercial Harbour* to the E.; the *Darse Vauban* or *Darse Neuve* to the W.; beyond this the *Darse de Castigneau*, and the *Darse Missiessy*. The Darse Vieille is the oldest, and is now used chiefly for the supply of materials necessary for the fleet; the others, with the exception of the small harbour above mentioned, are reserved for ships of war.

Outside the basins are the spacious and well-sheltered roadsteads, the *Petite* and the *Grande Rade*, connected by a wide channel between the Pointe de Pipady on the left and the *Fort de l'Aiguillette* on the rigbt. It was by the capture of this fort, which commands the harbour, that the struggle was decided in 1793 and the English compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Farther off are the *Fort Balaguier* on another small headland, and the *Fort Napoléon*, formerly *Fort Caire*, surnamed the *Petit-Gibraltar*, which also played an important part in 1793. The Grande Rade is bounded on the S., about 3 M. from Toulon, by the *Cape Cépet Peninsula* (p. 230), a prolongation eastwards of the *Cape Sicié Peninsula* (p. 230), which forms the W. side of both roadsteads, so that they are accessible only from the E., between Cap Cépet and Cap Brun.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, 4), in the *Carré du Port*, near the centre of the Quai de la Darse Vieille, has two fine Atlantes by *Puget*. In the square is a colossal bronze statue by *Daumas*, representing the Genius of Navigation. The *Rue d'Alger*, which joins the quay farther on, is the busiest street of old Toulon. — To the left of this street is the *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. 6, E, 3), with a fine pulpit.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. A-D, 1-4), at the end of the quay, may be visited on weekdays. Foreigners, however, are not usually admitted without an introduction from their government, countersigned by the responsible French minister. The arsenal, which is entered by a commanding gateway built in 1738, was begun in the reign of Louis XIV. on the plans of Vauban. It covers an area of 660 acres and employs about 10,000 workmen. The following are the chief objects shown: the *Naval Museum*, containing sculptures by Puget and his pupils, and models of ships; *Rope-walks*, 350 yds. in length; *Iron-works, Work-shops, Magazine, Artillery-Park*; the large *Salle d'Armes* with a valuable collection of small arms of all kinds, well kept and arranged in trophies; some statues, including one of Fame by Puget; the islet between the Darse Neuve and the Darse Vieille, containing the *Grav-*

ing-docks, used as the *Bagno* until 1873, since which date convicts have been transported to New Caledonia. The portions surrounding the Darse de Castigneau, consisting of the bakehouse, workshops, laundry, mills, storehouse, etc., can be visited only by special permission. There are also large dockyards known as the *Arsenal du Mourillon,* to the E. of the roadstead, beyond the commercial harbour, where iron and wooden ships are built, and the stores of timber kept in enormous trenches.

A visit to a man-of-war in the roadstead will also be found interesting (boat, see p. 227). Permission is readily given by the officer on duty. Gratuities forbidden. — Excursion to Cap Cépet, see p. 230.

The PLACE D'ARMES (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), with its handsome plane-trees, is the most important open space in the town. At one end is the *Préfecture Maritime* (Pl. 10), built in 1786-88. Near the opposite side is the *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. 3), which is of little interest.

The Rue St. Roch leads from the Préfecture to the *Place St. Roch* (Pl. D, 2), in which is a charming little fountain. The Avenue St. Roch leads hence to the **Jardin de la Ville** (Pl. D, 1), a fine promenade at the W. end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg. There is a fine statue of a woman brought from a tomb, and a 16th cent. church-doorway, forming part of a fountain, which deserve notice. A military band plays on Saturdays. Behind is the *Hôpital Civil* or *La Charité.*

The **Musée-Bibliothèque** (Pl. D, 2), in a handsome building (1883-87), also at the W. end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg, is open daily (except Sat. & Mon.), 2-5 (in winter 1-4); to strangers at other times also.

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, casts, gilded bas-reliefs from the arsenal (of the *School of Puget*); also a few originals, in the central gallery: *Godebski*, Strength overcoming genius; *G. Lange*, Abel, Faun; *Montagne*, Chloe; *Aizelin*, Japan; *Coulon*, Flora and Zephyr.

FIRST FLOOR. The handsome staircase ascends to the *Loggia*, which is decorated with frescoes by *Montenard*, *Gallian*, *E. Dauphin*, etc. To the right is the picture-gallery, to the left the library. — Paintings (no catalogue). ROOM TO THE RIGHT. From left to right: 213. *J. Maenn*, Anti-religious satire; 83. *A. del Sarto*, Portrait of himself, 196. *School of Primaticcio*, Triumph of David; 87. *Amerighi (?)*, Galilee (?); 197. *Tournemire*, Indian festival; then, several ancient landscapes; 31. *P. Guérin*, Conversion of St. Paul; 106. *Teniers*, Mandolin-player; *Both*, View of Paris with the Tour de Nesle; 22. *Delacroix*, Dante and Virgil; 24. *Fanelli-Semah*, Relief of Toulon in 1707; 79. *Sogliani*, Holy Family; 32. *Guérin*, Charles X.; 202. *Italian School*, Madonna, with gilt background; 27. *Ginoux*, Good Samaritan; then, another Italian Madonna, Dutch paintings, etc.; 56. *R. Lefèvre*, Louis XVI.; 91. *Unknown Artist*, Flora; 96. *Hondecoeter*, Hen defending her chickens, between two good fruit-pieces; 26. *L. Garcin*, Society of the Decameron; then, Madonna of the Italian School, Dutch flower-piece, military scene by *Lehoux*, etc.; 180. *Lebrun*, Massacre of the Innocents; no numbers, *P. da Cortona*, Rape of the Sabines; *Amorette*, St. Sebastian, Dante in Hell, etc. — ROOM TO THE LEFT. From left to right: 76. *Il Calabrese*, Scourging of Christ; *Solimena*, 81. St. Benedict healing the sick, 80. Abdication of Charles V.; 92. *J. le Duc*, Corps de Garde; 103. *Zorg*, But-

cher's shop; 97. *Honthorst*, Toper; no number, *Guérin*, Adam and Eve; 1. *Aiguier*, Sea-piece; 43. *Ad. Leleux*, Arab improvisatore; no number, *Protais*, On the march; 174. *L. David*, Portraits; 60. *Valentin*, Family concert; 171. *Ann. Carracci*, Bacchus and Ariadne quitting Naxos; 9. *Bonnegrâce*, Jesus among the doctors. — The two CABINETS at the end contain drawings, engravings, and a few small paintings.

A little beyond the museum the Boulevard passes the end of the Avenue Vauban (p. 227) and then the Place de la Liberté (p. 227).

Excursions. — TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MANDRIER, on the *Cap Cépet Peninsula*, crossing both the roadsteads, strongly recommended. Steamer from the end of the Rue d'Alger, every 1½ hr., crossing in ½ hr.; fares 35, 25 c. The hospital, for sailors only, is only shown by permission of the 'Commissaire des Hôpitaux'. The only objects of interest are the round chapel, and a large cistern remarkable for its repeated echo. Adjoining is a fine *Botanic Garden* with palms and other exotics. On a hill farther to the S.E. is a *Pyramid*, erected in memory of Admiral Latouche-Tréville (d. 1805), on the spot whence he surveyed the British fleet blockading Toulon. The *View is magnificent.

TO THE CAP BRUN, to the E., omnibus every 2 hrs. from the Porte d'Italie, on the E. side of the town (30 c.). We pass the *Fort de La Malgue*, constructed by Vauban, now a military prison. Beyond the fort, situated on the other side of the Mourillon peninsula, the scenery is picturesque, and there is a fine *View from the point, on which the *Fort du Cap Brun* stands.

TO THE FARON (1790 ft.), to the N., on which stand 5 forts, the ascent may be made either by carriage or on foot (1½ hr.). Magnificent *View of Toulon and the sea to the S., Corsica being visible in clear weather, and of the Alps to the N. The view is even finer from the *Coudon* (2305 ft.), the next height to the N.E., also crowned with a fort. It may be ascended from the station of La Garde (p. 221).

*TO THE CAP SICIÉ PENINSULA. A steamer plies every ½ hr. (25 and 20 c.) to *La Seyne* (20 min.; p. 221), where carriages may be hired (15 fr.) to visit the picturesque peninsula. The first point reached is *Six-Fours* (3 M. to the W.; ½ hr. by carriage), a small decayed town on an isolated hill (700 ft.), owing its name to six mediæval forts, to which a modern one was added in 1876. The church, of the 10th and 17th cent., is rich in works of art, including a triptych of the 15th cent., and a Virgin in marble, attributed to Puget. Fine view from the summit of the hill. The next point is *Brusq*, a small seaport village on the W. coast, whence a picturesque path leads along the cliff to the (1½ hr.) *Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Garde*, much frequented by pilgrims in the month of May. We proceed to the neighbouring *Sémaphore* and thence descend to the hamlet of *Les Mais* (Inn), where we rejoin the carriage. We drive viâ *Tamaris*, an attractive winter-resort, and follow the coast to *St. Mandrier* and to the *Pyramid* of Adm. Tréville (see above). Thence we return. The last steamer leaves La Seyne (where it is not advisable to dine) at 7 p. m.

38. From Toulon to Hyères

and from Hyères to St. Raphaël by the Coast.

13 M. RAILWAY in 36-55 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). — By ROAD, 11 M.; public conveyances from the Place Puget several times daily in 1½ hr.; fare 1 or ¾ fr. The railway is to be preferred.

Toulon, see p. 226. The line leaves that to Nice at (7 M.) *La Pauline* (see p. 221). — 8½ M. *La Crau*. To the right are the *Monts du Paradis* (980 ft.) and *des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.); to the left, the chain of the *Maurettes* (962 ft.), to the S. of which lies Hyères, ¼ hr. from

the station (the town has another station on the St. Raphaël line, p. 233).

13 M. **Hyères.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DES ILES-D'OR, CONTINENTAL, same proprietor, near the W. end of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or, R. 5-6, L. 3/4, A. 3/4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 9-16, omn. 1 1/2-1 3/4 fr.; HÔTEL & PENS. DES HESPÉRIDES, somewhat farther, R. 3-7, L. & A. 1, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12, omn. 1-2 fr.; GR.-HÔTEL DES PALMIERS, below the Place des Palmiers, R. 3-6, L. 1/2, A. 3/4, B. 1 1/2-1 3/4, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-15, omn. 1 fr.; DES AMBASSADEURS, D'EUROPE, nearer the centre of the Avenue des Iles-d'Or; DU PARC, DES ILES-D'HYÈRES, Avenue des Palmiers, the latter also in the Place de la Rade, R. 2-4, L. & A. 1, B. 1, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr. incl. wine; DE PARIS, near the post-office, commercial; CENTRAL, Avenue Alphonse-Denis. — GRAND-HÔTEL D'ORIENT, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, at the Jardin Denis, R. 2-3, L. 1/4, A. 1/2, B. 3/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr. incl. wine; HÔTEL & PENS. DES ETRANGERS, Rue St. Antoine, in the same quarter; BEAU-SÉJOUR, at the end of the town, beyond the Château Denis. — Numerous apartments and villas to be let (see p. XIX). HÔTEL DE L'ERMITAGE, see p. 232.

Cafés. *Maison Dorée*, *de l'Univers*, Avenue des Palmiers; *du Siècle*, Place de la Rade.

Cabs. Per drive 1 1/2 fr., per hr. 2 fr. for 2 persons; each additional person 25 and 50 c. Special tariff for certain drives outside the town. — OMNIBUS to *La Plage* (p. 232), 40 c. — *Diligences* to Toulon, see p. 230.

Post and Telegraph Office, Avenue des Palmiers 2.

English Church *(St. Paul's)*, Avenue des Iles-d'Or and Avenue Victoria. Winter Chaplain, *Rev. R. J. Karney*, *M. A.*

English Chemist, *J. Massel*, Rue Alphonse-Denis.

Hyères, a town with 14,982 inhab., is finely situated, 3 M. from the sea, at the foot of a steep hill, and sheltered by mountains from the cold N., N.E., and N.W. winds, though not entirely from the Mistral, the plague of Provence. It is the oldest of the Mediterranean winter-resorts. The climate is exceptionally mild and dry, but it is somewhat variable, and the vegetation of its magnificent gardens of orange and olive trees, palms, and oleanders, has been known to suffer for a considerable period from the severe cold. Hyères supplies Paris with a large quantity of early fruit and vegetables, strawberries alone, it is said, representing an annual value of 2400*l.*

Hyères consists of an *Old Town,* on the slope of the hill, 1/4 M. from the station, and a *New Town,* at the foot of the hill, extending on both sides of a broad street called *Avenue des Iles-d'Or* in the W. and the *Avenue Alphonse-Denis* in the E. Near the centre of the first part of this street is the *Place des Palmiers,* which is embellished with fine date-palms and a pyramid in honour of Baron Stulz, a German tailor who made a large fortune in London, and used it for benevolent purposes in the town of Hyères, where he died in 1832.

In the *Place de la Rade,* farther to the E., is the so-called *Château Denis,* containing the *Public Library,* open daily, except Thurs. during the winter, from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., and a small *Museum*, chiefly of natural history, open on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 5 p. m. Behind is the public *Jardin Denis.*

To the S. of the E. part of the Avenue Alphonse-Denis and parallel to it, is the fine *Avenue des Palmiers,* with more than 70 date-palms,

some of the trees bearing fruit, though it does not ripen. The Avenue Beauregard and Avenue Victoria, below the Place des Palmiers, also contain fine though smaller date-palms.

To the N. of the Place de la Rade is the *Place de la République,* a shady promenade with a statue, by Daumas, of Charles of Anjou, who annexed the town to Provence. To the right is the *Church of St. Louis*, of the 12th cent., but altered in 1822-1840. — The street opposite ascends to a small 'Place', with the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a chapel of the Templars. Farther on, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Paul,* uninteresting in itself, but commanding a fine view. — We may ascend thence in 1/4 hr., or better from the post-office by the Chemin de la Pierre-Glissante, to the villa on the site of the ancient *Castle*. There are considerable remains of the ramparts and towers near the summit. Visitors are admitted from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. (gratuity). From the summit (670 ft.) the finest *View of Hyères is obtained.

Near the station is a *Jardin d'Acclimatation,* a branch of that in Paris. Admission free.

Excursions. — To the Salins-d'Hyères or the *Old Salt Marshes*, 5 M., railway in 12-22 min. (fares 1 fr., 70, 45 c.). — At (2 1/2 M.) *La Plage* (omnibus, see p. 231) the railway reaches the coast. Here Henri IV. planned the rebuilding of the town of Hyères after its destruction in the Wars of Religion, and some of the walls of the harbour, which was actually begun, may still be seen. — The Salt Marshes (*Vieux-Salins*; Restaurant), about 1000 acres in extent, with an annual produce of 10,000 tons of salt, are interesting only in summer. The village is at some distance from the station, near which is a landing-stage for the training-ships in the *Roadstead* (see below).

To L'Ermitage in the Val de Costebelle, and to Pomponiana. **L'Ermitage**, a small hill (320 ft.) 3/4 hr. to the S., is visible in the direction of the station. Here is an ancient *Chapel of the Virgin*, in the Romanesque style, and the *Hôtel de l'Ermitage* or *Gr.-Hôt. Costebelle*, frequented by the English. Magnificent view over plain and sea. To the W. is the charming *Val de Costebelle*, and on the other side the *Mont des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.), with a fine view, may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. In the valley are pretty villas; farther on, *St. Pierre-des-Horts* (Lat. 'hortus'), with a modern Gothic château; still farther, the ruins of the *Convent of St. Pierre d'Almanarre*, and on the sea-shore near some baths, 3 M. from Hyères, the ruins of **Pomponiana**, a Gallo-Roman villa, of which nothing historically is known. Excavations have been carried on since 1843, and substructures of various kinds extending over a large area have been discovered. This excursion may be combined with the following, the New Salt Marshes being only 3/4 M. to the S.E. of Pomponiana.

To the Giens Peninsula *(New Salt Marshes; Iles d'Hyères).* A road, passing to the E. of L'Ermitage, leads directly S. to the peninsula, 3 M. from Hyères (public conveyance twice daily; 75 c.). The peninsula, 3 1/2 M. long, was formerly an island but is now connected with the mainland by two low and narrow sandbanks, between which is the *Etang des Pesquiers*. The New Salt Marshes *(Salins Neufs)* are more than 1200 acres in extent and annually produce about 10,000 tons of salt. About 3 M. farther is the hamlet of *Giens* (Hotels), with some inconsiderable ruins of a castle. At the extremity of the peninsula is the *Sanatorium Renée-Sabran*, a children's hospital in connection with the Lyons hospitals. Farther to the S.E., upon a rock on the coast, is a small fort, *La Tour Fondue*, on the site of an old castle. — To the E. are the **Hyères Roadsteads**, often used

for the evolutions of the Toulon squadron. They are well sheltered, with an area of about 60 sq. M., and a depth of 230 ft. To the S. of the peninsula is the small island of *Roubaud*, with a lighthouse, one of the **Îles d'Hyères**, the *Stoechades* of the ancients, also known at one time as the *Iles d'Or*. The others are *Porquerolles*, the largest and nearest to the peninsula, 5 M. long by 1¼ wide; *Portcros*, more to the E., 2½ M. by 1½ M.; the *Ile du Levant* or *du Titan*, still farther, almost as large as the first-mentioned, and the small island of *Bagaud*, to the N. of Porteros. They are thinly populated, and partly fortified. Their climate is inferior to that of Hyères.

From Hyères to St. Raphaël by the Coast.

51½ M. RAILWAY (narrow-gauge) in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 70 c., no 3rd cl.). The station is close to the station of the Paris and Lyons line at Hyères; and there is another, *Hyères-Ville*, nearer the town, at the end of the Avenue des Palmiers. Best views to the right; view-cars.

For the first 6 M. this line runs at a distance from the sea, across the plain between the Montagnes des Maures and the coast. Beyond *Hyères-Ville* the *Gapeau* is crossed. To the right, beyond (4½ M.) *St. Nicolas-Mauvanne*, are seen the *Vieux-Salins*, the *Roadstead*, and the *Iles d'Hyères* (see above). The *Pansard* is crossed. — 6½ M. *La Londe* is largely inhabited by Italian miners employed in the lead-mines of *Bormettes*.

The **Montagnes des Maures** owe their name to the fact that they were among the last resorts of the Moors on their incursions into Provence during the middle ages. Like the Esterel (p. 224), farther to the E., they form a detached system; not only because they are separated from the Basses Alpes by the valleys through which runs the main line from Marseilles to Italy, but also because they are mainly granitic, gneissic and schistose in their formation while the other mountains of the district are calcareous. On the S.W. they are bounded by the Gapeau, near Hyères, and on the N.E. by the Argens, near Fréjus. The range, though little known and with no summit above 2560 ft., is of considerable interest. The mountains are well-wooded, and comparatively thinly inhabited; but the well-sheltered bays, aided by the railway, are well adapted for winter health-resorts.

10½ M. *La Verrerie*, near the fine *Forêt du Don*. — 13 M. *Bormes* (Hôt. St. François), a sheltered place with 2161 inhab., has cork-manufactures and a ruined château. — The line now approaches the sea and skirts the coast (fine views) except where it cuts through the capes and projecting points. — 14 M. *Le Lavandou* (Hotel), a small fishing-village, in a picturesque situation protected from the Mistral, derives its name from the lavender that covers the neighbouring hills. — 16 M. *La Fossette*. — 18 M. *Cavalière*. The line, here and farther on, makes various abrupt ascents and descents. To the right is Cape Nègre. — 20 M. *Pramousquier*. — 20½ M. *Le Canadel*. 23 M. *Le Dattier*, the warmest place on this coast, with fine date-palms. Tunnel. 25 M. *Cavalaire* (Hotel-buffet), which has a fine beach, is one of the most sheltered spots on the shores of the Mediterranean. The line once more enters the mountains. 28½ M. *La Croix*. — 30½ M. *Gassin*, an old Moorish village on a height to the right.

33½ M. *La Foux*, near the *Golfe de St. Tropez*. An adjoining race-course is the scene of a race-meeting in July.

From La Foux to St. Tropez, 3¼ M., steam-tramway in connection with the trains (fares 75, 45 c.). — 1 M. *Bertaud*, with a magnificent stone-pine; 2¼ M. *Bouillabaisse*. — 3¼ M. **St. Tropez** *(Continental)*, a small seaport (3533 inhab.) and fortress with a citadel commanding the wide *Gulf of St. Tropez*. At the harbour is a *Statue of the Bailli de Suffren* (1726-1788), a distinguished naval commander against the British.

From La Foux to Cogolin, 2½ M., steam-tramway (fares 60, 40 c.). — ¾ M. *Chemin de Grimaud*; 1½ M. *Les Garcinières*. — 2½ M. **Cogolin** *(Cauvet)*, a well-built and pleasantly situated village (1872 inhab.) to the W., with stud-farms and cork-manufactories. It contains the tower of an ancient castle and a Renaissance church. — *Grimaud* (see below) lies 1¾ M. to the N. — About 9½ M. to the N.W. of Cogolin is *La Garde-Freinet* (Hotel), a village with 2092 inhab., on a col of the Montagnes des Maures, dominated by the ruins of *Le Fraxinet*, the chief stronghold of the Saracens in the 9-10th centuries. The road proceeds beyond the col to (11 M.) *Le Luc* (p. 222).

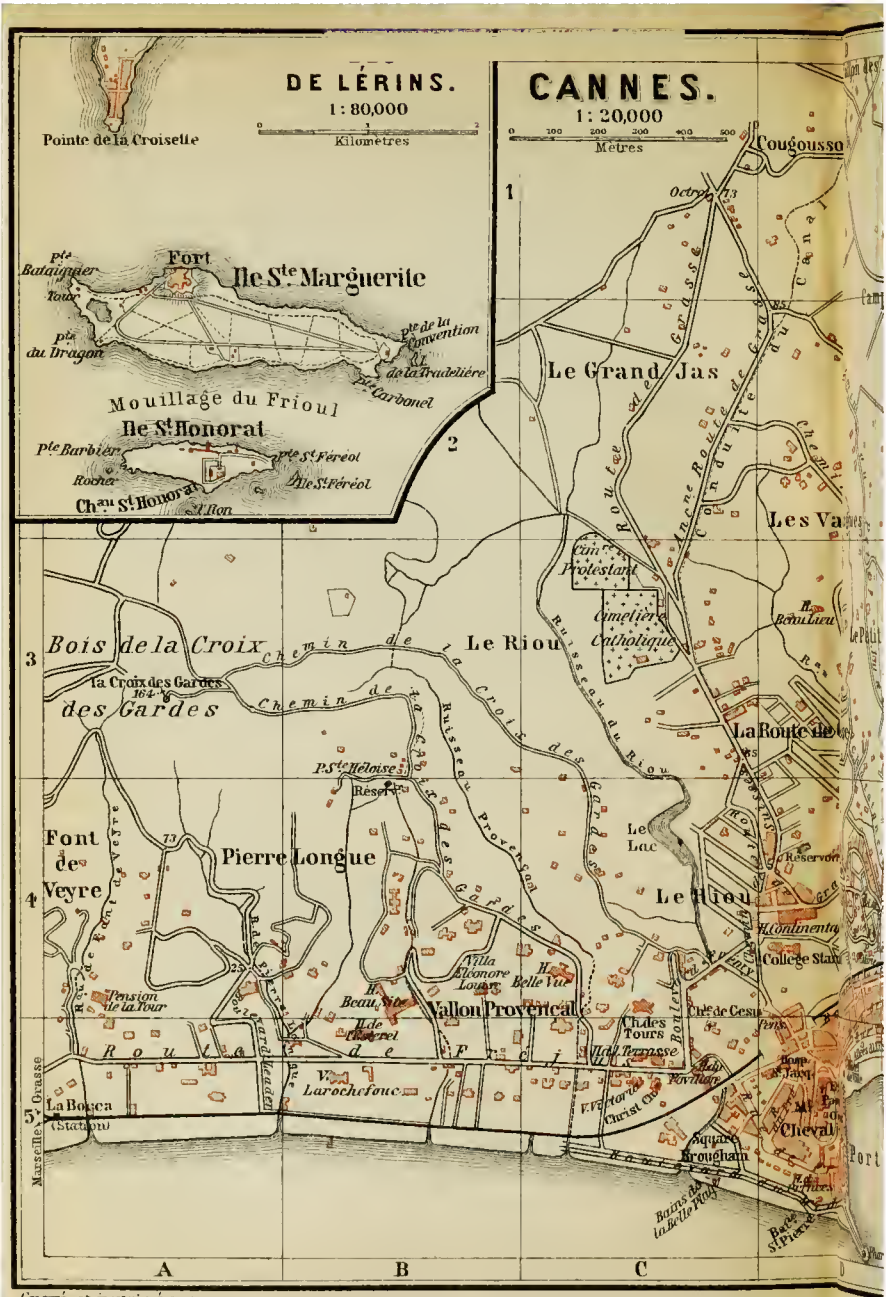
An interesting Excursion may be made from Cogolin to *La Verne*, situated to the W., among the Maures (carr. 15 fr.). We follow the Collobrières road (16 M.) as far as (11 M.) the farm of *Porsangla*, and turn to the S. by a path about 300 yds. from the farm. La Verne lies about 1¾ M. from this point. We descend into a gorge, cross two streamlets within 5 min. of each other, and re-ascend through a fine forest to the old *Courrerie* (in ruins) and to the old *Chartreuse de La Verne*, with a handsome doorway. The building is now occupied by a farmer, from whom a modest meal may be procured. — This excursion may also be made by the Hyères road as far as (5-5½ M.) *La Môle*, and thence by a good road to the N. to the valley of the Verne and (5½ M.) the mountain. Or we may go one way and return the other. Or we may return via (2 hrs.) *Collobrières* (Hotel), a village whence a public conveyance (2 fr.) plies to the (13½ M.) station of Cuers (p. 221).

Beyond La Foux the railway skirts the shores of the gulf. — 35 M. *Grimaud*, a decayed little town about 3 M. to the E., with a ruined castle of the Grimaldi family (p. 223). Roads unite it with (1¾ M.) Cogolin and (7½ M.) La Garde-Freinet (see above). — 36½ M. *Guerrevieille*.

38½ M. *Ste. Maxime-Plan-de-la-Tour*. *Ste. Maxime* (Grand Hôtel), a small seaport with 1038 inhab., is on the high-road to become a winter-resort. *Le Plan-de-la-Tour*, 3½ M. distant among the mountains, was originally a Saracen village. — Fine view across the gulf; pine-forests. — 40½ M. *La Nartelle*; 43 M. *La Garonnette*; 45½ M. *La Gaillarde*; 46½ M. *St. Aygulf*. The train now emerges finally from the forest, and crosses the embouchure of the *Argens*. To the right lies the *Gulf of Fréjus*.

49½ M. **Fréjus** (p. 222). The station lies ¼ M. to the S.W. of the town and ½ M. from the station on the other railway. View of the town to the left. The line crosses the site of the former harbour. To the left rises the 'Lantern of Augustus' (p. 223).

51½ M. *St. Raphaël* (p. 224). The station is close to that of the Paris and Lyons line.



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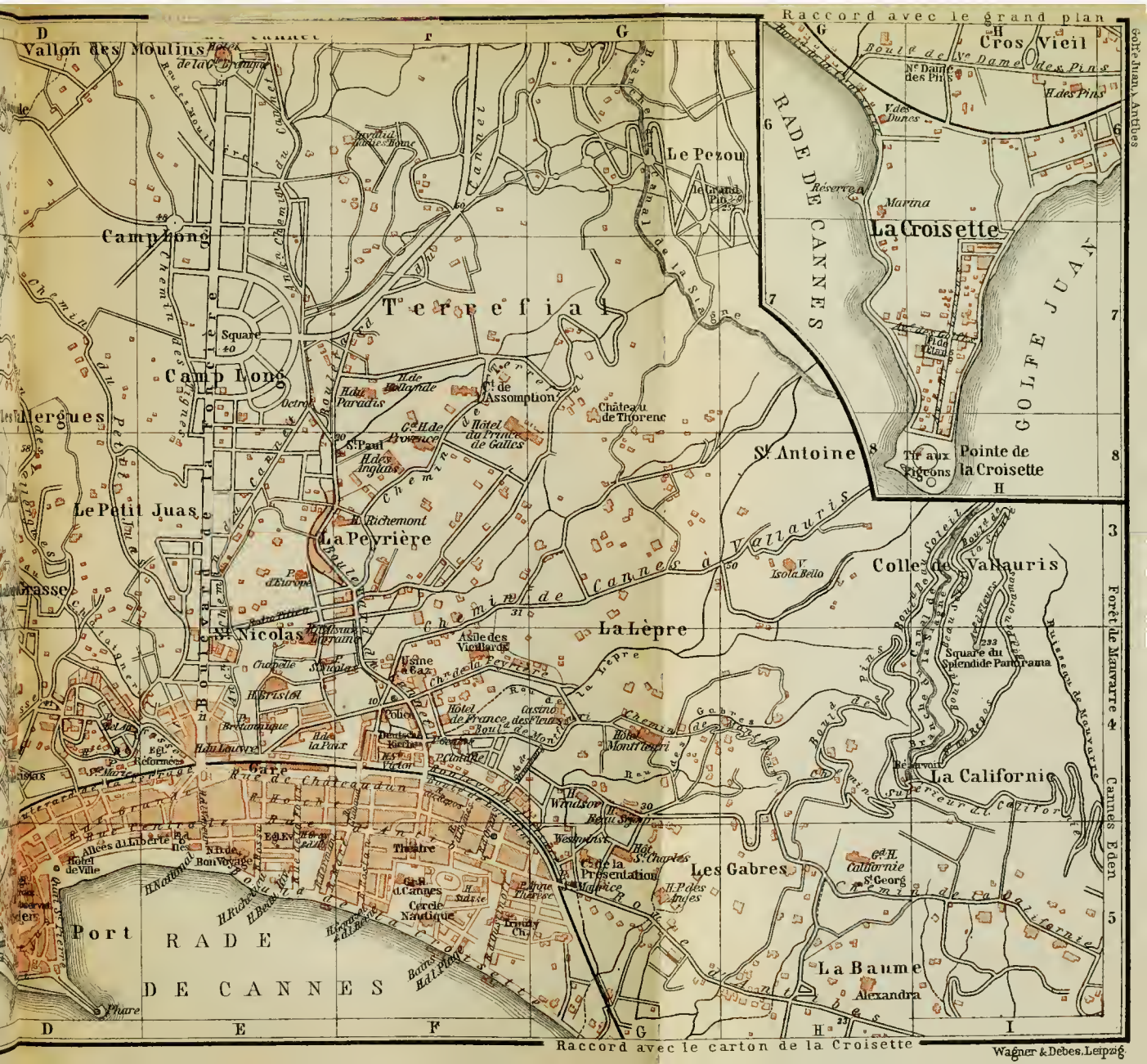

Raccord avec le grand plan
Golfe Juan, Antibes
Cros Vieil
Boul^d de N^e Dame des Pins
N^e Dame des Pins
H. des Pins
V. des Dunes
RADE DE CANNES
Réserve
Marina
La Croisette
GOLFE JUAN
Tir aux Pigeons
Pointe de la Croisette
Vallon des Moulins
Hôtel de la G^de Bretagne
Le Pezou
le Grand Pin
Camp Long
Terrefial
Square
Camp Long
Octroi
H. de Hollande
H. du Paradis
C^t de l'Assomption
Château de Thorenc
Hôtel du Prince de Galles
G^d H. de Provence
St Paul
H. des Anglais
St Antoine
Le Petit Juas
H. Richemont
La Peyrière
Chemin de Cannes à Vallauris
Isola Bello
Colle de Vallauris
Forêt de Mauvarre
Cannes Eden
Square du Splendide Panorama
St Nicolas
Chapelle
H. Bristol
Asile des Vieillards
Usine à Gaz
La Lèpre
Hôtel de France
Casino des Fleurs
Hôtel Montfleuri
Gare
Rue de Châteaudun
Rue Tentrale
Allées d. Liberté
Hôtel de Ville
N. D. de Bon Voyage
Théâtre
Cercle Nautique
Port
RADE DE CANNES
Phare
Hôtel Windsor
Beau Séjour
Hôt. St Charles
C^t de la Présentation
Les Gabres
H. P. des Anges
La Californie
Réservoir
Chemin de la Californie
G^d H. Californie
St Georg
La Baume
Alexandra
Raccord avec le carton de la Croisette
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

39. Cannes and its Environs.

Arrival. The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 4), for the trains to Marseilles and Nice (R. 36), and to Grasse (p. 239), is in the centre of the town, a short distance from the sea. *Cabs*, see p. 236.

Hotels and Pensions, upwards of fifty in number, of which the principal only need be mentioned (most of the larger ones have lifts). *On the S. side of the town, between the railway and the roadstead:* Gr.-Hôt. de Cannes (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette, R. 4-15, L. & A. 2, B. 1½-2, déj. 3½, D. 6, pens. 16-25, omn. 1 fr. and ½ fr. per trunk; Gray & d'Albion (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette and Rue d'Antibes, with large garden, R. 5-10, L. &c. as above, pens. from 15 fr.; Beau-Rivage (Pl. E, 5), adjoining, R. 3-8, L. & A. 1½, B. 2, déj. 4, D. incl. wine 6, pens. 10-20 fr.; Gonnet & de la Reine (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette; Royal, Boul. de la Croisette, R. 3-10, L. & A. 1, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-12 fr. — Hôt. de la Plage (Pl. F, 5), farther to the E., a good second-class house, R. 3-7, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½-1¾, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 9-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Suisse (Pl. E, 5), Avenue Duboys-d'Angers, well spoken of, R. 2½-6, L. & A. 1, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-13 fr.; Pens. Anne-Thérèse (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff; Hôt. Victoria, Pens. du Luxembourg, Pens. Waoram, these three in the Rue d'Antibes (Pl. F, 5); Hôt. Richelieu (Pl. E, 5), Rue Bossu 19, well-situated, pens. from 8 fr.

In the centre of the town: Splendid Hôtel (Pl. E, 5), Allées de la Liberté, R. 5-12, L. & A. 2, B. 2, déj. 5, D. 6; National & des Iles (Pl. E, 5), Place des Iles; de l'Univers (Pl. E, 4), Rue Centrale and Rue de la Gare, pens. from 8 fr.; des Colonies & des Négociants (Pl. E, 4), opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 9 fr.; etc.

On the W. side, in the 'English quarter', the most sheltered: Hôt. des Princes (Pl. D, 5), Rue de Fréjus and Boul. du Midi, pens. from 9 fr.; *Pavillon (Pl. C, 5), R. 3-12, L. ¾, A. 1, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 6, pens. 12-16, omn. 1-1½ fr. (the *Villa Vallombrosa*, p. 238, is a dependance of the Pavillon); de la Terrasse (Pl. C, 5), Rue de Fréjus; Pens. des Orangers, Chemin des Suisses (Pl. D, 4-5); Hôt. Belle-Vue (Pl. C, 4), Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes; *Hôt. Beau-Site & de l'Esterel (Pl. B, 4), Route de Fréjus, first class, R. 2½-10, L. & A. 2, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 11, omn. 1½-2 fr.; Pens. de la Tour (Pl. A, 4), farther off, 8-15 fr.

On the N., also well sheltered, above the town: Hôt. Continental (Pl. D, 4), Route de Grasse, first class; Pens. Bel-Air (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Colline; Hôt. Beau-Lieu (Pl. D, 3), Chemin des Vallergues. — Hôt. du Louvre (Pl. E, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, R. 2-5, L. & A. 1, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Pens. Britannique (Pl. E, 4), Chemin St. Nicolas, 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Bristol (Pl. E, 4), a large house a little higher up, R. 4-10, L. ¾, A. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 15-20, omn. 1-1½ fr.; Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. E, F, 4), smaller, with garden; St. Victor (Pl. F, 4), these two in the Boul. d'Alsace; Pens. de Genève (Pl. F, 4), Boul. du Cannet, 7-10 fr.; Hôt. de France (Pl. F, 4), Boul. de Montfleuri; d'Alsace-Lorraine (Pl. E, 4), Pens. St. Nicolas (Pl. E, 4), Pens. d'Europe (Pl. E, 3), Hôt. Richemont (Pl. F, 3; 8-15 fr.), these four in the Boul. du Cannet; Hôt. des Anglais (Pl. F, 3), R. 2½-7, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-18 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de Provence (Pl. F, 3), R. 3-7, L. ¾, A. 1, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. du Paradis (Pl. F, 2), well spoken of; de Hollande (Pl. F, 2), farther on; Hôt. Prince de Galles (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), farther to the E., with a large garden, first class.

At Le Cannet: Hôt. de la Grande-Bretagne (Pl. E, 1), 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, in a sheltered situation facing the Boul. de la Foncière, R. 3-7, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1¼-1½ fr.; Pension St. James.

To the E., in the Boul. d'Alsace and Route d'Antibes and neighbouring streets: Hôt. Windsor (Pl. G, 4), R. 2-8, L. & A. 1, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; Beau-Séjour (Pl. G, 4), R. 2-20, L. ¾-1, A. 1, B. 1½-2, déj. 3½, D. 6, pens. 15-20 fr.; *St. Charles (Pl. G, 5), R. 2½-8, L. ½, A. ¾, B. 1½, déj. 3½,

D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; WESTMINSTER (Pl. G, 5), PENS. ST. MAURICE (Pl. G, 5); HÔT.-PENS. DES ANGES (Pl. G, 5), GR.-HÔT. MONTFLEURI (Pl. G, 4), Chemin de Montfleuri, finely situated, with view, R. 2-10, L. & A. 2, B. 1½-2, déj. 3, D. 6, pens. 12-18 fr.; GR.-HÔT. CALIFORNIE (Pl. H, 5), Boul. de Californie, finely situated; DES PINS (see small map of La Croisette), Boul. de Notre-Dame-des-Pins, sheltered by a pine-wood, R. & A. 3-12, L. ¾, B. 1½-2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.

Most of the hotels and pensions are closed in summer. The Hotels Gonnet & de la Reine, Beau-Rivage, National & des Iles, de l'Univers, Victoria, des Colonies & des Négociants are open the whole year.

Furnished houses are easily obtained, and there are also a few furnished flats. Engagements are usually made for the whole season, from October to May, the rent being 1200, 2000 fr., and upwards. *Messrs. John Taylor & Riddett*, Rue de Fréjus 43 & 45, are recommended as agents. Cannes is considered a somewhat expensive place.

Restaurants. *Faisan Doré*, Rue d'Antibes 18; *Splendid Hotel*, Allées de la Liberté; *Maison Dorée*, Rue de la Gare; *La Réserve*, Boul. de la Croisette (fine view); etc.

Cafés. *Des Allées*, *des Iles*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Casino*, Rue Bossu; *des Voyageurs*, at the Hôt. des Colonies; *Riche*, at the Hôt. du Louvre, etc. — **Brasseries.** *Du Lion*, Rue de la Foux, with garden; *de Genève*, Boul. de la Croisette. — **Confectioners:** *Rumpelmayer*, Boul. de Croisette, by the Cercle Nautique, and Rue d'Antibes 73, dear; *Nègre*, Rue d'Antibes 20.

Warm Baths. *Bains de Notre-Dame*, Rue de la Foux. — **Sea Baths** (½ fr.). *Grands Bains*, near the Cercle Nautique; *Bains de la Réserve*, at the Réserve restaurant (see above); *Bains de la Belle-Plage*, Boul. du Midi, Square Brougham.

Cabs. Within the town with one horse, per drive 1 fr. for the first ¼ hr., ½ fr. each ¼ hr. more, at night, 1½ and ¾ fr.; with two horses, 1½ fr. and 60 c., at night 2 fr. and 70 c. — Outside the town, 3, 4, and 5 fr. for the first hr., 50, 60, and 75 c. each ¼ hr. more. Trunk 50 c. Ask for the tariff.

Omnibuses ply to *La Croisette*, *Le Cannet*, *La Bocca*, *La Napoule*, *Golfe-Juan*, *Antibes*, *Grasse*, etc. — MAIL COACHES to *Nice*. See the bills at the Hôtel de Ville, etc.

Steamboat to the Iles de Lérins, see p. 238.

Clubs. *Cercle Nautique* (Pl. F, 5), Boul. de la Croisette; *Cercle Philharmonique*, Rue Centrale (5 fr. per month); *Athénée*, Rue d'Antibes 11; *Cercle des Étrangers*, Hôt. du Louvre; *Grand Cercle*, Rue Bossu.

Theatre. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Antibes.

Music. *Band* from 3-4.30 p. m. at the Allées de la Liberté, Cercle Nautique, and Square Brougham in rotation. — CASINO DES FLEURS, Boulevard de Montfleuri (Pl. G, 4), in the N. E. of the town, with a café-restaurant and fine garden.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Bossu (Pl. E, 5).

Banks. *Banque de France*, Rue Bivouac, near Notre-Dame-de-Bon Voyage; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue d'Antibes 33; *Taylor & Riddet*, Rue de Fréjus 43-45.

Libraries and Reading Rooms. *Robaudy*, Rue d'Antibes 42; *Vial*, Rue d'Antibes 34.

British Vice Consul, *Mr. John Taylor*. — **U.S. Consular Agent,** *Dr. T. de Valcourt*.

Physicians, *Dr. Frank; Dr. Bright; Dr. Battersby; Dr. Duke; Dr. de Valcourt; Dr. Roustan; Dr. Hoffmann*. — **Dentist.** *Mr. Fay* (American), Rue Herman 1. — **Chemists.** *Carlevan*, Rue d'Antibes 23; *Gras*, Rue Centrale 2.

English Churches. *St. Paul's* (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet, services during the season at 8.30, 11, and 3, in April and May at 8, 11, and 3.30. — *Christ Church* (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus, at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff, at 11 and 3. — *St. George's* (Pl. H, 5; Duke of Albany Memorial Church), Chemin de la Californie; services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *Scottish Presbyterian Church*, Route de Fréjus (Pl. C, 5), service at 11 and 3.

Climate. Cannes is protected on the N.W. by the *Esterel* (p. 224) and on the N. and N.E. by other ranges of hills, but the beach is somewhat exposed to the Mistral. It is thus at times, particularly in spring, cooler and more windy than Mentone or San Remo, but its winter-climate is usually mild, equable, and dry. The warmest and most sheltered parts of Cannes, and consequently those most suitable for patients with pulmonary complaints, are those on the N., which are rapidly being built over. Its comfortable accommodation, its excellent drinking-water, and the numerous pretty drives in the vicinity, have co-operated with its sheltered situation in making Cannes a most popular winter-resort, especially among the upper classes of Great Britain and France. Good sea-bathing may be had from the beginning of April.

Cannes, a rapidly increasing town with 20,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Golfe de la Napoule*, is a well-known and prosperous winter-resort. The picturesque coast, the Iles de Lérins at a little distance, a luxuriant southern vegetation, and a mild and equable climate combine to enhance its attractions, which are farther increased by the mode in which the town is built, most of the hotels, pensions, and villas being erected in detached situations and surrounded with gardens.

The Rue de la Gare-des-Voyageurs crosses the *Rue d'Antibes*, a handsome street flagged in the Italian style, leading to the right to the beach. The *Rue Bossu*, a little to the left, affords a more direct route to the beach, passing the modern Romanesque church of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Voyage (Pl. E, 5).

The **Boulevard de la Croisette**, at the end of the Rue Bossu, skirts the *Roadstead (Rade de Cannes)* from the harbour, on the right, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) end of the *Cap de la Croisette*, opposite the Ile Ste. Marguerite (p. 238). On this boulevard are several of the chief hotels and various sumptuous villas, the rent of which for the season is said to be sometimes as much as 25,000 francs.

Above the roadstead, on the right, rises the **Mont Chevalier** (Pl. D, 5), an eminence on which lies the picturesque old quarter of *Le Suquet*. Here are the remains of a château on the site of the Roman 'Castrum Massilinum', a *Parish Church* of the 13th cent., and an ancient *Tower* (key at the adjoining pottery) commanding a magnificent *View.

The W. end of the Boul. de la Croisette ends at the **Allées de la Liberté** (Pl. D, E, 5), the former Corso and the principal promenade within the town. The Allées are embellished with a marble statue (by Liénard) of *Lord Brougham* (d. at Cannes in 1868), who made the reputation of the town by settling here in 1834. — Farther on is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 5), a handsome edifice built in 1876, which contains a library and *Museum* of Assyrian antiquities and natural history (adm. 1st Nov.-30th April, on Sun., holidays, Tues., and Thurs. 10.30 to 3.30; in summer on Sun. and holidays only 10-4). — The *Harbour* is unimportant.

Beyond the pier begins the *Boulevard du Midi*, which soon ends, as the beach is here occupied by the railway. To the right

lies the pretty *Square Brougham* (Pl. C, 5), above which are the *Rue* and the *Route de Fréjus*, a long thoroughfare leading hence to the W. through the well-sheltered *English Quarter*, which extends to *La Bocca* (station; omnibus), nearly 2 M. from the Hôtel de Ville. The *Villa Vallombrosa* or *Château des Tours* (Pl. C, 4, 5), with a fine *Garden (usually open), is the chief of the many fine villas in this quarter. This villa was converted in 1893 into a dépendance of the Hôt. Pavillon (p. 235).

Beyond the villa a road diverges to the right to the (2 M.) *Croix des Gardes* (540 ft.; Pl. A, 3), in the wood of that name (fine views). This road passes above the *Villa Eléonore-Louise* (Pl. B, 4), the first built at Cannes, in which Lord Brougham resided.

Another very favourite point of view near Cannes is the hill of *La Californie* (Pl. I, 4; 765 ft.), 2½ M. to the E. of the Hôtel de Ville (fine *View; café-restaurant). The route thither passes a reservoir and a branch of the aqueduct which supplies Cannes with the excellent water of the Siagne. — Farther on is *Vallauris* (p. 224), whither we may descend viâ St. Anthony's chapel, and return to Cannes by omnibus or railway. — A still finer *View is obtained from a tower at the *Pezou*, near the spot known as the 'Grand Pin' (Pl. G, H, 1).

Environs of Cannes.

Le Cannet (*Hotels*, see p. 235), with 2572 inhab., about 1¼ M. to the N. viâ the Boul. de la Foncière which leads directly from the bridge to the left of the station (Pl. E, 4-1), is a favourite goal for walks, and also a well-sheltered winter-resort adapted for invalids who cannot live near the sea.

To the ***Iles de Lérins** (comp. Plan), the principal point of excursions from Cannes, situated opposite the *Cap de la Croisette*, the promontory which separates the Golfe de la Napoule from the *Golfe Juan*, steamers ply in the season. — On **Sainte Marguerite** (20 min.; return-fare 2 fr.; boat from Cap de la Croisette, ½ hr., 30 c.), the largest of these, is situated a *Fort*, in which 'the man with the iron mask' was kept in close confinement from 1686 to 1698, and which is also well-known as the prison of Marshal Bazaine (from 26th Dec. 1873 to the night of 9th Aug. 1874, when he effected his escape). The island commands a fine survey of Cannes and the coast. — On the island of **St. Honorat** (1 hr.; 3 fr.) rises the celebrated *Monastery of Lérins*, founded in 410, and now restored and occupied by Cistercian monks, who have added an orphanage. Adjacent is a stronghold or keep, built by the monks in 1073-1190 as a refuge from pirates. Ladies are not admitted to the monastery.

Walks or drives may be taken to the *Hermitage of St. Cassien*, 2½ M. from the centre of Cannes, to the W., and to *La Napoule* (p. 224), 3 M. farther. *Théoule*, a railway-station (p. 224), 1¼ M. farther, may also be reached by steamer. — About 3 M. to the N.E. of Cannes, beyond *La Californie*

(p. 237), lies *Vallauris* (see p. 224). — About 7½ M. to the N.W. viâ *La Bocca* and (5½ M.) *Pegomas* (Hotel; omnibus), is the large village of *Auribeau*, whence the picturesque *Gorges de la Siagne* may be visited.

FROM CANNES TO GRASSE, 12½ M. Railway in 40 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.); 10½ M. by road, omnibus (1-2 fr.) in 2½ hrs.

The line diverges from the Marseilles railway to the right of the (1¾ M.) station of *La Bocca*, traverses two tunnels, and ascends a valley to the N. — 7½ M. *Mouans-Sartoux*. Grasse appears in the distance to the left. The *Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Station* at Grasse is about 1¾ M. from the town (omnibus 50 c.); short-cuts for pedestrians; the *Gare du Sud* (pp. 222, 249; buffet) is half-way up, not far from the Place Neuve. — **Grasse** (*Grand-Hôtel; Muraour.* — *Eng. Ch. Service* in winter), a town of 14,015 inhab., is comparatively uninteresting in itself, but it occupies a picturesque site among mountains, open on the S. and sheltered from cold winds, so that it has become a winter-resort for invalids unable to remain near the sea. The mild climate encourages a luxuriant southern vegetation, in spite of the altitude of the town (1070 ft.), and Grasse is the chief centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences.

The road ascending from the station passes to the left of the long Place Neuve (with the post-office), and joins the Boul. Fragonard, on the right of which is a *Public Garden* with a bust of the painter *Fragonard* (1732-1806), a native of Grasse. Farther up is the *Cours* (fine view), which is joined by the road from Cannes. The *Hospital Chapel* here contains three paintings by Rubens (fee). The *Parish Church* (12-13th cent.) has an Assumption by Subleyras. Beside it is the *Hôtel de Ville*, the former bishops' palace, with a Roman or mediæval tower. At one end of the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon is a remarkable well, known as the *Foux*. Farther down is the *Parfumerie Bruno-Court*, to which visitors are admitted.

An idea of the importance of the perfume-manufacture at Grasse may be gleaned from the fact that over 60,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, from which over 1,980,000 lbs. of roses and 4,000,000 lbs. of orange-flowers are annually yielded. Over 25,000 lbs. of roses are required to produce a single litre of essence, which is sold for 2000-2500 fr. Other perfumes are also made; and the export to Cologne alone is estimated at 500,000 fr. annually.

Railway to *Meyrargues* and *Draguignan*, see p. 222; railway to *Nice* and excursion to the *Gorges du Loup*, see p. 249.

About 7½ M. to the N.W., on the road to Digne, is **St. Vallier de Thiey** (*Hôt. du Nord; de l'Acacia*), finely situated, with pleasant environs. In the neighbourhood are some Celtic fortifications of enormous blocks of stone, a natural bridge called *Pont à Dieu* (3 M. to the W.), etc. — About 9 M. to the W. of Grasse and about 4½ M. to the S.W. of St. Vallier is **St. Cézaire** (*Hôtel Raybaud*), a quaint village situated above the romantic gorge of the Siagne. In the neighbourhood are several dolmens and stalactite grottoes, the source ('foux') of the *Siagnole*, and remains of the Roman aqueduct which conducted its waters to Fréjus (p. 222). — About 11 M. to the N. of St. Vallier lies **Thorenc** (3940 ft.), with a *Hôtel-Pension* open in summer (June 1st-Oct. 15th), frequented by visitors to Cannes. A fine forest of firs and several ruined châteaux are in the neighbourhood. Excursions may be made hence to (2 hrs.) *Caus-*

sols, a village in a limestone district, where the streams lose themselves in chasms; and to (4 hrs.) the top of the *Chêiron* (5830 ft.; extensive view), to the N. of which stretches a vast forest.

40. Nice and its Environs.

Arrival. Nice has three railway-stations: the *Grande Gare* (Pl. C, 2), on the main line from Marseilles to Ventimiglia; the *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), a suburban station on the same line; and the *Gare du Sud* (Pl. C, 1), for the lines to Grasse and Puget-Théniers. — *Cabs*, see p. 241; omn. 30 c., trunk 25 c., small article of luggage 10 c.

Hotels. In the *Promenade des Anglais* (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): *Hôtel des Anglais, de Luxembourg, *de la Méditerranée, Westminster, de Rome or West-End, St. Pétersbourg, Elysée, all first-class and expensive: R. 4-10, A. 1-1½, L. ¾-1, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-20 fr. — Near the end of the Promenade: Pens. Château des Beaumettes, with a garden, 15-20 fr. — By the *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, 4): *Grande Bretagne, R., L., & A. 7, D. 6, omn. 2, pens. from 16 fr.; *Angleterre, R., L., & A. from 4, D. 6, pension 15 fr.

On the *Quai Masséna* (Pl. D, E, 4): *Hôt. de France, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12 fr. — *Quai St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. E, F, 4, 3): Cosmopolitan Hotel; Hôt. de la Paix; Grand Hôtel.

In the *Square Grimaldi* (Pl. D, 4), Hôt. Grimaldi, first-class. — In the *Rue de France* (Pl. D, 4): Hôt.-Pens. Tarelli, R. 2-7, L. & A. 1, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr. — In the *Boulevard du Midi* (Pl. E, F, 4): Hôt. Beaurivage, with beautiful view, R. 2½-6, L. & A. 1, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Suisse, R. 2-7, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr. — In the *Rue des Ponchettes* (Pl. F, 4): *Hôt. des Princes, well situated on the shore, R. 2-5, L. & A. 1, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr. — In the *Rue du Pont-Neuf* (Pl. E, 4), in the old town: *Hôt. des Etrangers, frequented by passing travellers, R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.

In the *Boulevard Carabacel* (Pl. F, 2): Hôt. de Paris; Hôt. Bristol; *Hôt. de Nice, well situated, R., L., & A. from 4¼, D. 5-6, pens. 10½-18 fr.; Hôt. d'Europe et d'Amérique; Hôt. Carabacel. — In the *Boulevard Dubouchage* (Pl. E, 3, 2): Hôt. Jullien; Hôt. d'Albion, pens. 10 fr.; Hôt. Monopole; Hôt. du Littoral; Hôt. Gilles et des Empereurs; Hôt. de Biarritz; Hôt. de Hollande. — In the *Avenue Beaulieu* (Pl. D, E, 2): Hôt. Roubion, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 6, pens. 9-15 fr. — In the *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3): Univers, at the corner of the Rue du Temple, commercial; Hôt. Gilles et des Deux-Mondes; National, near the station, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — In the *Rue Pastorelli* (Pl. D, E, 3): Hôt. des Négociants, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr., well spoken of. — In the *Rue Gioffredo* (Pl. E, F, 3): Hôt. Montesquieu, second-class.

In the *Boulevard Victor-Hugo* (Pl. C, D, 3): *Iles Britanniques, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Paradis, frequented by the English, R., L., & A. from 4¾, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Reine-Victoria; Hôt. du Louvre; Hôt.-Pens. des Palmiers, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1¼-1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Splendide; Hôt.-Pens. des Orangers. — In the *Rue St. Etienne* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3): Hôt. Raissan; *Hôt. Milliet, R., L., & A. from 4¾, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr. — In the *Rue Cotta* (Pl. C, D, 3): Hôt. de l'Amirauté; Hôt. Longchamp. — In the *Rue Rossini* (Pl. C, D, 3): *Hôt. International; Hôt. de Russie. — In the *Rue Adelaïde* (Pl. D, 3): Hôt. Revelli. — In the *Rue d'Angleterre* (Pl. D, 2, 3): Hôt. de Berne, R. 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; *Hôt. Meublé de Paris, unpretending, R. 1½ fr., B. 60 c. — In the *Avenue Durante* (Pl. D, 2): Hôt. du Midi, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 3¼, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôt. Richemont; Hôt.-Pens. Funel. — In the *Avenue Thiers* (near the Grande Gare; Pl. C, 2): Terminus, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. d'Interlaken & de Provence; Hôt. Minerve.

To the N., beyond the Railway Station: Hôt. Windsor, Rue Valentine,

1. *Asile Evangélique*	E.2.	11. *Cercle Masséna*	E.4.	20. *Eglise du Port (Imm. Conc)*	G.3.
2. „ *St-Pierre*	A.5.	12. „ *de la Méditerranée*	D.4.	21. *Oratoire des Oblats St-Jaume*	F.4.
3. „ *Rothschild*	E. F.2.	13. „ *Philharmonique*	E.4.	22. „ *d.l. Miséric. (St-Roch)*	F.4.
4. *Athénæum*	D.3.	Eglises:		23. *Temple Allemand*	D.3.
5. *Banque*	E.4.	14. *St Augustin*	F.3.	24. „ *Américain*	D.3.
6. *Bibliothèque*	E.4.	15. *Cathédrale (Ste Réparate)*	F.4.	25. „ *Anglais*	D.4. E.3.
7. *Bourse (anc.) Musée Mun*	E.3.	16. *St François-de-Paule*	E.4.	26. „ *du Christ (angl.)*	E.2.
8. *Bureau centr. de Poste & T.*	F.3.	17. *St Jacques (Gesu)*	F.4.	27. „ *Ecossais*	D.3.
9. *Casernes*	E.4. G.3.	18. *St Jean-Baptiste*	F.3.	28. „ *Israélite*	E.3.
10. *Cercle catholique*	F.G.2.	19. *Notre-Dame*	D.2.	29. „ *Russe*	D.3.

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30. *Hôpital St Roch* F. 2.3.
31. *Hospice d. l. Charité* E. 3.
32. *„ d. l. Providence* F. 3.
33. *Justice (Palais de)* F. 4.
34. *Mairie* E. 4.
35. *Maison de Correction* H. 4.
36. *Musée d'histoire natur.* G. 3.
37. *Panorama* B. 4.
38. *Préfecture* F. 4.
39. *Théâtre de l'Opéra* E. 4.
40. *Théâtre Français* E. 3.
41. *Télégraphe (et poste)* D. 4. G. 3.
42. *Tour Bellanda Esc. Lesage* F. 5.
43. *Tribunal de Commerce* F. 3.

———— *Tramways*

E F G H

near the Avenue Malausséna (Pl. D, 1), first-class, new; Hôt. St. Barthélemy, situated on a hill, outside the town, with a garden (free omnibus to the town); Riviera, Boul. de Cimiez (Pl. E, 1), a large new house with garden; Hôt. de Cimiez, frequented by the English.

To the S.E., outside the Town: Hôt. du Montboron, Boul. Carnot (Pl. H, 4), well situated, at the beginning of the forest road, a new first-class house, pens. 9-12 fr. (free omnibus to the town).

Most of the hotels are closed from the beginning of summer till the end of Sept. or Oct. The Hôtels de l'Univers, des Etrangers, des Négociants, Terminus, Tarelli, Suisse, National, and de Genève are open the whole year.

Pensions (usually good). In the Promenade des Anglais: *Pension Rivoir, P. Anglaise.* Rue Rossini: *Pension Internationale, P. de Genève,* moderate charges. Boul. Victor Hugo: *Villa Cardon.* At Cimiez: *P. Anglaise; P. Cimiez.* Usual charge 8-14 fr. per day.

Apartments. Houses and apartments to let, indicated by tickets, are easily found, best with the aid of a house-agent. A doctor should be consulted as to situation, etc. A single visitor may procure 1-2 furnished rooms for the winter for 250-700 fr.; suites of apartments are let for 1000-5000 fr., villas for 3000-8000 fr. and upwards. The contract (on stamped paper) should specify the condition of furniture, linen, wall-papers, etc., as disputes are apt to arise on the termination of the lease. Landlords sometimes make exorbitant demands on the death of one of their guests, in which case the aid of the authorities should be invoked. Nice is reputed an expensive place, but it is possible to live here, as in other large towns, more cheaply than at Cannes or Mentone. The pensions at a distance from the sea, but in well-sheltered spots, are comparatively moderate. — House Agent, *Ch. Jougla,* Rue Gioffredo, 55.

Restaurants. *Restaurant Français,* Avenue de la Gare; *London House,* Rue Croix-de-Marbre, adjoining the Jardin Public, high charges; *Garden House, Café de la Régence, *Café Américain, National,* all in the Avenue de la Gare, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *Rest. du Helder,* Place Masséna; *Rest. des Deux-Mondes,* Rue Garnier; *Rest. du Cours,* in the Corso, modest; *Rest. des Gourmets,* Rue Masséna; restaurants at the *Casino Municipal* (p. 243) and at the *Jetée-Promenade* (p. 243; high charges). — On the coast, to the E. of Nice, **Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. H, 5). — **Beer:** **Taverne Gothique, *Taverne Steinhoff,* Avenue de la Gare; **Taverne Russe* (see below).

Cafés. **Grand Café Glacier, *Taverne Russe,* both on the ground-floor of the Casino (p. 243); *Café de la Régence, Café Américain,* see above; *Café de Paris,* Boul. Dubouchage; *Café de la Victoire; Café-Concert Eldorado,* Rue Garnier. — **Confectioners.** *Rumpelmayer,* Boulevard Victor Hugo, dear; *Féa, Vogade,* Place Masséna; *Portaz,* Ave. de la Gare; *Müller,* Place St. Dominique.

Bakers. *Renz,* Rue Paradis, German; *Diedrich,* Place St. Etienne, Russian.

Cabs (Voitures de Place).	One-horse, with 2 seats.		One-horse, with 4 seats.		Two-horse, with 4 seats.	
	day	night	day	night	day	night
Per drive in the town, central division	— 75	1.25	1 —	1.50	1.50	2.50
Per drive within the octroi limits of the town	1.50	2 —	2 —	2.50	3 —	3.50
Per hour, in the town	2 —	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	3.50
Per hour, outside the town	3 —	3.50	3.50	4 —	4.50	5 —
To *Villefranche, Montboron, Trinité-Victor, Grotte St. André*	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
To *Beaulieu* and *St. Jean*	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —
To the Observatory on *Montgros, Gairaut, Falicon, St. André*	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —

The fares for all these excursions include a stay of ½ hr. and the drive back. — Night is reckoned in winter from 7 p. m. (in summer from 10 p. m.)

to 7 a. m. When a cab is taken by the hour, one full hour at least must always be paid for; but fractions of hours after the first are charged pro rata. Small articles of luggage free; small trunk 10 c.; larger, 25 c. each. — The tariff is not compulsory during the Carnival and the Races (special bargain necessary).

Tramways from the Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4) to Pont Magnan (Pl. A, 5) and the Californie (near the Var Bridge, where the races take place), to the Main Railway Station (Pl. C, 2) and St. Maurice, and to the Square Garibaldi and the Abattoirs (comp. Pl. G, H, 1); also from the railway-station to the harbour (Pl. G, 4). Fares 10-35 c., with 'correspondance' for the inside seats.

Omnibuses from the Boul. Mac-Mahon (Pl. E, F, 4) to *Cimiez* (p. 247) at 8, 11, 2, and 4 (50 c.), to *Villefranche*, *Beaulieu*, and *St. Jean* (p. 225) hourly (60 c.), and to *St. Laurent-du-Var* (p. 225), four times daily (50 c.); from the Square Garibaldi (Pl. F, G, 3) to *St. André* (p. 247) every $1/2$ hr. (50 c.); from the Boul. Risso (Pl. G, 2) to *La Turbie* and the *Laghet* (p. 255) viâ the Corniche, at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m.; from the Boulevard du Pont-Vieux (Pl. E, 3) to *La Trinité-Victor*, *Contes*, and *L'Escarène* (p. 252) at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m. (not recommended). — **Brake** from the Place Masséna to *Cimiez* at 1.30, 2.30, and 3.30, returning at 2, 3, and 5 (fare 1 fr., including admission to the Zoological Garden); from the Boul. MacMahon to *Monte Carlo* at 9.30 and 1.30 (returning at 10 and 3.30), by the new road (fare 3, return-fare 5 fr.). — **Excursions of the Agence Franco-Suisse**, in winter, in good weather. 1. To *Gairaut* (p. 247), *Falicon* (p. 247), and *St. André* (p. 247), starting from the Théâtre Français; 2. To *Mentone* viâ the Corniche, returning by Monaco (fare 10 fr., after the Carnival 3 fr.; on Sun., to Monaco only, 5 fr.).

Donkey 4-5 fr. per day, attendant 1 fr.; half-day 2-3 fr. — **Horse** 6-10 fr. per half-day.

Post Office, Place de la Liberté (Pl. 8; F, 3), open from 7 (in winter 8) a. m. to 9 p. m. Branch-offices: Place Grimaldi 3, Place Garibaldi 2. — **Telegraph Offices**: Place de la Liberté, Place Grimaldi, Place Garibaldi, and at the railway-station; these always open.

Physicians. English: *Dr. Sturge*, Boul. Dubouchage 29; *Dr. Ashmore-Noakes*, Promenade des Anglais 5; *Dr. Brandt*, Boul. Victor Hugo 29; *Dr. Gilchrist*, Boul. Victor Hugo 39. American: *Dr. Linn*, Quai Masséna 16. German: *Dr. Zürcher*, Rue Masséna 20. — **Dentists**: *Williams* (Amer.), Quai Masséna 16; *Garcia* (Amer.), *Frisbie* (Amer.), *Preterre*, all in the Place Masséna. — **Chemists**: *Nicholls & Passèron*, Quai Masséna; *Grande Pharmacie*, Avenue de la Gare 35; *Pharm. Sue*, same street, 18; *Ferand* (late *Watson & Co.*), same street, 46; *Leoncini*, Place St. Etienne 1; *Liotard*, Rue de la France 2, etc. — **Mineral Waters**: *Claud et Métivet*, Rue Masséna 26.

British Consul: *James Chas. Harris, Esq.*, Place Bellevue 4. — **American Consul**: *Major Wilburn B. Hall*, Rue d'Angleterre 2 (9-1).

Bankers. *Crédit Lyonnais*, Avenue de la Gare 13bis (a palatial edifice); *Banque de France*, Boul. du Midi 13; *Caisse de Crédit*, Rue Gubernatis 1; *Société Générale*, Rue Gioffredo 64; *Lacroix*, Place du Jardin-Public 2.

Baths. Warm Baths: *Bains Polythermes*, Rue St. François-de-Paule 8; *Bains des Quatre Saisons*, Place du Jardin-Public 8; *Bains Parisiens*, Avenue de la Gare 20; *Bains des Platanes*, Place de la Liberté; *Bains Macarani*, Rue Macarani 6; *Bains Masséna*, Rue Masséna 3; *Bains des Galeries*, Rue Adélaïde 2. Turkish Baths: *Hammam de Nice*, Rue de la Buffa 4. — **Sea-baths** opposite the Promenade des Anglais and at the Quai du Midi, 1 fr. (including fee).

Booksellers. *Baudry, Jeancourt, & Cie. (Galignani)*, Quai Masséna 48; *Hubert*, Place du Jardin-Public 4; *Visconti*, large reading-room with newspapers of every country and lending library, Promenade du Cours, with garden; *Librairie Nouvelle*, Quai St. Jean-Baptiste 50; *Ardoin*, Ave. de la Gare 44. — The *Nice Library*, in the building of the Crédit Lyonnais (p. 144), contains about 4000 English books.

Shops. The best are on the Quai St. Jean-Baptiste and the Quai Masséna. 'Marqueterie' (inlaid wood-work): *Gimello Fils & Co.*, Quai St. Jean-

Baptiste 9; *Rueger*, Rue du Pont-Neuf 3, etc. — PHOTOGRAPHERS: *Nessy*, Ave. Beaulieu.

Amusements. **Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4), Place Masséna (see p. 244); adm. 2 fr., subscription for 15 days 15, for a month 20, for three months 45, for the season 60 fr.; family-tickets at reduced rates. Theatre tickets (fauteuil d'orchestre 6, stalle d'orchestre 4 fr.) include admission to the casino. — *Casino de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4; p. 245); adm. in the forenoon 50 c., from 12 to 4 p. m. 1 fr., after 4 p. m. 2 fr., less for subscribers. — *Cercle de la Méditerranée*, Promenade des Anglais 3; *Cercle Philharmonique*, Place Masséna 8; *Cercle Masséna* and *Cercle International*, in the Casino Municipal; *Cercle de l'Union*; *Cercle de Nice.* — **Theatres.** *Théâtre de l'Opéra* or *Municipal* (Pl. 39; E, F, 4), Rue St. François-de-Paule; *Théâtre du Casino*, *Théâtre de la Jetée-Promenade*, see above; *Théâtre Français*, Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes, operettas, comedies, etc. — *Circus*, Rue Pastorelli (Pl. E, 3). — *Café-Concert Eldorado*, Rue Garnier (Pl. D, E, 3).

The **Carnival** is usually celebrated at Nice with great energy and display, the observances including the throwing of 'Confetti', the 'Battle of Flowers' on the Promenade des Anglais, the carrying of 'Moccoletti' (small lighted candles, which the revellers try to extinguish), and 'Veglioni', or masked balls, at the Théâtre Municipal. — **Horse Races** are held in Jan., on the race-course on the bank of the Var. — **Regattas** are held in March or April.

Music daily in the Jardin Public, 10-11.15 a. m. and 2.15-3.45 p. m.

English Churches in the Rue de France (Pl. 25; D, 4), at Carabacel, and in the Ave. Notre-Dame (Pl. 26; E, 2). — *American Church* (Pl. 24; D, 3), Boul. Victor Hugo 21. — *Scottish Church* (Pl. 27; D, 3), Rue St. Etienne. — *French Protestant Church* (Pl. 28; E, 3), Rue Gioffredo 50. — *German Protestant Church*, Rue d'Augsbourg.

Climate. The bay of Nice is sheltered from the N., N.E., and N.W. winds by the lower terraces of the Maritime Alps (culminating in *Mont Chauve*, Ital. *Monte Calvo*, 2670 ft.), a natural barrier to which it owes its far-famed mildness of climate. The mean winter temperature is 10-15° Fahr. higher than that of Paris, summer temperature 5-10° lower. Frost is rare. The neighbourhood of the broad and stony channel of the Paillon is apt to be rather draughty. The coast is somewhat exposed to the E. and W. winds. In March and April the E. wind not unfrequently prevails, and is usually most trying to delicate persons about midday, when the clouds of dust it raises in the Promenade des Anglais have often given rise to complaints. Owing, however, to the depth of the basin in which Nice is ensconced, it is easy to find inland quarters beyond reach of these drawbacks. The most sheltered situations are the Boulevard Carabacel and the Quartiers Brancolar and Cimiez, in the last of which the air is generally pure and free from dust. There are three distinct climatic zones: the coast, the plain, and the hills. Sunset is a critical period. The moment the sun disappears, the atmosphere becomes damp and chilly, but this moisture lasts 1-2 hours only. The rainy season begins early in October and lasts about a month. The dry, warm, and at the same time bracing climate of Nice is specially beneficial for chronic invalids, if free from fever and pain, for convalescents, and for elderly people, while the town affords greater comfort and variety than any other place on the Riviera. — Good drinking-water is supplied by the water-works. — Reports of the observations made at the Meteorological Station, founded in 1877, are posted up on the band-kiosk in the Jardin Public.

Nice, Ital. *Nizza*, is the capital (88,274 inhab.) of the French department of the *Alpes Maritimes* and the seat of a bishop. In winter it is the rendezvous of invalids and others from all parts of Europe, who seek refuge here from the rigours of winter. The season begins with the races (see above) early in January, and closes with a great regatta at the beginning of April; but visitors abound from October

until the end of May. In summer the place is deserted, though its temperature is then lower than that of Paris. The carnival is celebrated at Nice with great liveliness (see p. 243).

Nice, the Νίκη or *Nicaea* of the ancients, was founded by the Phocæan inhabitants of Marseilles in the 4th cent. B.C., to commemorate a victory gained over the Ligurians. It prospered greatly at first, but under the Romans it was supplanted by Cimiez; and later it suffered much from the Goths, the Saracens, and in the wars and rivalries of the various rulers of Provence and N. Italy. Down to 1388 it belonged mainly to the County of Provence; then to the Dukes of Savoy; in 1792 it was occupied by the French, in 1814 restored to Sardinia, and in 1860 annexed to France together with Savoy. Nice was the birthplace of the French Marshal Masséna (1758-1817) and of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882). — The dialect of the old town is Italian with a mixture of Provençal, but in the new town French is spoken almost exclusively.

Nice is superbly situated on the broad *Baie des Anges*, which opens towards the S., at the mouth of the insignificant *Paglione* or *Paillon*. The broad and stony bed of the stream, flanked with handsome quays, bisects the town. On the left bank is the Old Town, with its narrow lanes, which have been replaced by better streets near the shore (Boulevard du Midi and Promenade du Cours). It is dominated by the castle-hill (p. 246) beyond which lies the harbour (p. 246). On the right bank is the Strangers' Quarter, which is already much larger than the old town, and will soon occupy the whole space bounded on the W. by the brook *Magnan* and on the N. by the railway.

From the *Principal Station* (Pl. C, D, 2), near which there is a beautiful row of eucalypti *(Eucalyptus globulus)*, we descend to the town by the handsome *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), which is flanked by plane-trees. To the right stands the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 19; D, 2), built by Chas. Normand. To the left are an *Augustine Nunnery* and the *Hospice de la Charité* (Pl. 31). — We then intersect another of the chief arteries of the new town, formed by the *Boulevard Victor Hugo* (right) and the *Boulevard Dubouchage* (left), the latter leading to the Boul. Carabacel (p. 240). — To the right, farther on, is the handsome building of the *Crédit Lyonnais* (p. 242), which also contains a well-supplied reading-room. Exhibitions of paintings are often held here in Feb. and March (open daily, 9.30-4). At the end of the Avenue de la Gare, to the right, diverges the Rue Masséna, which is continued by the long Rue de France. A *Marble Cross*, at the beginning of the street last named, commemorates the meeting of Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538, effected by Pope Paul III. It has given its name (Croix de Marbre) to this quarter of the town.

The Avenue de la Gare ends at the Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4), with its arcades, which forms, along with the adjoining Place du Casino (the old Pont-Neuf), built over the Paillon, the centre of the Strangers' Quarter. In the Place du Casino, to the left, stands the **Casino Municipal** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome structure erected in 1883,

with a winter-garden, a theatre, gaming-rooms, a café-restaurant, etc. — Behind the Casino and also built over the Paillon, is the SQUARE MASSÉNA (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with a *Statue of Masséna,* in bronze, by Carrier-Belleuse; on the pedestal in front Clio writes the marshal's name on the page of history; at the sides are reliefs. To the N. is the *Quai St. Jean-Baptiste,* lined with handsome houses.

The ***Jardin Public** (Pl. D, E, 4), covering the space between the Place du Casino and the sea, at and over the mouth of the Paillon, is prettily laid out, with palms, pepper-trees, aloes, laurels, and myrtles (music, see p. 243). Like the Promenade des Anglais, it forms one of the gathering-places of visitors to Nice. The *Monument du Centenaire,* to commemorate the first union of Nice with France (1792), is to be erected near the garden.

The ***Promenade des Anglais** (Pl. A-D, 4, 5), originally constructed by the English in 1822-24, for the sake of furnishing work to the unemployed, and since extended, stretches to the W. along the coast. It is shaded by palms and other trees and bordered with palatial hotels and villas. At the beginning of it the JETÉE-PROMENADE (Pl. D, 4), a large and handsome structure of glass and iron, projects into the sea. This pier was originally erected about 12 years ago, but was soon destroyed by fire; the present structure has been built since 1890. It forms a kind of casino (adm., see p. 243). Opposite is the handsome *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (p. 243). The Promenade des Anglais is prolonged beyond the brook Magnan (Pl. A, 5) to *Californie,* a point of view $2^1/_2$ M. distant. Those who do not care to walk may use the tramway in the parallel Rue de France.

In the quarter adjoining the Promenade, at the angle formed by the Boul. Gambetta and the Boul. Victor Hugo (Pl. C, 3), is the handsome new **Square Gambetta.** — Farther to the N.W., beyond the main railway, is the *Villa Bermond,* with its 10,000 orange-trees, where Nicholas, Crown Prince of Russia, died in 1865. The site of the room in which he died is now occupied by a *Memorial Chapel* (Pl. B, 2).

The **Boulevard du Midi** (Pl. E, F, 4) forms the prolongation of the Promenade des Anglais towards the E., on the side of the Old Town (p. 244). It affords a good view of the Castle Hill, with its cascade (see below).

Parallel with this boulevard runs the RUE ST. FRANÇOIS DE PAULE, one of the chief thoroughfares of the Old Town. In it, to the left, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 34), with a marble group of Orestes and Minerva, by *Hugoulin,* in the court. Farther on is the *Church of St. François-de-Paule* (Pl. 16), dating from the 18th century. The **Théâtre Municipal,* or *Opera* (Pl. 39), to the right, is a handsome edifice re-erected after the disastrous fire of 1881. Still farther on, also to the right, is the *Public Library* (Pl. 6), open daily from 9 to 4 or 5. It also contains a few Roman antiquities.

The Rue St. François-de-Paule is continued by the PROMENADE DU COURS (Pl. F, 4), formerly the chief street of Nice, where an interesting market is held during the season. To the right extend the so-called *Terraces*, on the top of a double row of low houses. To the left, at the end of the Promenade, stands the *Préfecture* (Pl. 38), the old seat of government, built in 1611-13. Adjacent is the new *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 33), finished in 1892.

To the S.E. of the town rises the **Castle Hill** (Pl. F, G, 4; 320 ft.), which may be ascended from the N., E., or S.W. side in 20 min.; the S.W. approach is by a flight of steps (Escalier Lesage) from the Rue des Ponchettes. The hill was formerly crowned with a castle destroyed by the Duke of Berwick under Louis XIV. in 1706. Almost the only relic now standing is the *Tour Bellanda* (now private property). At the top of the hill is an artificial *Waterfall*, supplied by the city reservoir and the Canal de la Vésubie (p. 247). The plateau has been transformed into a promenade, which commands an admirable view in every direction: S. the Mediterranean; W. the coast, the promontory of Antibes, the Iles de Lérins, the mouth of the Var, and Nice at our feet; N. the valley of the Paillon, the monasteries of Cimiez and St. Pons, the distant castle of St. André, Mont Chauve, the Aspremont, and the Alps; E. the ancient Fort Montalban, and the promontory of Montboron (p. 248). The S. slope of the castle-hill, which descends precipitously to the sea, is called the *Rauba Capeu* ('hat-robber', owing to the sudden gusts).

Among the monuments in the *Cemetery*, on the N. side of the castle-hill, are a pyramid to the memory of Gambetta (d. 1882), a pyramid commemorating the victims of the fire at the Théâtre Municipal in 1881, and the tombs of Garibaldi's wife and mother.

On the E. side of the castle-hill lies the **Harbour** (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), called *Limpia* from an excellent spring *(limpida)* near the E. pier. The *Place Bellevue*, at the foot of the hill, was embellished in 1840 with a marble *Statue of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia*, founder of the harbour. — To the N. of the castle-hill is the *Square Garibaldi* (Pl. G, 3), with a *Statue of Garibaldi* (1807-82; p. 243), by Etex and Délaye. No. 6, in this square, is the *Museum of Natural History* (open on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 12-3).

The *Pont Garibaldi* (Pl. F, 3), crossing the Paillon, leads to the end of the Quai St. Jean-Baptiste (p. 245) and to the most populous quarter of the *New Town*, traversed by the Boul. Dubouchage.

The **Musée Municipal** (Pl. 7; E, 3), Boul. Dubouchage 39, in the old Exchange, is open daily, except Tuesday, from 10 to 4 in winter and from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 in summer. Catalogue 60 c. Its contents include a collection of paintings, mainly by modern French artists, and also modern sculptures, casts, water-colours, pastels, and engravings.

The ENVIRONS of Nice afford many beautiful excursions.

About 2 M. to the N. of Nice, on a fertile hill, lies **Cimiez**, Ital.

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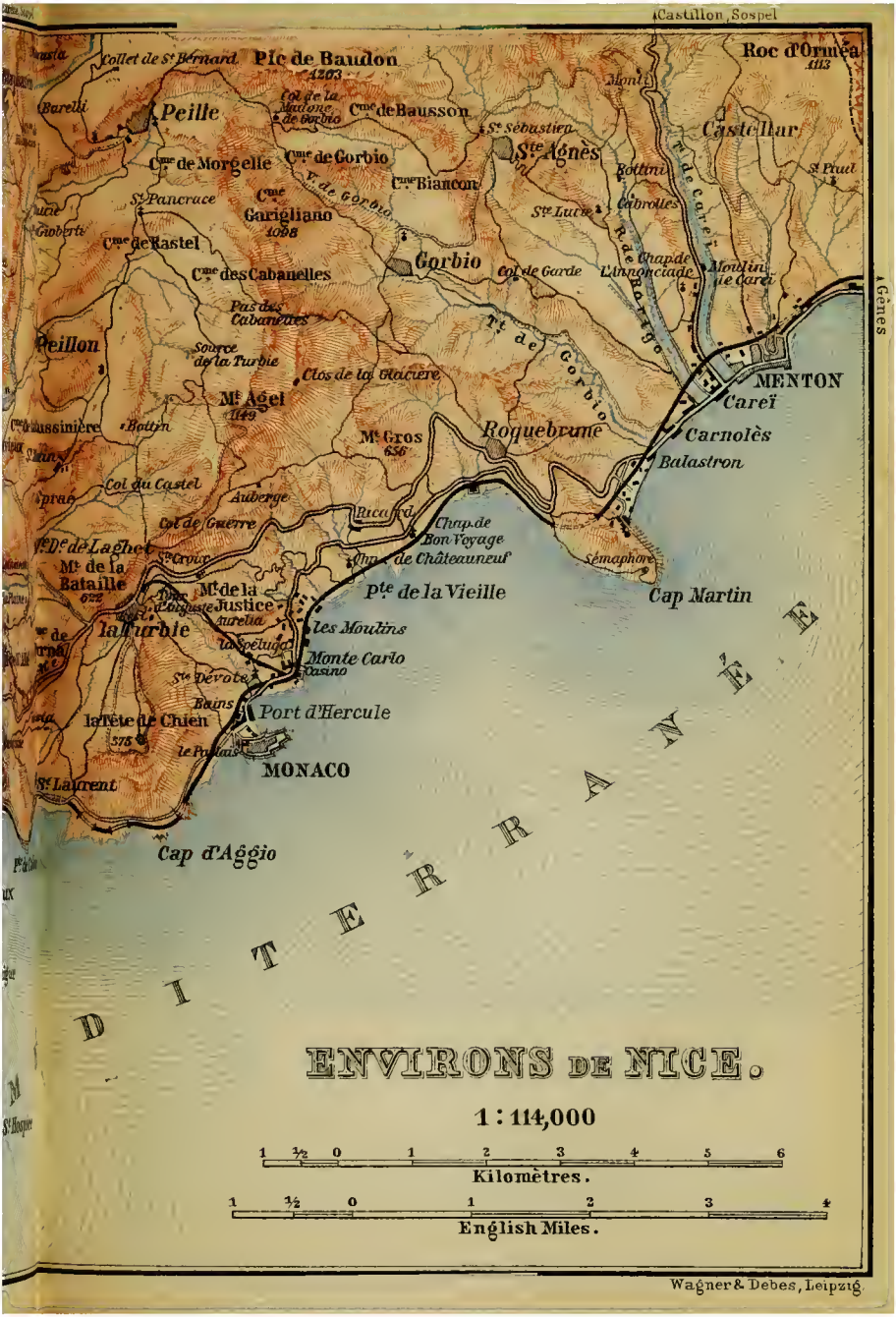


Castillon, Sospel
Collet de St Bernard
Pic de Baudon
1203
Roc d'Ormea
1113
Peille
Col de la Madone de Gorbio
Cme de Bausson
St Sébastien
Ste Agnès
Castellar
Cme de Morgelle
Cme de Gorbio
Cme Biancon
St Paul
St Pancrace
Cme Garigliano
1098
V. de Gorbio
Ste Lucie
Cabrolles
Cme de Rastel
Gorbio
Col de Garde
Chap. de L'Annonciade
Moulin de Careï
Cme des Cabanelles
Pas des Cabanelles
Peillon
Source de la Turbie
Clos de la Glacière
Mt Agel
1149
Mt Gros
656
Roquebrune
MENTON
Careï
Carnolès
Balastron
Col du Castel
Auberge
Col de Guerre
Ricard
Chap. de Bon Voyage
Chap. de Châteauneuf
Sémaphore
Mt de la Bataille
622
Mt de la Justice
Pte de la Vieille
Cap Martin
la Turbie
Aurelia
les Moulins
Monte Carlo
Casino
Ste Dévote
Bains
Port d'Hercule
la Tête de Chien
575
le Palais
MONACO
St Laurent
Cap d'Aggio
Gênes
DITERRANÉE
ENVIRONS DE NICE.
1 : 114,000
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Kilomètres.
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4
English Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Cimella (Hotels, etc., see p. 240), which is reached by the Boul. de Cimiez (Pl. E, 1). It occupies the site of the Roman town of *Cemenelum*, of which part of an *Amphitheatre* (210 ft. long, 180 ft. wide), a quadrangular structure called a *Temple of Apollo*, and traces of baths and other buildings have been discovered. The first street to the right beyond the amphitheatre leads to the *Capuchin Monastery of Cimiez*, erected in 1540 on the foundation of a temple of Diana. Ladies are not admitted, except to the chapel, which contains two paintings by Bréa of Nice (d. 1513). — The second street to the right leads to a small *Zoological Garden*, on the E. slope of the hill (adm. 1 fr., including the brake from or to Nice, comp. p. 242; Café-Restaurant, dear).

A good road ascends on the right bank of the Paillon to the (40 min.) monastery of **St. Pons**, founded in 775 on the spot where St. Pontius, a Roman senator, suffered martyrdom in 261. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 970 and rebuilt in 999. The treaty by which the County of Nice was annexed to the Duchy of Savoy was concluded here in 1388. [This excursion may be combined with a visit to Cimiez (see above) by taking the road from St. Pons to Cimiez through the olive-groves on the hill.] — About 1/2 hr. from St. Pons, in the valley of the *Garbe* or *Riousec*, is the château of **St. André**, built in 1687, now occupied as a lunatic asylum. Farther up the valley (1/4 hr.) is the small grotto *Les Cluses de St. André* (adm. 50 c.), or rather a natural bridge over the brook. An avenue of cypresses leads thither from the château.

From the Grotto of St. André we may follow the road through the rocky ravine of the Garbe a little farther, and ascend to the left by a winding road to (1 hr.) the village of **Falicon** (Inn, poor), the highest point of which affords an admirable view. Near this point is the *Grotte des Chauves-Souris*, which contains beautiful stalactites.

Farther up the valley of St. André, 7 M. from Nice, lies **La Tourette** (Ital. *Torretta*), a curious specimen of the ancient fortified villages of the district. It contains a picturesque ruin, which commands a very striking survey of the sterile mountain scene, Mont Chauve, Aspremont, and Châteauneuf, perched on a barren ridge of rock, with Montalban and the sea to the S.

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Torretta is **Châteauneuf**, which is said to have been built in the 15th and 16th cent. by the inhabitants of Nice as a refuge from Turkish invaders, but is now deserted owing to the want of water. This is another splendid point of view. Adjacent are two fine stalactite grottoes. The village of *Châteauneuf* lies 1/4 hr. below.

Instead of returning to Nice by the valley, we may proceed farther to the W. from Falicon (see above), and take a shorter but less attractive road, which turns to the left at a *Chapel of St. Sebastian* and leads to Nice viâ *Le Ray* and *St. Maurice* (tramway from this point, see p. 242). This road crosses the *Canal de la Vésubie*, an aqueduct 20 M. long, formed to supply Nice with water. Near the point of intersection is *Gairaut*, with a reservoir and a picturesque cascade. — From the above-mentioned Chapel of St. Sebastian a path ascends to the top of the *Mont Chauve d'Aspremont* or *Mont Cau* (2780 ft.), formerly often visited for the sake of the view, but now rendered inaccessible through the construction of a fort.

To the W. of Nice is the (1 1/2 hr.) **Vallon Obscur**, a ravine about 500 yds. long, reached viâ *St. Barthélemy* (tramway to this point). Part of the ravine is accessible to pedestrians only. — Another pleasant walk may be taken in the valley of the **Magnan** (p. 244), in which a road ascends to (2 M.) the church of *La Madeleine*. About 1/2 M. farther up is the romantic ravine of the *Puits aux Etoiles*.

A fine excursion may be made to the *Mouth of the Var* (p. 225), either by carriage and pair (there and back 20-25 fr.) or by using the tramway to *Californie* (p. 245), which is 1 M. from the station of Var (p. 225) and 1 1/2 M. from the pretty *Jardin d'Acclimatation* (Restaurant) and the *Racecourse (Champ de Courses)*, situated to the right and left of the railway.

To the E. of Nice stretches a chain of heights, easily accessible. The

nearest to the sea is **Montboron** (950 ft.; 1½ hr.), the fortified promontory separating Nice from Villefranche. On its slope runs the beautiful road (the first part named Boul. Carnot; Pl. H, 4) to (3 M.) *Villefranche* (p. 225 omn. and carr., see pp. 241, 242; boat 10 fr.), with the conspicuous *Villa Smith*, a palatial red building in the Oriental style. To the left ascends the *Route Forestière de Montboron. — If we follow the Villefranche road for 1½ M. more, a road on the right, crossing the railway by a stone-bridge, will lead us to (¾ M.) *Beaulieu* (p. 225). Thence to St. Jean, see p. 225. — **Montalban** (1085 ft.), ascended in ½ hr. from Montboron by the Route Forestière, is crowned by a fort. — The **Vinaigrier** (1215 ft.), so called, it is said, from the sour wine it produces, is ascended by the old road in 1½ hr., or by a new road round Mont Gros in 2½-3 hrs. — On the **Mont Gros** (1220 ft.), 3 M. to the N., on the Route de la Corniche (see p. 248), is a fine *Observatory* (no admission).

41. Excursions from Nice.

a. From Nice to Mentone viâ the Corniche.

19 M. Carriage (25-30 fr.) in 4 hrs., highly recommended. Omnibus to La Turbie, see p. 242. The brakes plying to Monaco do not follow the Route de la Corniche, but the lower road viâ Villefranche, Beaulieu, etc. — Those who have not time for more should at least walk along the Corniche road to a point about ¼ M. beyond the Auberge des Quatre Chemins, then descend to Villefranche, and return to Nice by the coast.

The celebrated *Route de la Corniche*, constructed under Napoléon I. by the préfet Dubouchage, traverses the most beautiful part of the Riviera, and is far preferable to the railway. As the drivers prefer the new road, which is less picturesque, it is well to stipulate expressly for the Corniche route. The road ascends amid rich vegetation, commanding a beautiful retrospective view of Nice and its surroundings. It first sweeps round the Mont Gros (see above) and approaches the sea a little beyond the entrance to the Observatory, passing the *Quatre Chemins Inn* (1½ hr.'s walk from the Place Masséna). Below, to the right, are Villefranche (to which we may descend in 50 min. viâ the *Valley of the Murtha*), Beaulieu, and the wooded promontory of St. Jean (p. 225).

The **Mont Pacanaille** or *Mont Leuze* (1895 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in ¾ hr. from the Quatre Chemins Inn by a good path constructed by the Alpine Club.

On the right appears *Eze* (p. 225; 20 min. from the road), a group of venerable houses, perched on a precipitous isolated rock. The culminating point of the road (1775 ft.), between Eze and the fortified *Monts de l'Alli* (2300 ft.), commands an extensive retrospect of the snow-clad Alps. A little farther on is the *Restaurant des Forts d'Eze*, and in ½ hr. more we reach (11 M.) *La Turbie* or *Turbia*, to which an omnibus plies from Nice (p. 242) and a mountain-railway from Monte Carlo (p. 255). La Turbie has also a station on the main line (p. 225). The view hence is very fine.

Beyond La Turbie the Corniche road descends and approaches the coast, commanding a continuous fine view of the Riviera di Ponente as far as Bordighera. To the left is *Mont Agel* (p. 255), and

farther on, another *Mont Gros* (2152 ft.). *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna,* see p. 226. — *Mentone,* see p. 255.

b. From Nice to Grasse.

A. Viâ Cannes, 31½ M., see pp. 225, 224, 239. — *B. Viâ the Ligne du Sud,* 30 M., railway in about 2¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.). Trains start from the Gare du Sud (p. 240).

The Ligne du Sud, a narrow-gauge railway, runs through an interesting mountain-district, and traverses 17 viaducts, 9 tunnels, and a double-tier bridge. — The train first runs through 4 tunnels (one ½ M. long) to (2½ M.) *La Madeleine.* Beyond the *Magnan* (p. 247) and a tunnel 1000 yds. in length is (4½ M.) *St. Isidore,* after which we enter the valley of the *Var.* On the opposite bank (above, to the left), is *La Gaude* (see below). — 5 M. *Lingostière.* At (8 M.) *Colomars* a line diverges to *Puget-Théniers* (see below). The line now bends to the W. and crosses the Var by means of the *Pont de Manda,* the lower tier of which is used for the road. Fine views. — 10 M. *Gattières* is separated by a tunnel (920 yds.) from (13½ M.) *St. Jeannet-la-Gaude.* St. Jeannet lies at the foot of a huge crag, 2¾ M. to the right; La Gaude about 3½ M. to the left of the line, with a ruined castle of the Templars. Beyond a tunnel the line is carried across the curious *Gorge of the Cagne.*

16 M. **Vence** *(Hôt. Auzias),* an ancient little town with the remains of fortifications. The cathedral dates mainly from the 10th, 12th, and 15th cent., and contains some good 15th cent. carving, a sarcophagus of the 4th cent. used as an altar in the 3rd chapel to the right, etc. — 19 M. *Tourrettes,* a village on a steep height to the right, with three towers and other remains of fortifications. The line now rapidly descends and enters the valley of the *Loup,* where it is carried by a lofty curved viaduct over the **Gorges du Loup* or *de Courmes,* a highly picturesque ravine about 6 M. in length with curious rock formations and waterfalls, a favourite point for excursions from Cannes and from Grasse, though only a small part of it is easily accessible (three restaurants). On a cliff (2620 ft.) in this gorge is perched the village of *Gourdon.* — After (23½ M.) *Le Loup* the line once more ascends. 25½ M. *Le Bar,* a picturesquely situated village with an ancient château and a church containing interesting carvings and paintings, including a 'Dance of Death'. Before and after (28 M.) *Magagnosc* we thread a tunnel, then descend rapidly, and cross a lofty viaduct. View to the left, towards Cannes. — 30 M. *Grasse* (Gare du Sud), p. 239.

c. From Nice to Puget-Théniers (Digne).

36½ M. Railway (Ligne du Sud) in about 3¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65 c.).

To (8 M.) *Colomars,* see above. — The Puget-Théniers line thence ascends the *Valley of the Var,* side by side with the road, traversing numerous tunnels, bridges, and embankments and affording fine

views both up and down the valley. To the right is the Mont Chauve d'Aspremont (p. 247). — 10½ M. *Castagniers.* — 13 M. *St. Martin-du-Var*, at the confluence of the Var and the Estéron, in a fertile basin, surrounded by steep cliffs on which are perched the villages of *Le Broc*, *Gilette*, and *Bonson*, to the left, and *La Roquette*, to the right. The road to these places traverses the Charles Albert Suspension-bridge beside the station of (14 M.) *Pont-Charles-Albert.* — Beyond (15½ M.) *Le Plan-du-Var* we cross the *Vésubie.* Omnibus to St. Martin-Vésubie, see p. 251.

Farther on, the valley of the Var contracts and forms the *Clus du Ciaudan* or *de l'Echaudan*, a gorge where there is scarcely room for both road and railway between the perpendicular cliffs (650-1300 ft.). To the left rises the *Vial* (5085 ft.). — 18 M. *La Tinée.*

An omnibus (2 fr.) plies hence thrice daily in 4-5 hrs. to (13½ M.) *St. Sauveur* (Pasquier; Wiart), viâ the beautiful valley of the *Tinée.* Thence to *Valdeblore*, see p. 251; to *Beuil* (see below), 4½ hrs. to the W., bridle-path viâ (3 hrs.) *Roubion.*

Beyond La Tinée we cross the Var and enter the **Gorges de la Mescla*, flanked by sheer cliffs, rising on the E. to the height of 2950 ft. We then recross the Var, and beyond a curved tunnel reach (20 M.) *La Mescla*, at the confluence of the Var and the Tinée (Mescla=mélange, mixing). — 24 M. *Malaussène-Massoins.* The Var is recrossed near the *Cascade d'Ablé* (Inn). — 26 M. *Villars-du-Var*, to the right.

30 M. *Touët-de-Bueil* (Hôtel Latty), another picturesque village to the right, near a steep cliff with a fine waterfall. Crossing the *Cians*, which issues from a fine gorge, we reach (31 M.) *Le Cians* (1100 ft.).

A new road traverses the **Gorges of the Cians** to (16 M.) Beuil. About 3½ M. from Le Cians is the *Moulin de Rigaud* (1640 ft.; restaurant), at the foot of the *St. Macaire.* About 2 hrs. farther on the gorge becomes so narrow that the sky can no longer be seen. We then pass the *Moulins de Beuil* and in 1 hr. more reach *Beuil* (4770 ft.; Hôt. Pourchier; Ferraud, etc.), frequented as a summer-resort on account of its altitude. It lies on the S. slope of the **Mont Mounier** (9360 and 9245 ft.), the easy but uninteresting ascent of which may he made in 3 hrs. on mule-back (fine views). On the lower peak is an observatory. — *Guillaumes* (see below) lies 9 M. to the W. of Beuil, viâ (1½ hr.) *Péone.*

36½ M. **Puget-Théniers** (1335 ft.; *Hôt. Laugery; Croix de Malte*), with 1570 inhab., the chief town of the arrondissement of the Alpes Maritimes, is picturesquely situated in a fertile plain watered by the Var, but is of little interest to the tourist. It possesses a ruined château and some remains of its former walls.

Road to *St. André-de-Méouilles* (diligence in connection with the morning-train) and railway thence to *Digne*, see p. 202.

An omnibus (3 fr.) plies thrice daily in 4¼ hrs. from Puget-Théniers to the (18½ M.) tiny town of *Guillaumes* (Hôt. Darie Robert), viâ the upper valley of the Var. The **Gorges of the Daluis*, passed on the way, with their curious green and red rocks, are even more remarkable than those of the Cians (see above). The road is constructed more than 650 ft. above the river. — From Guillaumes we may hire a carriage to (4½ M.) *Péone* (Salicis; Bellieud), and thence proceed on mule-back to (5 M.) *Mont Mounier.*

d. From Nice to St. Martin-Vésubie.

38½ M. Railway to (15½ M.) *Le Plan-du-Var;* thence Omnibus in 4½ hrs. to (23 M.) *St. Martin*, starting at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. (fare 2 fr. 90 c.), returning from St. Martin at 4 a. m. and 1.15 p. m. — A passport will be found convenient for excursions on the frontier.

To (15½ M.) *Le Plan-du-Var*, on the Puget-Théniers line, see pp. 249, 250. — The *Vésubie* here issues from a profound and narrow gorge, which is traversed by the new road followed by the omnibus. Lofty mountains rise on both sides, and the road frequently passes at a great height above the stream. — 20 M. *Duranus* is surrounded by precipices, over one of which, known as the 'Saut des Français', several republicans were hurled during the revolutionary wars. Farther on, the road traverses a tunnel, beyond which, on a height to the left, is *Utelle* (2625 ft.; Inn), an old town. From (1½ hr. farther) *St. Jean-de-la-Rivière*, a hamlet with a curious old church, the *Brech* (5260 ft.; view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. viâ the (1 hr.) *Col du Gineste*. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Roquebillière (see below). — 26½ M. *Le Suchet.* — 30 M. *Lantosque* (Hôt. des Etrangers), a small town on a hill at the mouth of a gorge.

Excursions. Farther on, to the right, is *La Bollène* (Hôt.-Pens. Lavit), which suffered severely from an earthquake in 1867, and still farther is *Belvédère* (2800 ft.; Hôt. Franco), overlooking the valley of the *Gordalasque*. This mountain valley, the upper end of which is in Italy, is very arid but imposing. It contains a refuge-hut of the C. A. F., whence the *Mont Clapier* (9990 ft.), one of the finest points of view in the Maritime Alps, may be ascended without difficulty (8½ hrs. from Belvédère). In the vicinity is the beautiful *Lac Long* (8440 ft.; 50 acres in area), at the foot of the Gélas, covered with floating ice even at the height of summer.

33½ M. *Roquebillière* (Hôt. de France). About 4½ M. farther a road diverges to the right to (2½ M.) *Berthemont* (3280 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, etc.), a summer-station with sulphur-springs, which was visited by Cornelia Salonina, wife of the Roman emperor Gallienus. — Farther on, to the left, lies *Venanson*, a prettily situated village.

36½ M. **St. Martin-Vésubie** or *St. Martin-Lantosque* (3110 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes; de Paris;* etc.; guide, *Bapt. Plent.* — *Eng. Ch. Service*), at the confluence of the Vésubie and Borréon, is a place growing in favour as a summer-resort from Nice. There is a cold sulphur-spring, 1¼ M. to the N.

Excursions. About 2½ hrs. to the W., viâ a bare plateau, is *Valdeblore* (3410 ft.; Hôt. Icard), pleasantly situated near meadows, forests, and small lakes, and united by a road with St. Sauveur (p. 250), about 2½ hrs. farther to the W. — The valley of the Borréon leads to (2 hrs.) *Ciriegia* (4760 ft.; Hotel), where the Borréon forms a fine fall, 115 ft. in height, and near which is the forest-clad *Vallon de Salèses*. — The *Tête de Piagù* (7685 ft.), to the N.E., may be ascended in 2½ hrs. — A route leads to the S. viâ Venanson (see above) to (3½ hrs.) the *Pointe de Siruol* (6720 ft.), covered with fine forests in which wolves still abound. — About 3 hrs. to the E. is the *Madone de Fenestre* (6260 ft.; new hotel), a pilgrim-resort beyond the frontier, surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. Thence we may ascend to (2 hrs.) the pastures of *Prals*,

studded with little lakes; or by a good road to (1½ hr.) the *Col de Fenestre* (8100 ft.; admirable view), whence we may descend to Entraque, Valdieri, and Cuneo; or to (5 hrs.) the summit of the *Gélas* (10,285 ft.; guide 12 fr.), a difficult but interesting ascent.

e. From Nice to Tenda (Cuneo).

51 M. DILIGENCE daily from the Place St. François, in 10½ hrs. (fares 9, 7 fr.). An omnibus also plies to Escarène and to Contes (p. 242).

The road ascends the valley of the Paillon to the N. — 5½ M. *La Trinité-Victor*, 2½ hrs. from Le Laghet (p. 255). Beyond *Drap* and *Ourdan* we leave the main valley to the right, which leads to *Peillon*, a village about 12½ M. from Nice, in the same style but even more quaint than Tourette (p. 247) or Eze (p. 225). Farther on a valley diverges to the left to *Contes*, a small town about 10½ M. from Nice. We then ascend the *Vallon de Blansasc*.

12½ M. **L'Escarène**, Ital. *Scarena (Hotel)*, an interesting old place with some quaint buildings. In the church is a painting of the 17th cent., with 15 predelle, representing the life of the Virgin.

Luceram, a highly curious and formerly important village, lies 4½ M. from here, near the sources of the Paillon. The road goes on thence to Lantosque (p. 251).

Beyond (13½ M.) *Touët-de-l'Escarène*, the scenery becomes bare, and we cross the *Col de Braus* (3275 ft.).

25½ M. **Sospel**, Ital. *Sospello* (1145 ft.; *Hôt. Carenco*), with 3900 inhab., on the *Bevera*. Road to Mentone, see p. 258.

In the upper valley of the Bevera lies *Moulinet* (2565 ft.), a summer-resort in a charming situation. Near the source of the stream is the *Col de Tourini* (5290 ft.; extensive view), another pleasant summer-resort.

The road once more ascends and, crossing the *Col de Brouis* (2750 ft.; fine view), re-descends, leaving on the right *Breil*, Ital. *Breglio* (Hôt. de l'Europe), on the *Roya*, the valley of which it now ascends (to Ventimiglia, see p. 226). — Beyond (38 M.) *Giandola* (1245 ft.; Hôt. des Etrangers) we pass a defile and then the village of *Saorge* or *Saorgio*. — At (43 M.) *Fontan* or *Fontana* is the French custom-house. We cross the frontier, 2½ M. farther on, in the imposing **Gorge de Berghe* or *de Gaudaréna*.

48 M. **S. Dalmazzo di Tenda**, Fr. *St. Dalmas de Tende*, contains the Italian custom-house and an ancient convent, now a hydropathic establishment. Numerous excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. — Beyond another romantic gorge we reach —

51 M. **Tenda** (2675 ft.; *Hôt. National*) a picturesque little town with 1000 inhabitants. — The road farther on penetrates the *Col di Tenda* (6263 ft.) by means of a tunnel about 2½ M. long, lighted by electricity. The old road diverges to the left before the tunnel, and ascends in 69 windings between fortified heights to the (2 hrs.) col. A diligence plies from Tenda through the tunnel to (11 M.) *Limone*, whence a railway runs to (20 M.) *Cuneo* or *Coni* (Barra di Ferro). Another railway is being constructed to Ventimiglia. See also *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

42. Monaco and Monte Carlo.

I. Monaco.

Arrival. The railway-station is at *La Condamine*, at the foot of the rock on which Monaco stands. Omn. to the old town 20 c.

Hotels (all at La Condamine). HÔTEL DE LA CONDAMINE, well spoken of, R. 2-6, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; BEAU-SÉJOUR, similar charges; BRISTOL, R. from 3, D. 4 fr.; BEAU-SITE, R. from 3, D. 3½ fr.; *HÔT. DES ETRANGERS, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DE LA PAIX; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE; HÔT. MONÉGASQUE, well spoken of; HÔT. DE MARSEILLE, D. at these four 3 fr. — Near the railway-station: HÔT. DE NICE, R. from 3, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS. — Hotels in the Avenue de Monte Carlo, see p. 254.

Carriages as at Monte Carlo. — *Omnibus* from the Place d'Armes to Monte Carlo, 20 c. — **Sea Baths,** at La Condamine, near the promontory.

English Physicians: *Dr. Hutchinson*, Villa Mai; *Dr. Fagge*, Villa de la Porte Rouge; *Dr. Fitz-Gerald; Dr. Pryce Mitchell*, Villa Henri; *Dr. Rolla Rouse.* — Dentist: *Mr. Ash.*

British Vice Consul, *Mr. Edward Smith.* — **American Consular Agent,** *Mr. Emile de Loth.* — **Bankers,** *Smith & Co.*

English Church, chaplain, *Rev. Francis Stewart, M. A.*

Monaco (195 ft.), a town with about 3000 inhab., is the capital of the diminutive principality of the same name, which included Roccabruna and Mentone down to 1848. This little 'enclave' in French territory is about 2¼ M. long and 165 to 1100 yds. wide (area 5¾ sq. M.) and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is governed by sovereign princes of the house of Grimaldi, but the custom-house and postal service are in the hands of France.

The town consists of two parts: *Monaco* proper, picturesquely situated on a bold promontory at the foot of the *Tête de Chien,* and *La Condamine,* or the new town, on the bay below. The latter, now the more important of the two, is a favourite health-resort in winter and a sea-bathing place in summer. To the N.W. opens the pretty *Vallon de Ste. Dévote,* named from a pilgrimage-chapel, situated to the right, beyond the railway viaduct (comp. p. 254).

Descending from the railway-station towards the sea, we soon reach the PLACE D'ARMES, whence walkers ascend to Monaco by a path to the right, while carriages follow a road which winds round the promontory and approaches the palace from the E.

The **Palace,* a building of the Renaissance with crenelated towers, contains sumptuous apartments adorned with frescoes (shown daily, 2-5; fee). Besides a series of royal portraits, there are pictures by Giorgione, Albani, Domenichino, and other masters. The great hall has a handsome Renaissance chimney-piece. — Behind the palace is a fine *Garden,* also shown to visitors.

The only other building of consequence in Monaco is the *Cathedral,* an imposing modern structure in a Romano-Byzantine style by Chas. Normand. Its decorations are very tasteful. — Near this church, on the S. side of the town, is the *Promenade St. Martin,* a public garden laid out on the old ramparts and commanding a **View of the sea and coast. — A tower adjoining the promenade on the E. contains a small *Museum,* open on Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 1-4 p.m.

Monte Carlo is about 1¼ M. from Monaco viâ La Condamine.

II. Monte Carlo.

Arrival. The *Principal Station* is near the Casino (*ascenseur*, or lift, 25 c., up and down 35 c.). Station of *La Turbie*, see below.

Hotels. *Métropole, with 600 rooms from 6 fr. upwards, D. 8 fr.; Hôtel de Paris, déj. 5, D. 6 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Continental, pens. from 11 fr.; these three near the Casino and handsomely fitted up, with charges to correspond, especially in the season (Dec. 15th to May). Hôtel Windsor, with good sanitary arrangements, frequented by the English, moderate charges, well spoken of; St. James; Hôtel des Anglais, R. 6-10, déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; Villa des Fleurs, R. 5-10, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du Louvre, R. from 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. des Colonies; Hôt. de Londres, R. from 4, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. Mermet; Hôt. de Russie; Splendide, R. from 5, D. 6 fr.; Prince de Galles et Victoria, frequented by the English, R. from 8, déj. 4, D. 8 fr., these all situated higher up. — To the E., in Les Moulins: *Hôt. de la Terrasse, R. 4-10, D. 6, pens. 12-20 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, D. 4 fr.; Villa Ravel (maison meublée), pens. 8-15 fr.; Hôt. du Parc. — In the Ave. de Monte Carlo, leading to La Condamine: Beaurivage, pens. 12-16 fr.; Hôt. des Princes. — At the railway-station: Hôt. Terminus, R. from 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

These hotels are generally closed in summer, with the exception of the *Hôt. de Paris*, the *Hôt. des Colonies*, the *Hôt. de l'Europe*, and the *Terminus*.

Restaurants. **Café Riche*, *Restaurant de Paris*, high charges.

Post and Telegraph Office, Ave. de Monte Carlo, open 8 a. m. to 9 p.m. (for telegraph till midnight), Sun. 8-6.

Banks. *Smith & Co.*, Galerie Charles III., adjoining the Hôt. Métropole.

Carriages. Per course within the Principality of Monaco 1½, per hr. 3 fr., at night 2½ or 5 fr.; to Nice and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 25 fr.; to Cap St. Martin and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 10 fr. Bargaining desirable.

Omnibus to *Nice*, see p. 242. A *Brake* also plies daily from the Casino, at 11.30 a.m., to *Cap Martin* (p. 258), following the new road.

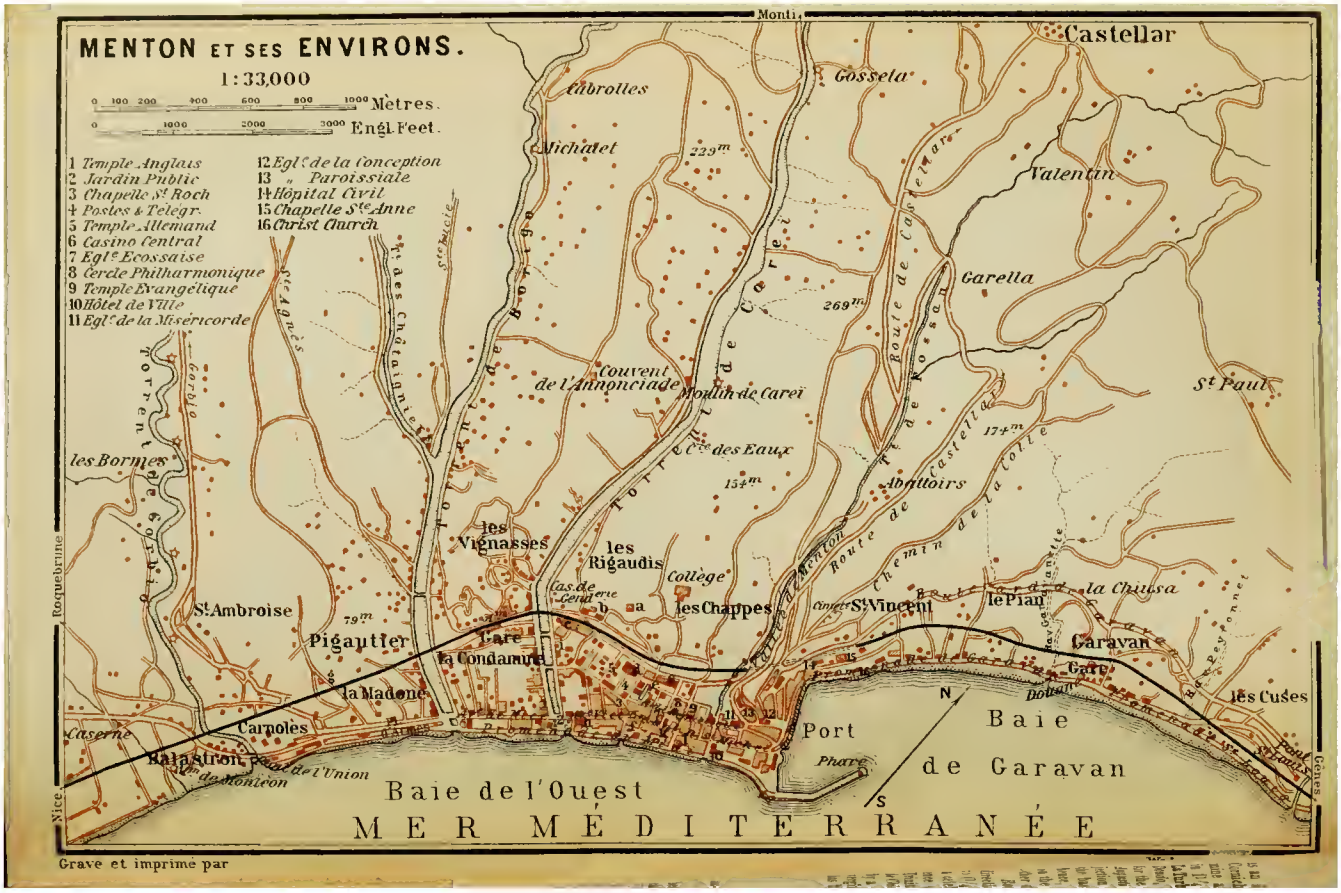
Monte Carlo, belonging to the principality of Monaco, and beautifully situated in a sheltered bay, is well-known for its charming climate, but is chiefly visited on account of its gaming facilities.

The handsome Casino, built by *Charles Garnier*, stands on a promontory to the E. of the town. The *Salles de Jeu* lie to the left of the entrance. In front is the *Salle des Fêtes*, richly adorned with paintings by *Feyen-Perrin*, *Gust. Boulanger*, *Clairin*, and *Lix*. Outside are statues of Music, by *Sarah Bernhardt*, and Dancing, by *Gust. Doré*.

The Gaming Rooms are open daily, from midday till 11 p.m., by tickets obtained gratis at the office (to the left, in the vestibule) on presentation of visiting-cards. The games are roulette and trente-et-quarante, the minimum and maximum stakes being respectively 5 and 6000, 20 and 12,000 fr. — The other rooms are also open from 10 a.m. till midday by special ticket ('carte blanche'). Music twice daily; concert of classical music on Thurs. (in winter), 2.30-4 p.m.; opera, with first-class artists, in winter.

The Casino is surrounded by beautiful grounds, with numerous palm-trees and affording splendid views. They extend to the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, where an exhibition of modern works of art is held from Jan. to April (daily, 9-5; adm. 1 fr.). Farther on, beyond the limits of the principality, are the *La Turbie Station* and the imposing building of the *Crédit Lyonnais*. — The *Serres Blanc* (greenhouses), above the Casino Gardens, also deserve a visit.

From Monte Carlo to La Turbie, mountain-railway in 20 min. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 30 c., return, 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 45 c.). The line is about 2 M. long and rises 1345 ft. on the S. slope of the Ste. Dévote valley (p. 253). There



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is an intermediate station at *Bordina*, and the upper terminus is on the Corniche road (see below). — La Turbie is also reached from La Condamine and Monte Carlo hy two roads, one on each side of the valley, in 1¼ and 1½ hr. respectively. Carriages from Nice, see p. 241. — **La Turbie** or *Turbia* (1594 ft.; good *Buffet; Restaurants de Paris, de France, Dondo*, all very modest), is an ancient village, chiefly visited hy tourists for the sake of the view. It contains the remains of the Roman *Tropaea Augusti* (hence the name), erected in 13 A. D. to commemorate the subjection of the Ligurians. In the 13th cent. the monument was used as the base of a tower, now very ruinous. A magnificent *View is obtained hence, of the mountains and coast as far as Ventimiglia on the E., and on the W. of the French coast, the Ile Ste. Marguerite, the Esterel and other distant mountains.

Route de la Corniche, see p. 248. Ahout ½ M. from La Turhie in the direction of Nice, a road diverges to the right from this route, aud leads to (¼ hr.) **Le Laghet** or *Notre-Dame-de-Laghet* (1116 ft.; Restaurant, poor), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, much visited on Trinity Sunday, a dependence of a convent founded in the 17th century. We may return by La Trinité-Victor (p. 252). — Ahout 1 M. to the S. of La Turbie rises the *Tête de Chien* (1880 ft.), a hill once noted as a point of view, but now occupied by a fort. — The *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), reached in 2½ hrs. hy a road diverging to the left of the Corniche Route iu the direction of Mentone, has had a similar experience.

43. Mentone.

Arrival. Mentone has two railway-stations, *Menton-Garavan* and *Menton-Condamine*, for the E. and W. bays respectively.

Hotels and Pensions. The larger hotels have hydraulic lifts and heated corridors and staircases, and send omnihuses to the station. The charge for a room with southern aspect varies from 2½ to 10 fr.; pension (R., A., B., luncheon, and D.; wine extra) from 6 to 20 fr. per day. — *On the W. Bay.* (1) At some distance from the sea: *Hôtel National (Pl. a), finely situated; *Iles Britanniques (Pl. b), R. 3-8 fr., L. 75 c., A. 1 fr., D. 6, pens. 10-20, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre (Pl. 3), with garden, R. 3-6, D. 5, pension 9-13 fr.; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs, pension 9-18 fr.; Hôt. Victoria & des Princes, 8-13 fr.; Hôt. de Genève; Hôt. de Venise & Continental; *Hôt. d'Orient (Pl. d), with garden, R. 5-10, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. des Palmiers, R. 3-4, D. 4 fr. 50 c.; *Grand Hôtel de Russie & d'Allemagne (Pl. e); Hôt. de Malte; Hôt. de Turin. Beyond the station: *Hôt. Cosmopolitain, in a high situation, pens. 8-14 fr.; Hôt. d'Albion, English. — In the Avenue de la Gare: Hôt. du Parc, Hôt. d'Europe et Terminus, belonging to the same landlord, pens. from 8 fr.; Pens. Suisse, Pens. des Deux-Mondes, unpretending. — (2) In the Promenade du Midi, Route Nationale, Avenue Victor-Emanuel, and Rue St. Michel, near the sea: Hôt. de Menton et du Midi (Pl. f), R. from 2½, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du Littoral (Pl. l); Hôtel de Paris (Pl. h); Hôtel des Colonies, English, R. 2-4, D. 5 fr.; Royal; Métropole et Central (Pl. k), pens. 8 fr.; Pens. des Dames. — To the E. of the Jardin Public and the Boul. Carnolès: Splendide Hôtel, 8-12 fr.; Hôt. de Londres, 6-8 fr.; Pens. de Familles; Hôt.-Pens. St. Georges. — In the Vallée du Borrigo: Pens. des Rosiers. — In the Gorbio valley, to the N.W., 20 min. from the middle of the town: *Alexandra Hotel, a large new house, charmingly situated, with garden. — At the Cap Martin (p. 258): Grand Hôtel du Cap Martin, R. from 5, D. 7, pens. from 15 fr. Adjacent, on the road: Hôtel Victoria, with haths and a good restaurant.

On the E. Bay: *Hôtel d'Italie and Hôt. Bellevue, both situated ahove the high-road and patronised by the English, with pleasant gardens, R. from 2 or 3, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. des Anglais, frequented hy English and Americans, R. 2½-5, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; Grand Hôtel, close to the Garavan station, with large garden, R. 2½-6, D. 5 pens.

8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Beaurivage, 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Britannia; Hôt.-Pens. Sta. Maria, 7-12 fr.; Beau-Site; Pens. Villa Marina, 7-10 fr.

All the hotels and pensions are closed in summer except the Hôtels de Menton and du Parc.

Apartments. In both bays there are many charming and sometimes handsomely furnished villas, a list of which (about 300) may be obtained of *G. Willoughby*, *Cook's Agency*, *Boglio* (English and American Agency), *Gust. Amarante* (Place St. Roch 11), or *Ton. Amarante*, who draw up contracts of lease, take inventories of furnishings, and compare them again when the visitor leaves. Rents 1000-7000 fr. and upwards for the season. Private apartments, from 700 fr. upwards, where families can live less expensively than at a pension, are to be had in the Avenue Victor-Emanuel, Rue de la République, etc. Choice of situation, see p. xix.

Restaurants. *Maison Dorée*, Place St. Roch. Many of the hotels, such as the *Hôtel de Menton*, supply subscribers with dinner at reduced rates. — **Cafés.** **Café de Paris*, Rue St. Michel; *Rumpelmayer* (ices), Avenue Victor-Emanuel; *Café du Nord*, Avenue de la Gare (coffee 40 c.); *Pavillon de Menton*, at the Jardin Public. — **Beer.** *Brasserie Suisse (Jann)*, Rue Honorine; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Partouneaux, etc. — **Confectioners.** **Giovanoli*, Place St. Roch; *Jann*, see above.

Physicians. *Drs. Fitz-Henry*, *Marriott*, *Siordet*, and *Rendal*, English; *Dr. Stiege* and *Dr. v. Cube*, German; *Dr. Francken*, Dutch; *Drs. Farina*, *Andral*, *Just*, *Malibran*, and *Chias*, French. — **Dentist:** *Mount.* — **Chemists:** *British Pharmacy (Jassoud)*, *Lindewald*, *Oddo*, *Gilson*, and *Bézos*, all of whom make up English and German prescriptions during the winter.

Baths. *Etablissement des Bains*, Rue Partouneaux; *Sea-Baths* (cold and hot) in front of the Hôtel des Anglais.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 4), Rue Partouneaux (from 7 or 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.).

British Vice Consul, *Charles Palmaro*, *Esq.*, Place St. Roch. — **United States' Consular Agent,** *Ange Clericy*, *Esq.*, Casa Mara, Garavan, East Bay.

Bankers. *Charles Palmaro* (see above); *Banque Populaire*, Rue Partouneaux; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Place St. Roch 11. — **Book Shops.** *Librairie Centrale*, Rue St. Michel, with lending library; *Matthieu*, Rue St. Michel 24. — **Public Library**, in the Hôtel de Ville, open on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12 and 2-5. — **Bazaars.** *Maison Modèle*, Rue St. Michel; *Bazar Parisien* and *Bazar de Menton*, Avenue Victor-Emanuel; *Au Petit Paris*, for ladies. — **Photographers.** *Anfossi* and *Guesquin*, Rue Partouneaux.

Music in the Jardin Public ou Mon., Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat., 2-4 p. m., also from 1st Jan. to 15th April, 11-12; on Sun. at the Place du Cercle, 2-4 p. m.

Casinos. *Grand Casino*, Rue de la République (adm. 1 fr.); *Casino Central* (Pl. 6), next door to the Hôtel de Turin.

Tramway in the season every 20 min. from the Quartier Garavan on the E. to the *Avenue Lodola* on the W. (near the Cap Martin; 30 c.), passing the Place Nationale (15 c.); and from the Rue Trenca to the *Villa Caserta*, in the Vallée de Careï (30 c.), passiug the railway-station of Condamine (15 c.). — **Omnibus** from the Place du Cap to Ventimiglia at 6.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. (1 fr.).

Carriages. Drive in the town 1 fr., with two horses 1½ fr., at night 1½ or 2 fr.; per hour 2 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.; half-day, one-horse 8-10 fr., day 12-15 fr., two-horse 25 fr. per day. — Drive in the Boul. de Garavan 4-6 fr.; to Cap Martin 6-8 fr.; Roquebrune and the Vallée de Menton 8 or 10 fr.; Mortola 10 or 15 fr.; Vallée de Gorbio and back 10-15 fr.; Monte Carlo 8-12, and back, with stay of 1-2 hrs., 12-15 fr. — **Donkey** 5 fr. per day, 2½ fr. per half-day.

English Churches. *St. John's*, in the W. bay, services at 8, 11, and 3; *Christ Church*, in the E. bay, adjoining the Casa Mare, services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *Scottish Church*, Rue de la République.

Climate. Mentone is sheltered from the N. winds by a girdle of rocky mountains, and is considered one of the most favourable spots for a winter-residence on the Riviera. The E. bay in particular is thoroughly

sheltered, and has a mean temperature in winter of 50° Fahr. A cool and refreshing breeze, however, generally springs up about noon, and the cold 'Brise' is also an occasional visitor. Between 1st Nov. and the end of April rainy days average 40, while snow rarely falls. Fogs are unknown, but heavy dews are frequent. The W. bay is less sheltered than the E. bay, but has a greater choice of houses at a distance from the sea, and affords pleasanter walks. The dusty roads are regularly watered, and the sanitary arrangements have been improved.

Mentone, Fr. *Menton,* a small town with 9000 inhab., formerly belonging to the principality of Monaco, and annexed to France in 1861, is charmingly situated on the Bay of Mentone, consisting of the *Baie de l'Est* or *de Garavan* and the *Baie de l'Ouest,* separated by a rocky promontory, on which the older parts of the town are built. Below the old town, in the E. bay, is the harbour, constructed in 1890 (fine view from the breakwater). The luxuriant vegetation consists mainly of orange and lemon groves, chiefly in the side-valleys (yielding about 30 million lemons annually), interspersed with gnarled carob-trees (Ceratonia siliqua), figs, olives, etc. As a winter-resort Mentone vies with Nice and Cannes, offering simpler and quieter quarters than either of these, while not less favoured by climate.

From the principal station, on the E. Bay, we soon reach the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï,* which we may either skirt to its mouth or cross by the new bridge leading to the centre of the town. By crossing it at its mouth, we reach the W. Bay, with the two great gathering-places of visitors (11-2): the *Promenade du Midi,* skirting the sea, and the *Jardin Public.* To the left, parallel with the Promenade, begins the *Avenue Victor Emanuel,* forming, along with the *Rue St. Michel,* the principal artery of the new town. At its E. end stands the *Hôtel de Ville,* containing a small museum of prehistoric antiquities found near Mentone, including parts of some troglodyte skeletons (open on Mon., Wed., & Sat.). The *Old Town,* near this point, has tortuous, steep, and badly made streets, but is very picturesque. Its principal building is the *Church of St. Michel,* dating mainly from the 17th century.

The quarter adjoining the E. Bay, named *Garavan* ('gare à vent'), is also picturesque. At the opposite end of it from the small harbour mentioned above is (1½ M.) the *Torrent de St. Louis* (comp. p. 226). Here are the *Grottoes,* now partly destroyed, in which the above-mentioned skeletons of prehistoric man were found.

Above the old town stood a château, the site of which has been converted into a *Cemetery,* a conspicuous feature in views of the town. From this cemetery, and from the high-lying *Boulevard de Garavan,* which skirts the whole of the E. Bay, we obtain a splendid view of the sea and of the coast from Bordighera to the Tête-de-Chien. Another fine view is obtained from the convent of *SS. Annunziata,* to which a fair but steep path, diverging near the Menton-Condamine station from the road to Sospello, leads in ½ hr.

The favourite object for a short drive from Mentone (1 hr. there

and back) is the **Cap Martin*, with its large hotel (p. 255; carriage, see p. 256). Walkers may avail themselves of the tramway to *La Lodola* (p. 256). At present we follow the Monaco and Nice road, but an esplanade is being made which will extend to the cape. The cape is covered with a forest, part of which is now the park of the Hôtel du Cap Martin (visitors admitted; café-restaurant). On the other side of the cape is a Signal Station *(Sémaphore)*, a little to the N. of which is a ruin, probably a tomb, belonging to the old Roman settlement of *Lumone*.

Other pleasant walks may be taken to the W. to the *Vallée du Torrent de Careï* (on the road to Sospello, see below), the *Vallée de Borrigo*, and the *Vallée de Gorbio*; to the E. to *Grimaldi* (*Hôtel Garibaldi), immediately beyond the *Pont St. Louis* (p. 257; 3/4 hr.), where the belvedere in Dr. Bennet's garden affords a charming view, and to *Mortola Superiore*, finely situated on a rocky promontory. A visit may be paid here to Mr. Hanbury's beautiful garden (adm. 1 fr.), with its tropical vegetation, especially in Feb. and March, when the anemones are in bloom.

Excursions. A beautiful walk or drive may be made by the new (Turin) road to Sospello, ascending the right bank of the *Torrent de Careï*, which falls into the Baie de l'Ouest. Near (4 M.) *Monti* the road begins to ascend. About 3/4 M. farther, a little to the right, is the *Gourg de l'Ora*, a grotto with a waterfall. The road then winds up the *Col de Guardia*, penetrating the upper part of the hill by a tunnel 88 yds. long. At the other end of the tunnel lies the rock-bound hamlet of *Castillon* (2530 ft.), 9 1/2 M. from Mentone, 4 1/2 M. from *Sospello* (p. 252). — Another walk is by (1 1/4 hr.) *Castellar* (Café-Restaurant des Alpes) to the summit of the **Roc d'Orméa** or **Berceau** (3600 ft.; 3-4 hrs.); magnificent prospect, embracing the mountains of the coast, the blue expanse of the Mediterranean, and Corsica in the distance. — Castellar is also the starting-point for an ascent (2 1/2 hrs.) of the *Grammondo* (4515 ft.) or *Grand Mont*, a little to the N., by a bridle-path reaching to within 1/4 hr. of the top. — To *S. Agnese* (poor inn), a village built on the top of a rocky ridge (2500 ft.) as a place of refuge from the Saracens (2 1/2 hrs. by the old road, a little more by the other). The return may be made viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Gorbio* (1426 ft.; Café-Restaurant Reynaud) and the new road (7 1/2 M.) or viâ (1 1/4 hr.) the railway-station Cabbé-Roquebrune (see below). — The **Pic de Baudon** 4143 ft.) is ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. from Mentone viâ *S. Agnese* and the *Collet de Bausson*, to the E. of the mountain; or by *Gorbio* (easier road) and the *Col de la Madone-de-Gorbio*. Splendid view.

The following Round may be recommended to visitors whose time is limited. We drive by the Sospello road (p. 252) as far as the tunnel of the *Col de Guardia* (3 1/2 hrs.; 15 fr.), where luncheon may be taken. We next visit *Castillon* (see above) and then proceed to the S., by a good footpath skirting the E. slope of the *Siricocca* (3494 ft.) to *S. Agnese* (2 hrs.; see above). Thence, by a stony road, commanding splendid views of the coast and the sea, to *Gorbio* and Mentone (see above).

To *Nice* viâ the Corniche, see p. 248. It is well to stipulate expressly for the Corniche route, and to see that the *right* branch is followed at the fork near Roccabruua.

To *Monte Carlo* and *Nice*, see pp. 226, 225. — To *Ventimiglia* by railway, see p. 226; by road, 6 M., carr. 12-20 fr.; omnibus, see p. 256. This road is the continuation of the Corniche route, but is far inferior in interest. It leads viâ *Pont-St. Louis*, *Grimaldi*, and *La Mortola Inférieure*, and skirts the railway. *Ventimiglia* is entered by the Porte de Nice (p. 226).

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IV. CORSICA.

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Steamboats. — I. From Marseilles to Ajaccio, 210 M., in 12-18 hrs.: *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, every Mon. at 4 p.m. (fares 38 and 28 fr.; food included in both cases). *Compagnie Fraissinet*, every Frid. at 4 p.m. (fares 38, 26 fr.); return, see p. 262. The Fraissinet steamer continues after the halt of a day to (3 hrs.) *Propriano*, and thence every fortnight, after 15 hrs.' halt, to (2^3/$_4$ hrs.) *Bonifacio*, see also p. 267. — II. From Marseilles to Bastia, 240 M., in 20 hrs.: *Compagnie Fraissinet*, every Sun. and Thurs. at 9 a. m. Fares 32 and 21 fr. Return, p. 271. — III. From Marseilles to Isola Rossa and Calvi or to Calvi and Isola Rossa, 185-207 M.: *Comp. Fraissinet*, every Tues. at midday, in 16 hrs. (38, 26 fr.) to one or other of these ports, proceeding to the other (1^1/$_4$ hr.) after a halt of 8-8^1/$_2$ hrs. Return, see p. 272. — IV. From Nice to Bastia, 142 M., in 12 hrs. (34, 23 fr.): *Compagnie Fraissinet*, every Wednesday at 5 p.m. (Marseilles boat). Return, see p. 271. — V. From Nice to Isola Rossa and Ajaccio: *Compagnie Fraissinet*, every Sat. at 6 p.m., to Isola Rossa in 9 hrs., thence after 5 hrs'. halt, to Ajaccio in 5^1/$_2$-6 hrs. This boat goes on to (8^1/$_2$ hrs. from Ajaccio) *Porto Torres* in Sardinia. Return, see p. 272. — VI. From Leghorn to Bastia, 72 M., in 7-8 hrs.: *Comp. Fraissinet*, every Wed. and Thurs. at midday, and Sat. at 10 p.m. Return, see p. 271. — Embarkation by small boat, 1 fr. — The above arrangements are subject to alteration and the traveller should not fail to consult the latest time-tables and make enquiries of the agents of the steamship-companies.

A *Passport* is almost necessary for excursions in the interior of the island.

Corsica (French *La Corse*), situated between 43° and 41° 21′ N. latitude, 56 M. distant from Italy and 111 M. from France, and separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, which is 9 M. in width, possesses an area of 3386 sq. M., and a population of 278,500 souls (census of 1886). A broad mountain-chain, terminating towards the N. in the Capo Corso, consisting of grey granite and limestone formations, occupies almost the entire island. On the W. it rises abruptly from the sea, forming a number of hold promontories and deeply indented bays. On the E. side, towards Italy, the alluvial deposits have been more abundant, and have formed a level coast of some breadth. The vast height to which the mountains rise within a comparatively small space (*e.g.* Monte d'Oro 7850 ft., Monte Rotondo 8775 ft., Monte Cinto 8890 ft.) imparts a wild and imposing character to the scenery. Nine-tenths of the area of the island are uncultivated, while the mountains for the most part are clothed with magnificent forests. The Flora of the island is remarkable for its rare luxuriance and diversity, comprising specimens of almost every species of plant found on the shores of the Mediterranean. The timber of Corsica was highly esteemed by the ancients, and still supplies most of the French and Italian dockyards. Its mineral wealth, however, is far inferior to that of Sardinia, though it possesses numerous mineral springs.

The character of the natives, notwithstanding the levelling and equalising effects of advancing civilisation, corresponds with the wild aspect of their country, and, at least in the more remote districts, still retains many of those peculiar features described by ancient writers. Their insatiable thirst for revenge (*vendetta*), formerly one of the chief causes of the depopulation of the island, has never been thoroughly eradicated. But it exists only among the Corsicans themselves, and the stranger visiting the island is as safe as in any part of Europe. In other respects the Corsicans are distinguished by bravery, love of freedom, simplicity of manners, and hospitality, virtues which usually characterise a vigorous and primitive race. Their ballads, and especially their dirges (*vocéri*), are full of poetical pathos. Native hospitality, which should always be accepted when offered, is entirely gratuitous though sometimes irksome.

The situation and climate of the island are Italian, as was also its history down to the year 1768. Since the beginning of the present century its union with France has been still more closely cemented by its connection with the family of Napoleon. It now forms the 86th department, the capital of which is Ajaccio, and is divided into 5 arrondissements: Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene. An Italian dialect is still the language of the natives, but French is used for all official purposes, and is spoken by the educated classes.

The great attractions of Corsica are its beautiful scenery and its interesting historical associations, for it can boast of no antiquities or treasures of art. A visit to the island is now easily accomplished. Spring is considered the most favourable season. A week's stay will enable the ordinary traveller to become acquainted with Ajaccio, Corte (ascent of Monte Rotondo), and Bastia. Those who desire a more thorough insight into the resources of the country and the character of the natives will encounter some inconveniences, and should endeavour to obtain introductions to inhabitants of the island.

The *Hotels* and *Inns* are not dear, but are sometimes deficient in comfort and cleanliness. It is usually advisable to order meals in advance by telegraph and even to engage rooms in this way if several are required at once. — The *Public Conveyances*, which usually ply by night, are also wanting in comfort and cleanliness, but most travellers will find the *Railways* amply sufficient for their purposes. *Hired Carriages* are dear (about 20 fr. per day) but are generally constructed for three persons. The usual and the most convenient mode of locomotion is on *Horses* or *Mules*, for which 3-5 fr. a day are charged, including an attendant. Walking for pleasure is as great a marvel to the Corsicans as to the Italians. Exact bargains should in all cases be made by the hirer; and the services of middlemen rejected.

Corsica, like its sister-island Sardinia, which was peopled by the same race, never attained to a high degree of civilisation in ancient times. The whole island is depicted as having been a wild and impenetrable forest, of very evil reputation. Its possession was nevertheless keenly contested by the great naval powers of ancient times. The Phocæans, banished from Asia by the Persians, founded the town of Alalia (afterwards Aleria) on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Tavignano, B. C. 556. After a great naval battle in 536, however, they were compelled by the allied Etruscans and Carthaginians to abandon their settlement and migrate to Italy, where they founded the town Elea, or Velia, in Lucania. The island then became subject to the Etruscans, and subsequently to the Carthaginians, from whom it was wrested by the Romans in 238. Under Marius and Sulla the colonies of Aleria and Mariana were established on the E. coast, but both were subsequently destroyed. The island was frequently used as a place of banishment, as in the case of the philosopher Seneca, who spent eight years here during the reign of the Emp. Claudius. His account of the country and its inhabitants is by no means flattering, and the Corsicans sometimes declare that 'Seneca era un birbone'. The following lines written by him are to this day partially true:

'Prima est ulcisci lex, altera vivere raptu,
Tertia mentiri, quarta negare deos'.

After the fall of the Western Empire Corsica frequently changed masters; the Vandals, Byzantines, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Saracens rapidly succeeded each other in its possession. In 1070 the Pisans, and in 1348 the Genoese obtained the supremacy, which the latter retained till the 18th century. Their oppressive sway, however, gave rise to a long series of conspiracies and insurrections, in many of which a number of remarkable characters and bold adventurers distinguished themselves. Thus Arrigo della Rocca, Vincentello d'Istria, and Giampolo da Leca in the 14th and 15th cent., and Renuccio della Rocca and Sampiero di Bastelica (killed on 17th Jan., 1567) in the 16th century. At length, in 1729, the universal disaffection to Genoa began to assume a more serious aspect, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Republic to stifle it with the aid of German auxiliaries. The last of a long succession of adventurers was a Baron Theodore Neuhof, from Westphalia, who landed on 12th March, 1736, at Aleria, near the mouth of the Tavignano, attended by a number of followers, and provided with warlike equipments. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed King of Corsica, under the title of Theodore I., but his success was short-lived, and he was soon compelled to quit the island, for the Genoese were assisted by the French. Theodore returned twice subsequently to Corsica, but was ultimately compelled to seek an asylum in London, where he died in obscurity in 1756. Meanwhile the Corsicans, under the command (from 1755) of the heroic Pasquale Paoli (born in 1724 at Stretta, a village among the mountains S.W. of Bastia; died in London in 1807), fought so successfully against the Genoese, that the latter lost the whole island with the exception of Bastia. By the Treaty of Compiègne in 1768 Genoa ceded Corsica to the French, who, however, were still strenuously opposed by Paoli and other leaders, and were unable thoroughly to assert their supremacy until 1774. After the French Revolution Paoli returned from England to Corsica, after an exile of 20 years, and became president of the island. Internal dissensions, however, again springing up, the English were invited by Paoli to his aid, and in 1794 under Hood, conquered the island. In 1796 they were compelled to abandon their conquest, and since that period Corsica has belonged to France.

44. Ajaccio and its Environs.

Arrival. Some of the steamers land passengers at the quay, others anchor outside. Landing in small-boat, 50 c. each pers., 40 c. each trunk.

Small articles of luggage are examined by the customs officers on board, the others in the custom-house on shore.

Hotels. *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, Cours or Boul. Grandval; *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, also in the Cours Grandval, about 10 min. from the town, frequented by English, R. 3-5 fr., L. 35, A. 50 c., B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-10, omn. 1-2 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, Boul. des Etrangers, 8-11 fr. These three have all a southern aspect, and are closed in summer (see p. 269). — *HÔTEL DE FRANCE, in the Place Diamant or Bonaparte, R. 3-8, L. & A. 1, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ incl. wine, pens. 8-12, omn. 1-1½ fr.; GRIMAUD, in the Cours Napoléon. *Maison Meublée Dietz*, Cours Grandval, well spoken of. — *Private Apartments* about 50 fr. per month, A. extra.

Restaurants. *Des Gourmets*, Cours Napoléon; *des Etrangers*, Cours Grandval. — **Cafés.** *Du Roi Jérôme*, Rue du Marché 3; *Solferino*, *Voltaire*, *Napoléon*, *de la Nation*, all in the Cours Napoléon. — *Café-Concert de la Nation*, Cours Napoléon.

Post and Telegraph Office, Cours Napoléon 37, and Rue de la Préfecture.

Bankers: *Bozzo-Costa*, *Lanzi*, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme.

Baths: *Bains Publics*, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme (½ fr.).

Cab per drive 1½ fr., at night 2 fr.; per hour 2, and 2½ fr.; per day, 20 fr. — *Saddle-horse* 5 fr. per half-day. — *Rowing-boat* to carry 1-10 persons 2 fr. per hour. Embarking on steamer, 1 fr. each person and 40 c. each trunk.

Steamers from *Marseilles*, *Nice*, *Calvi*, and *Isola Rossa*, see pp. 257, 272. To *Marseilles:* Compagnie Transatlantique, every Mon. at 5 a. m.; Comp. Fraissinet, every Tues. at 3 p. m. To *Nice* viâ *Calvi* or *Isola Rossa:* every Tues. night, with 6½-7 hrs., halt at the first port (p. 272). To *Propriano:* Comp. Fraissinet, every Sun. at 10 a. m. Steamer-offices in the Place des Palmiers.

English Church *(Holy Trinity)*, Cours Grandval; services at 10.30 and 2.30. — **British Consul,** *Malcolm H. Drummond, Esq.*

Climate. Ajaccio is admirably sheltered by lofty hills on the N., N.E., and E., but is sometimes visited by violent winds from the S.W. The mean annnual temperature is about 3° Fahr. higher than that of the Riviera. The heat is somewhat tempered by the humidity of the atmosphere. The number of rainy days is comparatively small (averaging 34 in the six winter months) but a heavy dew falls at night. For those afflicted with pulmonary complaints Ajaccio offers one great advantage in its complete immunity from dust, owing to the hard granitic soil.

Ajaccio, with 20,197 inhab., was founded by the Genoese in 1492, and made the capital of the island in 1811 by Napoleon, at the request of his mother Letitia. It is most beautifully situated in an extensive bay, which stretches N. to the *Punta della Parata*, near the *Isole Sanguinarie*, and S. to the *Capo di Muro*, whilst the background is formed by imposing mountains, often covered with a snowy mantle until late in the summer. The town presents a somewhat deserted aspect, although great improvements have taken place of late years.

On quitting the harbour we first reach the broad *Place des Palmiers*, adorned with a fountain surmounted by a marble statue of Napoleon I. as First Consul, by Laboureur. To the right, at the point where the *Boulevard du Roi-Jérome* diverges, is situated the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum, illustrative of the history of the Bonaparte family. The Rue Fesch (p. 264) begins a little farther on to the right; to the left is the Rue Napoléon, leading to the Bonaparte mansion (p. 263).

The Avenue du Premier-Consul leads from the Place des Palmiers to the *Place Bonaparte*, or *Place Diamant*, adorned with an equestrian *Statue of the Emperor* with his four brothers, in bronze, by *Barye*, erected in 1865. Then follows the *Cours* or *Boulevard Grandval*, which leads through the new quarter, with the principal hotels, the *Military Hospital, Château Conti*, etc., to the *Place Casone* (p.264).

The Rue Bonaparte, to the E. of the Place du Diamant, and the Rue du Collège, the second turning on the left in the old town, lead to the *Cathedral*, a domed church in the Italian style, dating from 1592-1603.

The Rue St. Charles leads thence to the left to the small *Place Letizia*, containing the *Maison Bonaparte*, with the inscription: '*Napoléon est né dans cette maison le 15 Août 1769*' (open on Thurs. & Sun., 12-4; at other times on application to the concierge, who lives opposite, fee 1 fr.). The original house was, however, burned by the partizans of Paoli (see below), and the present house was rebuilt by the Fesch family. It contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior.

The family of Bonaparte appears to have emigrated in the 16th cent. from Sarzana in Tuscany, perhaps with the powerful Malaspinas, to Corsica. Messire Francesco Bonaparte, the first member of the family who resided in Corsica, died at Ajaccio in 1567. Napoleon's father, Carlo Maria Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio, 29th March, 1746, was educated at a school founded by Paoli at Corte, and afterwards studied law at Pisa. He then became an advocate at Ajaccio, where he enjoyed considerable popularity, but was soon appointed by Paoli his secretary at Corte. After the disastrous battle of Ponte Nuovo, 9th May, 1769, in consequence of which Corsica lost its independence to France, Carlo fled with his young wife Letitia Ramolino to the Monte Rotondo. He shortly afterwards returned to Ajaccio, where the French General Marbeuf, the conqueror of Corsica, accorded him protection, and where, about two months later, Napoleon was born. In 1777 Carlo was appointed deputy of the nobility for Corsica, and travelled viâ Florence to Paris. He died at Montpellier in February, 1785. Napoleon, then 16 years of age, having quitted the school at Brienne two years previously, was studying at the Ecole Militaire at Paris.

After the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the great subsequent crisis, Napoleon with his elder brother Joseph warmly espoused the popular cause at Ajaccio. He then repaired to Marseilles to welcome Paoli on his return from exile, and the latter predicted on this occasion that a great destiny was in store for the youth. In 1791 Napoleon obtained the command of the newly-constituted Corsican battalions, and in this capacity practically began his military career. In 1792, Paoli, dissatisfied with the proceedings of Napoleon, sent him to S. Bonifacio, to join the expedition against Sardinia. This, however, proved an utter failure, and on 22nd January, 1793, Napoleon narrowly escaped being slain by insurgents. Shortly afterwards he broke off his connection with Paoli and was compelled to quit Corsica with his family. During the zenith of his power the Emperor evinced little partiality for his native island, which he visited for the last time on 29th September, 1799, on his return from Egypt. During his exile in the island of St. Helena, however, his thoughts appear frequently to have reverted to Corsica. 'What reminiscences Corsica has left to me!' he was heard to exclaim: 'I still think with pleasure of its mountains and its beautiful scenery; I still remember the fragrance which it exhales.' Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician in St. Helena, and the priest Vignale, who performed the last offices of religion, were Corsicans, and shared the fate of their illustrious compatriot.

The Rue St. Charles ends in the Rue Napoléon, which leads to the left to the Place des Palmiers. In the latter street is situated the modest palace of the *Pozzo di Borgo,* one of the most distinguished Corsican families.

Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo, born on 8th March, 1768, an early friend of Napoleon, a democrat and adherent of Paoli, afterwards became the Emperor's bitterest enemy. He subsequently became a Russian counsellor of state, and in 1802 was created a count and appointed ambassador, in which capacity he indefatigably devoted his energies to opposing his ambitious countryman. He died at Paris in 1842.

Near the middle of the Rue Fesch, on the right, beyond the Place des Palmiers, is the *Palais Fesch,* with the college of that name, which contains a large collection of pictures (800, most of them copies; open on Sun. & Thurs. 12-4, to strangers on other days also), casts, a library (32,000 vols.), and a collection of Corsican minerals. The court contains a bronze statue of Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of Napoleon's mother, by whom the collection was bequeathed to the town. In the right wing of the palace is the *Chapelle Fesch* (open daily 8-9 a. m. and also on Thurs. & Sun. 12-4), built in 1855, containing the tombs of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon ('mater regum'; d. at Rome in 1836), and of Cardinal Fesch (d. at Rome in 1839).

At the end of the Rue Fesch is the *Cours Napoléon,* with its alleys of orange-trees. To the right, in the direction of the station, is the *Statue of General Abbatucci,* a Corsican who fell in 1796, whilst defending the town of Hüningen, by Vital Dubray. In a short street opposite the statue is the *Palais de Justice,* completed in 1873. In the other portion of the Cours, as we return towards the Place du Diamant, are the new church of *St. Roch,* the *Hôtel Sebastiani,* with a fine park, the *Theatre*, and the *Préfecture.*

One of the pleasantest walks in Ajaccio begins at the *Place Casone,* passes the so-called *Grotte Napoléon,* and gradually ascends the olive-clad slopes to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) spring of *Salario,* commanding charming views of the town, the harbour, the gulf, and the mountains. — About $1^1/_2$ M. from the town, beyond the *Oratoire Peraldi,* a path leads off to the left to the *Promenade des Pins,* at the base of the *Serra.* — The road on the N. side of the bay, passing the *Hospice Eugénie* and the *Batterie du Maestrello,* although destitute of shade, also affords a charming walk. The gardens here contain numerous family burial-places and chapels.

Environs of Ajaccio. The following are the best of the many charming excursions in the neighbourhood of Ajaccio. — To the *Torre della Parata,* an old Genoese stronghold on the cape of the same name, $8^1/_2$ M. to the W. (carr. 10-15 fr.). The picturesque road, a prolongation of the Boulevard Lantivy, leads viâ the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Cappella dei Greci;* the (3 M.) chalet of *Barbicaja*, noted for its oranges, the property of Col. Hagart, a British officer; the ($3^1/_2$ M.) chalet of *Scudo* (Count Pozzo di Borgo); and (5 M.) *Vignola.* The *Isole Sanguinarie*, opposite La Parata, are not very interesting. A boat (ordered in advance) may be taken to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) largest island from the Torre della Parata, but it is more convenient to go direct from Ajaccio (3 brs.; 15 fr.). — To the *Monte di*

Pozzo di Borgo (2560 ft.) we follow the road to (8½ M.) the *Castello della Punta* (2165 ft.), constructed by Count Pozzo di Borgo from the remains of the Tuileries at Paris, in imitation of the central pavilion of that palace. Thence to the top (fine view) by a good path in 1 hr. — To *Cauro*, 12½ M. to the E. by the Sartène and Bonifacio road (see below), a charming excursion (carr. 20 fr.). — An equally pleasant excursion may be made to (13½ M.) *Calcatoggio*, to the N., by the Vico road (see below; carr. 20 fr.). — A steamboat plies twice a day on Sun. and Thurs. (once only on other days) to (1 hr.) the quay for the *Penitentiary of Chiavari*, which lies 1¾ M. from the sea (omnibus; 1 M. by short-cuts), on the S. side of the Gulf of Ajaccio. Visitors with an authorisation are admitted in the morning to inspect this establishment which contains mainly Algerian convicts. — Steamboats also ply occasionally to (2½-3 hrs.) *Sagone* (see below) and (¾ hr.) *Cargese* (p. 267) in the *Gulf of Sagone*, and to the *Gulf of Porto* (4½-5 hrs.), allowing time for a brief visit to the Calanches (p. 266).

From Ajaccio to *Vico* and *Evisa* and to the *Calanches de Piana*, see R. 45; to *Bonifacio*, R. 46; to *Bastia*, R. 47; to *Guitera* and *Zicavo*, p. 267; to *Caldaniccia*, p. 269.

45. From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Vico and back viâ Porto.

I. From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Vico.

To *Vico*, 32 M., Diligence daily at 11 a. m., in 8 hrs. (5, 4 fr.). — From Vico to *Evisa*, 12 M., carr. 12 fr., horse 6-8 fr. — The diligence in the reverse direction traverses the Calanche at night. About 4 days are required for this very fine excursion (which may also, of course, be made all the way by hired carriage); but 3 days may suffice if we arrive at Porto on the second day and start next morning by the diligence without farther stoppage (p. 266).

Ajaccio, p. 261. We follow the Bastia road (p. 269) as far as (4 M.) *Mezzavia*, where we leave it on the right, and, passing under the aqueduct of Ajaccio, ascend towards the N. — 7½ M. *Colle di Listincone* (780 ft.). — Beyond (12 M.) *Colle di San Bastiano* (1360 ft.) we have a beautiful *View of the Gulf of Sagone. — 13½ M. *La Marignaninca* (Inn), ½ M. from *Calcatoggio*, which lies on a hill (1075 ft.) to the right. Between them lies the *Hôtel Belvedere*, visited from Ajaccio.

We descend hencc to the mouth of the *Liamone*, in a fertile but unhealthy plain on the beautiful **Gulf of Sagone*.

23½ M. **Sagone** *(Inn)*, a small sea-port, once the seat of a bishop, reached also from Ajaccio by steamer (p. 262). Road to Porto, p. 267.

The Vico road leads hence to the N. E., viâ the (31 M.) *Colle di S. Antonio di Vico* (1600 ft.; fine vicw), where the road to Evisa (see below) diverges to the left.

32 M. **Vico** *(Hôtel Continental; de France)*, a prettily situated old town, about ¾ M. to the S. of which is the *Convent of St. Francis*, with a fine view. — To Evisa, see p. 266.

From Vico to the Baths of Guagno, 6½ M., diligence during the season (2, 1½ fr.). — The road runs to the E. To the right rises the *Sposa* or *Sposata* (4700 ft.). Beyond *Murzo* we cross the *Colle di Sorro* (2035 ft.), another good point of view. — 6½ M. **Bagni di Guagno** (1430 ft.; *Hotel* for patients only), one of the chief watering-places in Corsica, with thermal sulphur-springs. The village of *Guagno* (Inn) lies 3½ M. to the E. — To the E.N.E. rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 270).

We retrace our steps from Vico to the Colle di S. Antonio (1 M.; p. 265), and ascend a steep road to the N. — 35½ M. *Cappella S. Rocco.* — 38½ M. *Colle di Sevi* (3585 ft.; beautiful view), whence the road winds down through fine forests to (42 M.) *Cristinacce.*

44 M. **Evisa** (2760 ft.; *Hôt. Gigli*, moderate) is grandly situated near a magnificent forest and in full view of the mountains and the beautiful Gulf of Porto.

The pine-forest of **Aïtone**, one of the finest in Corsica, lies 1¾ M. to the N.E. of the village. An excursion should be made as far as the (7½ M.) *Colle di Vergio* (4800 ft.; carr. 12 fr., horse 5 fr.).

From Evisa to Corte, 38½ M., diligence only from Calacuccia (see below) to Corte. The road traverses the forest of *Aïtone* and beyond the *Colle di Vergio* (see above) also the forest of *Valdoniello* and the valley of the *Golo* with the pastures of *Niolo*. — 20½ M. *Albertacce* (Inn). — 22½ M. *Calacuccia* (*Hôt. Verdoni), whence the fatiguing ascent of **Monte Cinto** (8890 ft.; fine view) may be made in 7½ hrs., with guide — Beyond Calacuccia the road traverses the **Scala di Santa Regina*, the fine gorge of the Golo, to the (28½ M.) *Ponte di Santa Regina*. Before (33 M.) *Castirla* a road diverges to the left to the station of Francardo. — 36 M. *Col d'Ominanda* (2155 ft.). — 38½ M. *Corte* (p. 269).

II. From Evisa to Ajaccio viâ Porto.

65½ M. — To *Porto*, 13½ M., carr. about 15, horse 6-8 fr. (no public conveyance). — From Porto to *Ajaccio*, 52 M., Diligence in 12-13 hrs. (9, 7 fr.). A steamer for Ajaccio may sometimes be found at Sagone or Cargèse (comp. p. 265).

The road from Evisa to Porto zigzags down the *Gorgie di Porto*. On the opposite (right) side of the valley lies *Ota*, 6 M. from Evisa. — After skirting the rocky amphitheatre known as the *Spelunca*, we reach the (6½ M.) **Colle di Capicciolo* (1770 ft.), the most interesting part of the route. — About 1¾ M. before Porto we pass (on the left) the direct road to Ajaccio. Our road crosses the stream and descends with a fine view of the **Gulf of Porto*.

13½ M. **Porto** (*Versini's* and *Perretti's Inns*) is a small sea-port, which exports timber from the adjacent forests. Steamer from Ajaccio, see p. 265. At the harbour is an old Genoese watch-tower.

From Porto to Calvi, 48½ M., a highly interesting route, especially in the opposite direction (no public conveyance). The road ascends from Porto (fine retrospect) through a small rocky gorge. — 8 M. *Partinello* (Inn), a prettily situated hamlet. The lonely road next traverses an undulating and picturesque district. — From the (13 M.) **Colle della Croce* (1220 ft.) we enjoy a fine view of the *Gulf of Porto* behind and the *Gulf of Girolata* in front. The view from the (20½ M.) **Colle di Parma* or *Bocca Parmarella* is little inferior. The road descends towards the *Gulf of Galeria* and traverses the valley of the *Fango*. — *Galeria* (Pianacci's Inn), a small sea-port, lies 3 M. to the left of the road. — Beyond (28½ M.) *Ponte del Fango* the road becomes still more lonely, though always picturesque. — 48½ M. *Calvi* (p. 272).

The road to Ajaccio recrosses the stream of Porto (see above) and skirts the other side of the gulf, ascending steeply, with splendid *Views. About 6 M. beyond Porto begin the curious rocks known as the ***Calanche di Piana**, which are specially fine at sunset. The road traverses these for about a mile.

21½ M. **La Piana** (1435 ft.; *Hôt. de France*), a village about ¾ M. from the Calanches. — The road now quits the coast, crosses two cols, and again approaches the sea at the wide **Gulf of Sagone.*

33½ M. **Cargese** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs* or *Corfiotti*), prettily situated on the N. side of the Gulf, has a population partly of Greek origin. Steamer to Ajaccio, see p. 265.

The road undulates along the coast, and at —

42 M. *Sagone* joins the road already traversed on the route from Ajaccio (p. 265).

46. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio.

87 M. Public Conveyances daily. To (53 M.) *Sartene*, Diligence daily at 11.15 a. m. in 13½ hrs. (fare 7, coupé 9 fr.); thence to (34 M.) *Bonifacio* by another vehicle in 6 hrs. (5 or 7 fr.) starting at 11.30 a. m. On the return the diligences leave Bonifacio at 11.30 p. m. (reaching Sartene in 9 hrs.) and Sartene at 3.45 p. m. — On Sun. a steamer of the Fraissinet Co. plies from Ajaccio to Propriano (4 hrs.; 3 fr.; see below), and thence every alternate Mon. at 4 a. m. to Bonifacio (2¾ hrs.). On the return the steamer leaves Bonifacio every alternate Mon. at 4 p. m. and Propriano at noon next day.

Ajaccio, see p. 261. The road from Ajaccio to Sartene, which for 1¾ M. is identical with that to Bastia beginning with the Cours Napoléon, is very interesting and runs for the most part through the interior of the island. After skirting the gulf (fine views) side by side with the railway (p. 269), it ascends a little and then redescending into the valley of the *Gravone* (p. 269) crosses first the railway and then by means of the (6½ M.) *Ponte di Pisciatello* (Inn), two arms of the river and its affluent the *Prunelli*. The ascent then becomes steeper and beyond (11 M.) *Le Barracone* the view expands. — 12½ M. *Cauro* (1230 ft.; Hôt. de France), a summer-resort in a picturesque situation.

From Cauro to Bastelica, 11½ M., diligence thrice a week at 1.15 p. m., in 3 hrs. — **Bastelica** (two hotels), a prettily situated place of some size, was the birthplace of *Sampiero*, the patriotic foe of the Genoese, who caused him to be assassinated in 1567. A bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, was erected to his memory in 1890. The easy ascent of the *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.; 5 hrs. with guide), to the S. of the *Colle di Vizzavona*, may be made in summer from Bastelica.

17½ M. *Colle di S. Giorgio* (2500 ft.), with a fine view. — At (20 M.) *Molino d'Apa* the road to Zicavo diverges to the left. The Sartene diligence follows this road as far as (13¾ M.) Sta. Maria, and then returns to the main road. — *Santa Maria Siché* (Hôtel Continental) is a small village, near which is a ruined château, once the property of Sampiero (see above).

From Santa Maria-Siché to Zicavo, 17½ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.; 5 fr. from Ajaccio). — The road passes several villages and crosses the *Colle di Granace* (2750 ft.). — 13½ M. **Bagni di Guitera** (*Hotel* at the Etablissement), on the right bank of the *Taravo*. — 17½ M. **Zicavo** (**Hôt. Leandri*), with 1618 inhab., charmingly situated.

The ***Monte Incudine** (7010 ft.) may be ascended hence in 5-6 hrs. with guide (bridle-path to within ½ hr. of the top). About halfway there are some shepherds' huts, where the traveller may spend the night,

if he wishes to see the sunrise from the summit. The *View is the finest in Corsica. Descent in 4½ hrs.

Instead of returning from Zicavo by the same road we may follow the picturesque route through the interior of the island, which leads to the S. to (37½ M.) *Sartene* (see below) and to the N. to (50 M.) *Corte* (p. 269). There is no public conveyance on this route except from Vivario to Corte (13½ M.; see p. 269); but a railway is about to be opened.

21 M. *Grosseto-Prugna* (1445 ft.; Hotel). The road descends to the *Taravo*, and reascends after crossing the stream. — 29½ M. *Bicchisano* (Hotel), prettily situated; 35½ M. *Casalebriva;* 36½ M. *Colle* or *Bocca Celaccia* (1910 ft.), with fine view. To the S. is the gulf of Valinco. — 39 M. *Olmeto* (Hotel), with 1755 inhabitants.

45 M. *Propriano* (*Hôt. de France) is a thriving little sea-port (1515 inhab.) on the beautiful *Gulf of Valinco.* Steamer, see p. 259. The road again quits the coast and ascends, especially near Sartene.

53 M. **Sartene** (*Hôt. César* or *de l'Univers*), a picturesquely situated town with 5615 inhabitants. — The following district through which the road now ascends and descends, though interesting and fertile, is scourged in summer by drought and malaria. — Shortly before (67 M.) the small hamlet of *Roccapina* we obtain an admirable view of the *Gulf of Roccapina* and of the rock known from its shape as the *Lion of Roccapina.* — At (73 M.) *Pianottoli* (Inn) horses are changed. Just beyond the *Colle d'Arbia,* 4½ M. before Bonifacio, we command a fine view of that town.

87 M. **Bonifacio** (*Hôt. de France* or *Costa,* mediocre; *Hôt. des Gourmets*), an ancient town and fortress (3700 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on a prominent and lofty rock. It is badly built, with narrow and unattractive streets. The town was founded in the 9th cent. by the Tuscan chieftain Bonifacio, after a naval victory over the Saracens. It subsequently came into the possession of the Pisans, then into that of the Genoese, by whom it was treated with marked favour. In return for this partiality Bonifacio remained inviolably faithful to Genoa, as was proved in 1420 by its memorable defence against Alphonso I. of Aragon.

From the harbour in the bay at the foot of the promontory bearing the citadel, we ascend to the town either by a flight of steps or by the street at the end of the quay. The cathedral of *Sta. Maria Maggiore,* in the centre of the town, is in the Pisan style. Farther on is the old *Citadel.* Here, to the left, is *Il Torione*, a massive tower, 78 ft. high, erected by the Marquis Bonifacio in 828. At its foot is the *King of Aragon's Staircase,* with 217 steps cut in the rock about 1420, descending to the sea. To the right rises *St. Dominique,* a handsome Gothic church built by the Templars; the unfinished tower is in the Pisan style. Near the large barracks and the residence of the commandant is a *Well* 210 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter, excavated in 1855-1866, with a spiral stairway of 337 steps. To the right is the church of *Sta. Maria Maddalena,* etc. — Near the end of the promontory, to the left, is the church of *St. Francis;* lower down, *St. Antony*, etc. — The promontory commands a charming

view of the *Straits of Bonifacio* and of Sardinia, with the town of Longo Sardo opposite and the Isola della Maddalena to the left.

On the other side of the harbour is the *Punta della Madonetta*, behind which are some remarkable **Grottoes* ('le camere'), which visitors explore by boat (4-5 fr. for one or more persons; stipulate for visits to all the grottoes) in calm weather and with the wind from the E. The best light-effects are seen in the afternoon. The *Dragonetta*, the most beautiful cave, near the *Punta di Dragonato*, is not unlike the celebrated Blue Grotto at Capri, though much smaller.

From Bonifacio to *Bastia*, see p. 274. Steamer to *Marseilles*, see p. 259; to *Ajaccio*, see p. 262.

47. From Ajaccio to Bastia.

99 M. RAILWAY (narrow gauge) opened in July 1894 between *Ajaccio* and *Vivario* (38½ M.) and between *Corte* and *Bastia* (46 M.); to be completed all the way in 1895. The station in Ajaccio is at the end of the Cours Napoléon.

Ajaccio, see p. 261. As the train quits the station, we enjoy a beautiful view of the gulf and the town. Tunnel ¼ M. in length. The train traverses the well-cultivated plain of *Campoloro (Campo dell' Oro)*, which extends to the S. half of the bay of Ajaccio, and is watered by the *Gravone*. Opposite rises the Monte d'Oro (see below), from which the Gravone descends. To the left is the Monte Pozzo di Borgo (p. 265). The scenery gradually becomes more attractive as we ascend; magnificent forests clothe the slopes, and many beautiful retrospects are enjoyed. — 5½ M. *Caldaniccia*, with warm sulphur-springs. — 8 M. *Mezzana-Sarrola*. The Gravona is crossed. 13½ M. *Carbuccia;* 21 M. *Tavera*. — Beyond (25½ M.) *Bocognano* (Hôt. de l'Univers) the valley of the Gravone is quitted by means of a long tunnel under the *Pass of Vizzavona* or *La Foce* (3810 ft.), between the *Monte d'Oro* (see below), on the N., and the *Monte Renoso* (p. 267), on the S.

At (32 M.) *Vizzavona* (Restaurant) this part of the railway ends at present. At *La Foce*, 2 M. from the station by road or 1½ M. by a foot-path through the woods, a summer **Hotel* (pens. from 6 fr., incl. wine) has been opened in connection with the Hôtel Bellevue at Ajaccio. Fine walks in the vicinity.

The *Monte d'Oro* (7850 ft.; 5½ hrs., with guide) is ascended from La Foce without serious difficulty in summer. The *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.) is best climbed from Bastelica (p. 267).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Vecchio*, an affluent of the Tavignano. 34 M. *Tattone*. To the left rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 270). — The line makes a wide curve to the right to —

38½ M. *Vivario* or *Gatti di Vivario* (Hotel), with 2727 inhab., in a picturesque situation. Road to Zicavo, see p. 267. — We cross a viaduct, 240 ft. high, over the *Vecchio*. — 41½ M. *Vecchio;* 43½ M. *Venaco;* 48½ M. *Poggio*.

53 M. **Corte** (*Hôt. Pierraggi*, high charges; *Hôt. Paoli*), a town

with 5000 inhab., on the *Tavignano*. It is commanded by a lofty citadel, which rendered it a keenly-contested point in the wars of former centuries. In Paoli's time Corte was the central point of his democratic government. His study, with window-shutters lined with cork, and the council-chambers are still shown at the *Palazzo di Corte*. A university, a printing-office, and a newspaper were also established here by Paoli in 1765. The Corsican parliament of that period sat in the neighbouring Franciscan monastery. Marble-quarries are worked in the vicinity. The Place Paoli, the principal square, is embellished with a bronze statue of the noble-minded patriot *Pasquale Paoli* ('Au général Pascal Paoli la Corse reconnaissante, l'an 1854'). In another piazza farther to the N. rises a statue of *General Arrighi de Casanova*, 'Duc de Padoue' (born at Corte in 1779, d. at Paris in 1853), erected in 1868. An agreeable walk may be taken past the citadel into the *Val Tavignano*. Fine views from the heights to the N. of the town. — To Evisa viâ *Calacuccia*, see p. 266.

The **Monte Rotondo** (8775 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Corte. Guide and mules about 20 fr. A supply of provisions is necessary. The excursion is most easily accomplished in July or August, and generally occupies two days, though the actual ascent may be made in 7-8 brs. and the descent in 6 hrs. At an early hour the traveller ascends the picturesque valley of the wild *Restonica*, which here falls into the Tavignano after a course of 35 M.; farther on, the gorge of the *Timozzo* is ascended, where the brook forms a series of pretty waterfalls. The path is suitable for mules as far as the *Ponte di Timozzo* (3590 ft.; 2¼ hrs. from Corte, and even to the shepherds' huts of *Timozzo* (4920 ft.), 1¼ hr. farther up, where the mules are left. Thence in 1¼ hr., across a wilderness of blocks of granite, to the *Fontana di Triggione* (6400 ft.). The crater-shaped, snow-capped summit is visible hence; below it lies the small and clear *Lago di Monte Rotondo* (6750 ft.), near which the night is passed. Fields of snow and ice, rising from the lake, must be laboriously traversed (2 hrs.) before the summit is attained. A magnificent *Panorama is here enjoyed. The spectator surveys the greater part of the island, which resembles a vast rocky relief-map. Towards the S., however, the view is obstructed by the massive Monte d'Oro. The descent may be made on the side next to the *Lago di Pazzolo*, where the dark rocky pyramid of the *Frate* (monk) rises. Violets and forget-me-nots (here popularly called the 'marvellous flower of the mountains') grow abundantly in the rocky clefts on the banks of the lake. The mufflone, the wild horned sheep of Corsica, of a dark brown colour, with silky hair, browses on these lofty summits. The huts of Timozzo may now be regained in 3 hrs., and Corte in 4-5 hrs. more. The descent may also be made on the S. side, viâ the *Lago di Bottianella* and the *Colle di Manganella* (5875 ft.), to (5-6 hrs.) the baths of *Guagno* (p. 265).

58 M. *Soveria*; 60 M. *Omessa*; 64½ M. *Francardo*. To Castirla, Calacuccia, and Evisa, see p. 266. — 69½ M. *Ponte Leccia* (Hôt. Cyrnos), the junction of a line to (46½ M.) *Calvi* (p. 272).

FROM PONTE LECCIA TO OREZZA, 20 M. Diligence to *Piedicroce*, 2 M. on this side of Orezza, which may also be reached from *Folelli-Orezza* on the Bastia and Ghisonaccia railway (p. 274). On the way we pass (9 M.) *Morsaglia* (Hotel), the native place of the Paoli family (pp. 261, 270). — 11 M. **Colle del Prato* (3195 ft.; fine view); ascent of Monte S. Pietro, see below. We descend into the region known as *Castagniccia*, or land of chestnuts. — 18 M. *Piedicroce d'Orezza* (Hôt. d'Orezza). — 19½ M. *Stazzona*, about ¾ M. from Orezza (p. 274).

The railway to Bastia descends the valley of the *Golo*, frequently crossing the stream. 74 M. *Pontenuovo*, where Paoli was finally overcome by the French (p. 261). 79 M. *Barchetta.*

85 M. *Casamozza* (Buffet), the junction for the line to Ghisonaccia and Bonifacio (see below). The railway now leads direct to the N.; the coast-district is flat and full of lagoons. In the extensive plain to the E. of Casamozza, at the mouth of the Golo, on the left bank, once lay *Mariana*, a Roman colony founded by Marius, the remains of which are visible on the shore, 3 M. from the road. The ruins of a beautiful chapel, and of a church called *La Canonica*, a basilica of noble proportions in the Pisan style, are situated here. — Several small stations and a long tunnel.

99 M. **Bastia.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel Lingénieur, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 12, omn. 1, trunk ½ fr.; Staffe or de France, both in the Boulevard du Palais. — **Cafés.** *Du Nord; Andreani.* — **British Vice Consul:** *Mr. Arthur C. Southwell.* — **U. S. Consular Agent:** *Mr. Simon Damiani.*

Steamers to *Marseilles* (every Mon. & Thurs., at 1 p. m.), *Nice* (every Sat. at 7 p. m.), and *Leghorn* (every Thurs. at 10 a. m.), see p. 259.

Bastia, with 23,400 inhab., the busiest commercial place in the island, and its capital down to 1811, was founded in 1380 by the Genoese and defended by a strong castle (whence the name of the town, signifying 'bastion'). The cathedral of *S. Giovanni Battista* contains several ancient tombs. In *S. Croce* are rich decorations in marble. The former *College of the Jesuits* contains a library of 30,000 vols. and natural history collections. The Place St. Nicholas on the Promenade on the coast is embellished with a marble *Statue of Napoleon* by Bartolini. The old town with the citadel rises above the more modern quarter situated near the harbour. Beautiful walk along the coast towards the N., where a number of easily-attained heights afford a variety of fine views.

To *Isola Rossa* and *Calvi*, see R. 48; to *Rogliano* and *Capo Corso*, R. 49; to *Bonifacio*, R. 50.

48. From Bastia to Isola Rossa and Calvi.

A. Viâ Ponte Leccia.

75 M. Railway to (61 M.) *Isola Rossa* in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 15, 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 10 c.); to (75 M.) *Calvi* in 5¾ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 45 c.).

To (29 M.) *Ponte Leccia*, see p. 270. The branch-line to Calvi ascends the valley of the Golo to the N., then that of the *Naviccia*, beyond which it again approaches the coast. — Several small stations and numerous tunnels are passed. We traverse the fertile district of *La Balagna* before reaching (52 M.) *Belgodere*, a station at some distance from the town of that name (two hotels; omn. in 1 hr.). Silk-worms are reared in large numbers in the vicinity. — 55 M. *Le Regino.*

61 M. **Isola Rossa** or *L'Ile Rousse (Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a small but thriving seaport (1958 inhab.), founded in 1758 by Pasquale Paoli, to whom a monument has been erected. Its name is derived

from three red cliffs rising from the sea in front of the harbour. The environs are delightful; the view from the *Monte S. Reparata,* surmounted by a deserted church, is finest by evening-light.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every alternate Wed. at 9 p. m.), *Nice* (every alternate Tues. at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 261).

The railway then skirts the coast to (66½ M.) *Algajola,* a deserted old town on the coast, with granite quarries in the vicinity. During the Genoese period it was fortified, and formed the central point of the *Balagna* (see p. 271). — The loftily situated village of (72 M.) *Lumio,* with its orange-plantations and hedges of cactus, commands a beautiful view of the valley.

75 M. **Calvi** *(Hôtel Colombani;* British Vice Consul, *M. And. Roncajolo)* was an important and fortified place during the Genoese period, noted for its faithful adherence to the Republic, and in 1794 was bravely defended against the English by the French commandant Casabianca. Calvi claims to be the birthplace of Columbus, to whom a monument is to be erected. The old *Cathedral* contains the tombs of the Baglioni family, who bore the surname Libertà, from having distinguished themselves in the 15th and 16th centuries. The environs of Calvi are marshy. Charming view of the bay, with the promontory of *Rivellata,* and of the rocky mountains of *Calenzana,* to the E. of the town.

Steamers ply hence to *Marseilles* (every second Wed. at 10 p. m.), *Nice* (every second Tues. at 10.30 p. m.), and *Ajaccio* (p. 261). — Road to *Porto* (Ajaccio), see p. 266.

b. Viâ S. Fiorenzo.

44 or 49 M. to *Isola Rossa,* according as the direct road to S. Fiorenzo is taken or not; railway from Isola Rossa to *Calvi.* DILIGENCE to *S. Fiorenzo,* by the direct road, daily at 7 a. m., in 3½ hrs.; returning at 11.45 a. m.; to (13½ M.) *Oletta* on the other road, every alternate day.

Bastia, see p. 271. The direct road (14 M.) ascends to the W., crosses the ridge of the Capo Corso by the (6 M.) *Colle di Teghime* (1775 ft.), and joins the road along the W. side of the cape at (11 M.) the *Colle di S. Bernardino* (p. 273).

The other road (19 M.), still more picturesque, diverges from the Ajaccio road near the station of *Biguglia,* about 6 M. to the S. of Bastia, and leads through the *Lancone Defile* and over the (11 M.) *Colle di S. Stefano* (1140 ft.; Inn). Thence it descends viâ (12 M.) *Olmeta di Tuda* and (13½ M.) *Oletta* (Hotel) to join the Isola Rossa road (see below) about ½ M. from S. Fiorenzo.

S. Fiorenzo or *St. Florent (Hôt. de l'Europe)* is a small seaport, charmingly situated on the bay of that name and commanded by a citadel. — In the neighbourhood formerly lay the mediæval town of *Nebbio,* the ruined cathedral of which *(S. Maria Assunta),* of the 12th cent., stands on an eminence.

The road hence to (30 M.) Isola Rossa crosses the *Aliso* and traverses the lonely *Désert des Agriates,* a mountainous pastoral district. — 14 M. (from S. Fiorenzo) *Colle del Cerchio* or *di Laverro*

(1020 ft.). — We cross the (19 M.) *Ostriconi* and the (25 M.) *Regino* and enter the *Balagna* (p. 271).

30 M. *Isola Rossa,* on the railway to Calvi (p. 271).

49. From Bastia to Capo Corso and back,

skirting the Peninsula.

75 M. From Bastia to *Centuri*, 31 M., in 8 hrs. MAIL-CART daily at 10 a. m. (from Rogliano at 11 a. m.). — From Centuri to *Canari*, 17 M. (no public conveyance). — From Canari to *Bastia*, 27 M., DILIGENCE daily.

The **Peninsula of Capo Corso** is about 25 M. in length and $7^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ M. in breadth. It is traversed longitudinally by the *Serra Mts.* (4280 ft.), culminating in the *Monte Stello* and the *Cima della Follice*. Beautiful valleys descend on the E. and W. flanks of these mountains. A good road leads along the coast, passing several ancient watch-towers of the Pisans and the Genoese, and affording a view of the picturesque islands of Elba, Capraja, and Monte Cristo.

Bastia, p. 271. We quit the town near the new harbour and skirt the sea. Most of the villages lie in the valleys or on the hills at some distance from the coast. — At ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Brando*, or rather *La Vasina,* there is a *Stalactite Cavern* (adm. $1^1/_2$ fr.), surrounded by pleasant gardens. — 5 M. *Erbalunga* (Inn); $8^1/_2$ M. *Marina di Sisco* (restaurants); 11 M. *Marina di Pietra-Corbara;* 14 M. *Porticciolo.*

At (16 M.) *S. Severa* (*Inn) opens the charming valley of *Luri*, producing a luxuriant growth of grapes, oranges, and lemons.

A road (10 M.) crosses the peninsula hence, viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Luri* and the (7 M.) *Colle di Sta. Lucia*, near which is a ruined tower, popularly known as the 'Tower of Seneca', commanding a splendid view. About 3 M. from the pass is *Pino* (see below).

Beyond ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Marina di Meria* and (23 M.) *Marina di Macinaggio*, the road quits the coast. — $25^1/_2$ M. **Rogliano,** or rather *Campiano* (Inn), in a fertile valley. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Colle di S. Nicola* (980 ft.); $29^1/_2$ M. *Boticella; Ersa.*

From ($30^1/_2$ M.) the *Colle della Serra* (1185 ft.) we ascend a little to the right, beyond a mill, to enjoy the best *View from the **Capo Corso.** Off the point lies the islet of *Giraglia,* with a lighthouse. — $31^1/_2$ M. *Camera,* a hamlet belonging to *Centuri*, with a small harbour.

The road on the *West Side* of the peninsula is still more picturesque, with fine mountain-views and cliff-scenery. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Pecorile* or *Morsiglia;* 39 M. *Pino* (to S. Severa, see above); 43 M. *Minervio* (Barrettali).

$48^1/_2$ M. *Canari* (Marinca) is a commune embracing about a dozen hamlets and two interesting churches. To the E. rises the *Cima della Follice* (4280 ft.). — 55 M. *Nonza* (Inn), a village curiously situated on a cliff, 475 ft. in height. To the E. is the *Monte Stello* (4280 ft.). We approach the *Bay of S. Fiorenzo.*

At (64 M.) *Colle di S. Bernardino* (235 ft.) we join the direct road from Bastia to S. Fiorenzo (p. 272). — 75 M. *Bastia.*

50. From Bastia to Bonifacio.

109 M. Railway to (54 M.) *Ghisonaccia* in 4 hrs., and Diligence thence to *Bonifacio* in about 11 hrs. (railway to be prolonged).

From Bastia to (14 M.) *Casamozza*, see p. 271. The railway here diverges from the line to Ajaccio and follows the somewhat bleak and desolate E. coast of the island, soon crossing the *Golo* (see above). Most of the stations are unimportant.

15½ M. *Arena-Vescovato. Vescovato* (Hôt. du Progrès, moderate), 1½ M. to the W. (omnibus), is the chief place in the district of the *Casinca*. — 20 M. *Folelli-Orezza.*

From Folelli to Orezza, 14 M.; diligence daily in the season to (14½ M.) *Piedicroce-Orezza*, viâ (13½ M.) *Stazzona*, which is about ¾ M. from Orezza. — The road ascends the valley of the *Fium' Alto*. — **Orezza** is a watering-place with two cold chalybeate springs, in an unhealthy situation, so that most of the visitors lodge at Stazzona. — The **Monte S. Pietro** (5790 ft.; *View) is easily ascended in 4½-5 hrs. (there and back) from Piedicroce. Bridle-path to within ¼ hr. of the top. It is also climbed from the Colle di Prato (p. 270) in 2¼ hrs. — To (12 M.) *Pardina*, see below.

The railway crosses the *Fium' Alto* and approaches the coast. — 25½ M. *Padulella;* 29 M. *Prunete-Cervione.*

Prunete (Inn) is a sea-bathing resort. — *Cervione* (Hotel), 4 M. to the N.W. (omnibus), has an interesting church. A mail-cart plies thence to (9½ M.) *Valle-d'Alesani* (Inn), near the mineral springs of *Pardina*, which may also be reached by omnibus in summer from Piedicroce (see above)

Beyond (33½ M.) *Alistro* and (37 M.) *Bravone* the railway traverses the malarious *Plain of Aleria.* — From (45 M.) *Ponte del Tavignano* a road ascends the valley of that river to (31 M.) Corte (p. 269). — 46 M. *Aleria*, about 1¼ M. to the S. of the *Stagno di Diana*, where the ancient town of *Aleria* was situated. Fragments of masonry and vaulting, and remnants of a circus are still to be seen. Coins, vases, and inscriptions have also been found here. The modern Aleria lies 1¾ M. to the E. of the station.

54 M. *Ghisonaccia* (Hôt. Costantini, at the station), the present terminus, is 3 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name.

From Ghisonaccia to Ghisoni, 13½ M. from the station, mail-cart daily, viâ the valley of the *Fium' Orbo*. — Beyond (6 M.) *Pinzalone* the road threads the picturesque **Defile of the Inzecca*. — 8½ M. *Defile of the Strette* or of the *Saut de la Mariée*. About 1¼ M. farther is a third defile commanded by the rocks of the *Kyrié Eléison* and the *Christé Eléison* (5200 ft.). — 13½ M. *Ghisoni* (Hôt. Bernardini) is picturesquely situated among forests and mountains, where pleasant excursions may be made.

The Bonifacio diligence starts on the arrival of the morning train. — Beyond the (56½ M.) village of *Ghisonaccia* (Hotel) the road crosses the *Fium' Orbo*, and then leads through several other unimportant villages. — 92 M. **Porto Vecchio** *(Hôt. des Amis)*, a town with 3000 inhab., the only good harbour constructed by the Genoese, perhaps on the site of the ancient *Portus Syracusanorum*. Malaria prevails here in summer. — 109 M. *Bonifacio*, see p. 268.

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